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INTERESTING
AND
REMARKABLE PLACES;

WITH
HISTORICAL & TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS.

By ^{Charles} C. MACKENZIE, Esq.

EDITOR OF
"Three Hundred and Twenty Picturesque Views in Great Britain."

ILLUSTRATED WITH TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ENGRAVINGS.



Michael Angelo's Residence, Rome.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY JOHN REYNOLDS, 147, STRAND;
GRIFFIN AND SON, GLASGOW; J. DUFFY, DUBLIN; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence.

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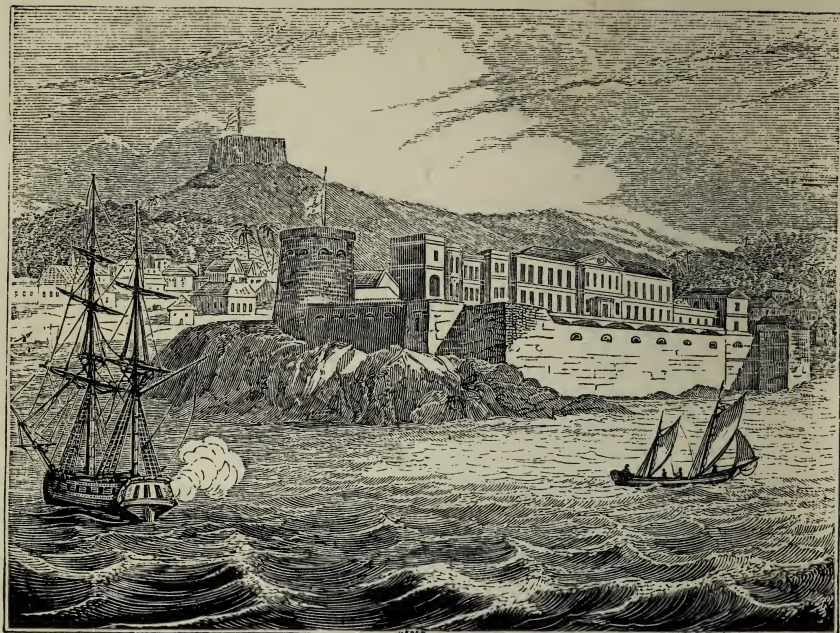
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THE CASTLE IN WHICH "L. E. L." DIED.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, the place at which that gifted being, "L. E. L.," (Miss Landon,) died, is a principal British settlement on the Gold Coast of the Gulf of Guinea : and is near the powerful kingdom of the Ashantees.

A short time previous to her death, "L. E. L." wrote her friends a description of her new residence. Among other things, she says, "The Castle is a building surrounded on three sides by the sea. I like the perpetual dash on the rocks—one wave comes up after another, and is for ever dashed to pieces, *like human hopes, that only swell to be disappointed.* The land view, with its cocoa and palm-trees, is very striking—it is like the scene in the Arabian Nights. The native huts I first took for ricks of hay ; but those of the better sort are pretty white houses with green blinds. The English residents here have very large houses, quite mansions, with galleries round. Of a night, the beauty of the scenery is remarkable ; the sea is a silvery purple, and the moon deserves all that has been said in her favour. The salt lakes were first dyed a deep crimson by the setting sun, and as we returned, they seemed a faint violet in the twilight, just broken by a thousand stars, while before us was the red-light beacon.—The solitude here is very Robinson Crusoeish."

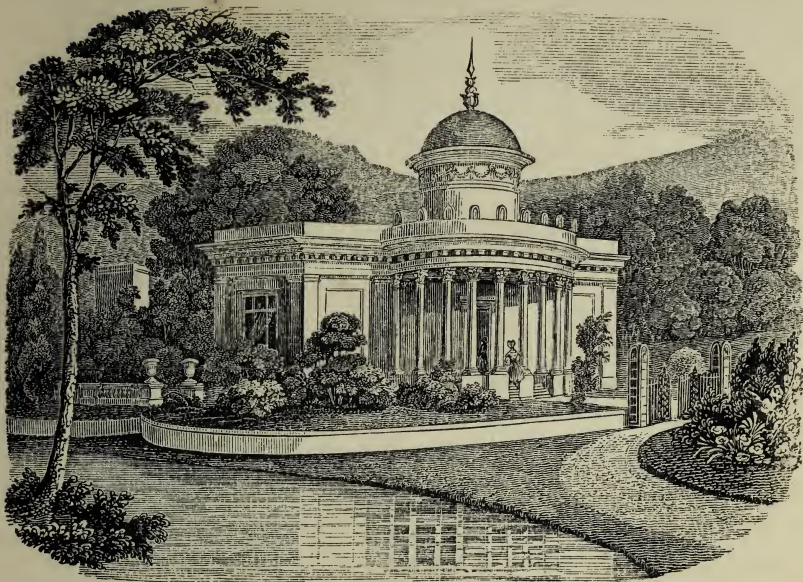
The effects of the sun-beams in this settlement are excessively oppressive to Europeans, and the absence of the sea-breeze, which seldom sets in before ten o'clock, contributes much to exhaustion and indisposition, attended with fever. So languid does the heat render them, that they are obliged to drink cold infusions of bark, and add the refreshing application to restore them. No wonder then, that so gentle and frail a creature as "L. E. L." should sink beneath the vapours of such a soil of swamps, fevers, and pestilence ; subject as she was to the most violent spasms in the head and stomach ; to obtain relief from which she had recourse to the frequent use of laudanum : this, however, lost its effect, and she was recommended, as a substitute, to take minute portions of prussic acid, by a gentleman who stated that he had received great benefit from it in similar attacks. Hence she determined to fly to it for relief ; and there is no question but that her death is to be attributed to her want of carefulness in the use of so dangerous a drug. She was not a melancholy sentimentalist ; she was a joyous creature, with a countenance radiant of smiles, and that looked as if trouble had never come near her.



CAPE COAST CASTLE—IN WHICH "L. E. L." DIED.



SOUTH VIEW OF ST. JAMES'S CEMETERY, LIVERPOOL.



DORTON CHALYBEATE SPA—EAST FRONT OF THE BATH.



DORTON CHALYBEATE SPA—PUMP ROOM.

SOUTH VIEW OF ST. JAMES'S CEMETERY, LIVERPOOL.

THE spot chosen for this cemetery, was a large tract of ground, at the top of Duke-street, excavated as a quarry for stones used in the buildings of the Docks. It cost £21,000 ; and was consecrated on the 12th January, 1829. It contains twenty-four thousand square yards, enclosed by a stone wall and handsome iron palisades, having four stately entrances : the interior is intersected by roads wide enough to admit a carriage, which leads to catacombs excavated in the rock.

The mortal remains of the late lamented Mr. Huskisson, lie interred near the centre of the grounds. His monument is constructed of fine masonry, in a circular form ; ten columns resting on a rusticated basement support the dome : it is said to be a near copy of the lantern of Demosthenes at Athens.

THE CHALYBEATE SPA,

AT DORTON, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THE situation of a medicinal spring ought not to be regarded as an object of trifling importance, for as the mind and body are too intimately allied to suffer the latter to lie passive under what affects the former, it is quite certain, that whatever tends to engage the attention, to induce proper exercise, or to excite and amuse, without fatiguing, must be taken into the account of the advantages likely to be produced, when quitting our home to seek renewal of health, amidst unknown objects and change of scenes. In these respects Dorton is most happily situated ; for among the circumstances which have tended to raise the above fashionable Spa to so great an eminence in the estimation of many medical men, and also of vast numbers of persons who have received relief by drinking its waters of "Nature's own preparing,"—the picturesque beauties of the district around, the variety of rural walks and rides, diversified by that alternation of gentle ascent, with quiet and sequestered dell, which relieves the unobtrusive charms of English scenery from the charge of monotony—have certainly proved no mean auxiliaries to the celebrity which these Baths have obtained.

The Baths were erected under the judicious direction of James Hakewill, Esq. The eastern entrance to the splendid Pump Room is under a semi-circular portico, supported by nine Corinthian pillars.

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF MR. WILBERFORCE, HULL.

Few men have laboured more for the happiness of mankind, than Mr. Wilberforce; and no name is entitled to greater reverence from every member of the human family, than his.

Mr. Wilberforce was born at Hull, in the year 1759, in a house in High-street. He was, in early age, educated at the grammar-school in that town, and afterwards at the Free-school at Pocklington. He went to St. John's College, Cambridge, as a fellow-commoner, at the usual age, and there formed an intimacy with Mr. Pitt, which continued unbroken till his death.

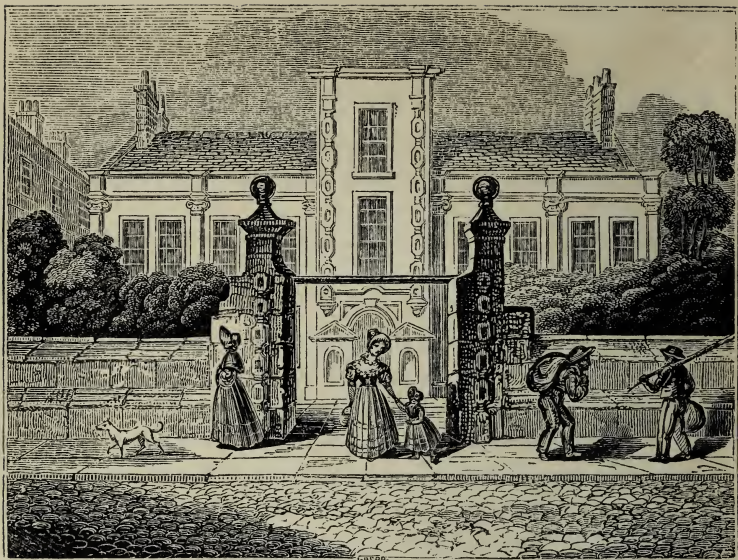
In 1788 Mr. Wilberforce first gave notice of his purpose to draw the attention of the legislature to the subject of the slave trade; but he was opposed by all the virulence and all the sophistry of colonial interest, and his motion was lost by a large majority. Again and again, he renewed his favourite scheme, until at length he succeeded in carrying his measure through both Houses of Parliament, under the auspices of Mr. Fox, who was then in office.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE FATHER OF CRABBE, THE POET.

It stood beside the broad and billowy deep,
 A humble dwelling, in its earlier day;
 Over its thatch the winter-winds would sweep,
 And on its walls oft beat the ocean spray;
 As years roll'd on it fell into decay,
 Sharing the doom that prouder piles must share;
 And now its very form hath pass'd away,
 "Buried amidst the wreck of things that were;"
 Yet still its memory lives, cherish'd with grateful care.

* * * * *

Hence those who truly know, and feel his worth,
 This frail memorial of his boyish years
 Will love and cherish;—here perchance had birth,
 That mastery o'er the source of smiles and tears,
 Which still his minstrel memory endears;
 And e'en this humble room becomes a shrine,
 Where all who justly rate the hopes and fears
 That in our human hearts must aye combine,
 May fitly frame a wreath his honour'd brow to twine!



BIRTH-PLACE OF WILBERFORCE.



THE RESIDENCE OF THE FATHER OF CRABBE, THE POET.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, CLIFTON, NEAR BRISTOL.



CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

THE engineer of this magnificent work was Mr. Brunel. The elevation of the bridge from the high-water mark is 230 ft.; the distance between the piers, 630 ft.; and the height of the piers, 70 ft. The estimated cost was £57,000.

Preparatory to the laying of the first stone of the abutment of the bridge, on the Leigh or Somerset shore, an iron rod was stretched across the Avon; this, on Thursday, the 23rd of August, 1836, was precipitated from its airy height, in consequence of the breaking of a rope on the Clifton shore; one man was slightly hurt, but the iron was driven above five feet deep in the bed of the river. Its appearance, when fished up again, was very curious, being not only crusted with mud, but bent into all the forms of the channel into which it had been precipitated. Its curves and contortions when once more elevated to its position, which was ably accomplished by Mr. Brunel, junior, made it a more picturesque object than it was before; and thousands visited the spot, which had become additionally interesting from the accident.

All things being made ready, at an early hour on Saturday morning, the Marquis of Northampton laid the first stone, after the customary ceremonies, which he followed with a pertinent address; a procession having proceeded to Clifton, under the direction of Lieutenant Claxon, R.N., with the usual insignia and decorations. Among the gentlemen present were Lord Sandon, Sir T. D. Acland, and Mr. Brunel, the engineer of the bridge. The rocky ridges on both sides of the river were crowded with animated human life, and the effect amid such scenery can hardly be imagined, far less described. The water alone wanted some animation, for there was hardly a boat upon it, and an occasional steamer passing up and down scarcely redeemed it from stagnation. Four small balloons sent up from below the crag on the Leigh side, seemed to interest the multitude more than any thing else; and, in truth, it was pretty to see them float along over the uplifted gaze of these tens of thousands, on so beautiful a spot. At the conclusion, the rivulet, not the tide, of human existence, winding down the serpentine path on the Clifton side, was a curious spectacle. At the Gloucester Hotel, a breakfast was given by the Trustees of the Suspension Bridge to about three hundred persons; several gentlemen addressed the assembly, and the cheering was not the less loud, because tea, and not wine, was circulating at the tables.

THE VICTUALLING HOUSE AT PLYMOUTH.

THIS splendid range of buildings was erected under the superintendence of Sir John Rennie. It contains granaries and ovens for supplying the bread, as also the cellars and storehouses for wine, spirits, meat, &c., to the government vessels in the harbour. The entrance gate, with lofty central arch and lateral doorways, its emblematical sculptures and crowning pedestal, is surmounted by the statue of Wm. IV., in Portland stone. The gateway is built of beautiful granite.—The entire premises occupy an extent of about thirteen acres, of which, perhaps, six acres have been recovered from the sea, the material for that purpose being derived from the excavations made in preparing the remainder of the site. Some idea of the labour attendant on this operation may be formed from the fact, that the quantity of rock removed was estimated at 300,000 tons!

To provide against the difficulty of getting vessels round the point in certain states of the wind and tide, a tunnel has been constructed, leading immediately from the Sound to the back of the Yard, into which it opens through a handsome rusticated archway, near the two houses of the resident officers.

PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER.

THIS stupendous work is undeniably the greatest of the kind ever undertaken in this country. The exposed situation of the Sound had been long and severely felt as an extreme inconvenience in the harbour, and it was at last determined to oppose, if possible, some barrier to the heavy swell which is here almost continually rolling in from the Atlantic. The plan adopted was, to construct at St. Carlos rocks, about three miles south of Plymouth, a mole, or vast heap of stones, in the middle of the Sound, stretching across its entrance, occupying nearly half its width, and leaving a free passage for vessels, both on the eastern and western shores. The first stone was sunk on the 12th August, 1812; and on the 31st March, 1813, the building began to make its appearance above the surface of the low-water at spring-tides. On the whole the results of this splendid work have fully answered the expectations of its projectors.

Before the Breakwater was erected at Plymouth, ships sought the more distant anchorage of Torbay, as a safer station; but even this bay bore so bad a character among naval officers, that Lord Howe used to say it would one day be the grave of the British Fleet.



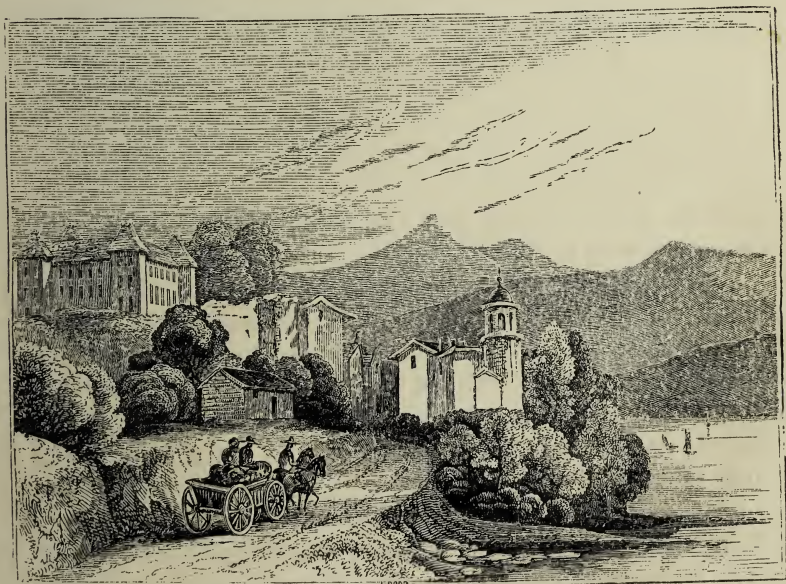
THE VICTUALLING HOUSE, PLYMOUTH.



PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER.



ROB ROY'S CAVE, LOCH LOMOND.



THE RESIDENCE OF MADAME DE STAEL.

COPET, THE RESIDENCE OF MADAME DE STAEL.

NOTHING can be more agreeable than the environs of Geneva, or more magnificent than the prospect which it enjoys. Around it are numbers of enchanting walks, in every situation.—*Copet*, the favourite retreat of that eminent French financier, Mons. Necker, and of his illustrious daughter, Mad. de Stael, is situated on the beautiful Lake of Geneva. This lady was one of the most celebrated writers of her day; and at the age of fifteen was capable of discoursing with her father upon the most serious and important subjects. In 1786 she was married to the Baron de Stael Holstein, the Swedish ambassador, through the patronage of the Queen of France.—She was the authoress of several popular works; one of which, a romance entitled “*Delphine*,” gave so much offence to Buonaparte, that he banished her from his territories, in the year 1803. She was consequently obliged to leave her father, whom she never after saw. After visiting Germany and Italy, she returned to Copet in 1805. In this retirement she was visited by a young French officer, M. de Rocca, whom she afterwards married, and by whom she had a son; but the union was kept a secret till after her death, which took place on the 14th July, 1817.

 ROB ROY'S CAVE.

ROBERT Macgregor, alias Rob Roy, was brought up as a grazier, and in all transactions regarding his word as never to be broken, he attained a vast credit and flourishing trade; but involving himself in a law-suit with the Duke of Montrose, he lost the day, and, subsequently, his creditors becoming so violently clamorous, he determined to end his difficulties, and absconded to Craigroystone, in the county of Lennox, on the borders of Lochlomond; a place abounding with impenetrable rocks and fastnesses. Here Rob Roy constructed his dreary yet romantic retreat, where he fearlessly rested his weary limbs, secure from the search of his vigilant pursuers. He soon became the chief of a large and faithful band, and carried on the avocation of a free-booter, in defiance of the laws of his country, for a length of time perhaps unprecedented—continually taking the rich prisoners, and detaining them till ransomed by great sums.

BONN UNIVERSITY,

THE SEAT OF PRINCE ALBERT'S EDUCATION.

BONN, the capital of the Prussian government of Cologne, is situate on the left bank of the Rhine. It contains the University, the charter of which was given by the King of Prussia, in 1818. The expense of fitting up the University was great, and it is surpassed, in extent and beauty, by no University buildings in Europe. It contains more than 50,000 volumes, a museum of antiquities, a collection of casts of the principal ancient statues, a cabinet for natural philosophy, clinical institutions of uncommon extent and order, an anatomical hall, riding-school, and an edifice which contains the mineralogical and zoological collections, and before which lies the botanical gardens. Adjoining it are land and buildings for the use of the agricultural Institute.—Particular advantages are afforded for the education of young men intended for instructors. Many men distinguished in various branches of science, have been connected with this institution, and the exertions that have been made by the government to collect in Bonn all the means of instruction, united with the charms of the place, and the beauties of the scenery, have caused the University to be very much frequented.

CHINA STREET, CANTON.

THE streets of the City are very straight, but generally narrow, and paved with flag-stones. There are many pretty buildings in the City, great numbers of triumphal arches, and temples well stocked with images.

The streets of Canton are so crowded that it is difficult to walk in them. The shops of those who deal in silk are very neat, make a fine show, and all in one place: for the tradesmen or dealers in one kind of goods herd together in the same street.—The street where the china shops are, is called by the English sailors, China-row; the street where clothes are sold, they call Monmouth-street; the narrow street where men's caps, shoes, &c., are sold, is well known by the name of Mandarin Cap-alley; and so of many others.

China-street is eminent as being immediately adjoining the English factories; and consists entirely of houses and shops arranged expressly for their accommodation and taste.



BONN UNIVERSITY, AT WHICH PRINCE ALBERT WAS EDUCATED.



CHINA STREET, CANTON.

A STREET IN PEKIN.



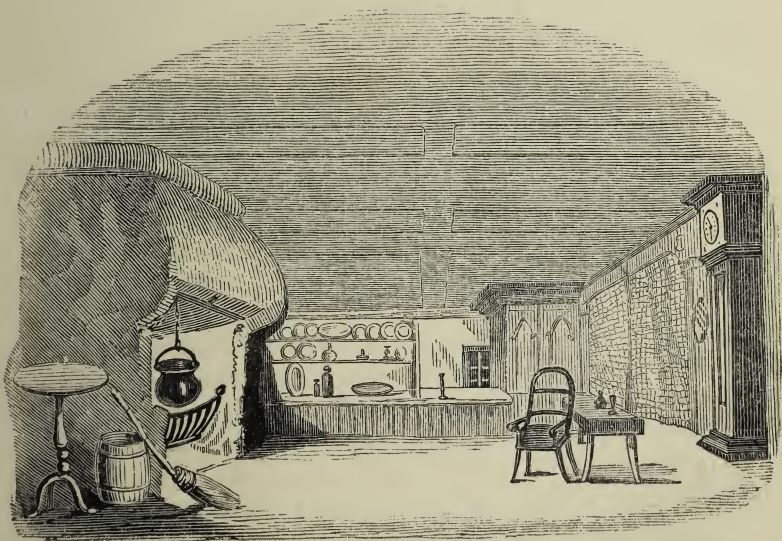
THE STREETS OF PEKIN

Are straight, about one hundred and twenty feet wide, and a full league in length. None but the great shops have either windows or openings in the front wall, though most of them have a sort of terrace, with a railed balcony or parapet-wall in front, ornamented with flowers, shrubs, or stunted trees. The principal streets have on each side a line of buildings, consisting entirely of shops and warehouses, in front of which the goods are displayed ; and large wooden pillars are erected higher than the houses, on which are notified in gilt characters the nature of the goods to be sold, and the honest characters of the dealers, and which are, besides, decorated with various coloured flags, streamers, and ribands from top to bottom, exhibiting the appearance of a line of shipping, dressed in the colours of all the different nations of Europe. Nor are the sides of the houses less brilliant in the several colours with which they are painted, consisting generally of sky-blue or green, mixed with gold ; and amidst the articles which make the most splendid show are the coffins for the dead, and the funeral biers, which vie in their expensive trappings with the marriage-cars. It is astonishing to see the vast concourse of people that continually fills the streets, and the confusion caused by the prodigious number of horses, camels, mules, and carriages, which cross or meet each other. Besides this inconvenience, one is every now and then stopped by crowds, who stand listening to fortune-tellers, jugglers, ballad-singers, and a thousand other mountebanks and buffoons, who read and relate stories calculated to produce mirth and laughter, or distribute medicines with wonderful eloquence.

The police regulation is indeed very expensive to the emperor, for part of the soldiers are kept entirely to take care of the streets ! they are all foot, and their pay large ; besides their watching night and day, it is their duty to see that every person cleans the street before his door, that it is swept every day, and watered every night and morning in dry weather, and that the dirt is taken away after rain ; and as the streets are very wide, one of their chief employments is to work themselves, and to keep the middle of the streets very clean, for the convenience of passengers. After they have taken up the dirt, they level the ground, for the town is not paved, or dry it after it has been turned, or mix it with other dry earth, so that, two hours after great rains, one may go clean to all parts of the town.



THE RESIDENCE OF MADAME DE SEVIGNE.



INTERIOR OF BURN'S KITCHEN.

CHATEAU DES ROCHERS.

THE RESIDENCE OF MADAME DE SEVIGNE.

MADAME DE SEVIGNE, whose letters are the delight of many, spent the greater part of her life on this spot, in the department of Ille and Vilaine. One of the apartments is still shewn as that in which this lady was wont to indite her letters to her daughter, to whom she was extremely attached; another, as her bedroom; and a third, as the apartment in which she received the "Gouvernante de Bretagne," and it was here that she deplored the absence of her husband, the Marquis de Sevigné, who recklessly squandered his property and her own in Paris, and who at last met his death in a duel with one of his gay companions, the Chevalier d'Albert.

It was not at Château des Rochers that Madame de Sevigné breathed her last; this accomplished lady died, whilst on a visit to her daughter, at the Château de Grignan: but the phrenzy which possessed the French nation at that time would not suffer her mortal remains to meet with a better fate than those of Petrarch's Laura,—her body being torn from its resting-place, it was found in a state of preservation, adorned with jewels and costly stuffs: these articles were too great a temptation; and the body was stripped naked and left lying on the ground, to mingle as it might with its native earth!

INTERIOR OF BURN'S KITCHEN,

AT MOSSGIEL, BETWEEN AYR AND IRVINE.

ALTHOUGH the building is but a very plain farm-steading, it is rendered sacred by being once the residence of the inspired Burns. Being situated at the height of the country between the vales of Ayr and Irvine, it has a particularly bleak and exposed appearance, which is imperfectly obviated by a tall hedge, and some well-grown trees, which gather around it, and beneath one of which the poet is said to have loved to recline. The domestic accommodations consisted of a little more than a butt and a ben—that is, a kitchen, and a small room. The latter, though in every respect most humble, and partly occupied by fixed beds, was far from being uncomfortable. Every consideration, however, in the mind of the spectator, sinks beneath the one intense feeling that here within these walls, warmed at this fire-place, lived one of the most extraordinary men that ever breathed; and there wrote some of the most celebrated poems of the modern times.

THE WARNCLIFFE VIADUCT

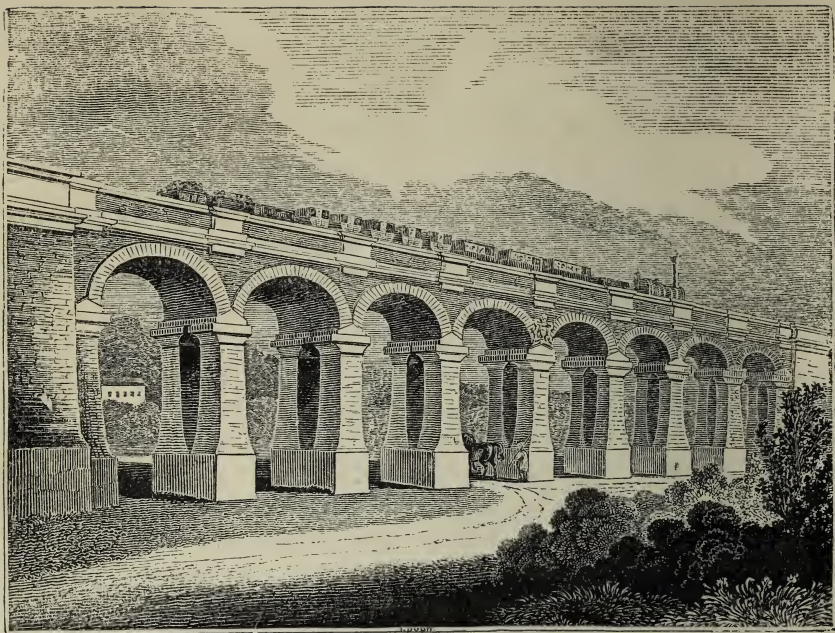
OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAIL-ROAD, HANWELL, MIDDLESEX.

THIS Viaduct connects two vast embankments, and runs parallel with the Uxbridge Road, near the village of Hanwell, Middlesex; it consists of eight noble elliptical arches, springing from massive piers of brick, upon a stone base. The capitals of the piers, and the divisions and coping of the wall on each side of the road, are of stone. The armorial bearings of Lord Warncliffe, boldly carved in stone, are placed over the centre pier of the viaduct, as a compliment to his Lordship for his exertion during the passing of the Act of Parliament for the erection of the rail-road. The best view of the viaduct is from the Uxbridge Road; the ground seen through the arches is a gentle eminence, upon which several villas are placed; the whole is thickly studded with trees, forming a park-like scene, of which the viaduct is the architectural ornament. The view from the top of the viaduct is extensive and beautiful; and from this spot a bird's-eye view may be obtained of Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

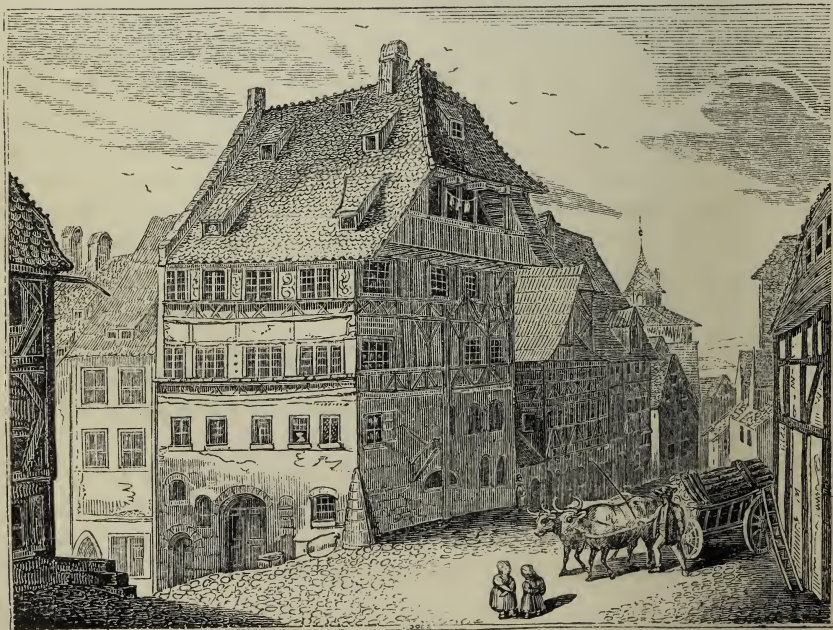
THE RESIDENCE OF ALBERT DURER, AT NUREMBERG.

ALBERT DURER, the eminent engraver and painter, was born at Nuremberg, in Germany, May 20, 1471. He must be ranked as the most eminent of the early engravers on wood; which art, in his time, was quite in its infancy; and although the honour of this invention may not be due to Durer, certainly that of etching on copper is. His engravings are very numerous; the two finest collections in this country being those in the British Museum, and in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge: the most admired productions are those of *St. Hubert at the Chase*, and *Melancholy*, which conveys the idea of her being the parent of invention: in this, it is said, the "painter paints himself," alluding to his melancholy state of mind, owing to his having such a termagent for a wife, which rendered his life insupportable, broke up his constitution, and hurried him to a premature grave. He died in his native city in 1528, in the 57th year of his age; and was buried in the cemetery of St. John at Nuremberg.

The works of this artist were eagerly purchased, at a very high price. His painting of St. Barthomolew was bought by Rodolph the second, of Germany, and so highly did this monarch value it, that, to prevent it taking harm, he had it brought from Venice to Prague on men's shoulders.



THE WHARNCLE VIADUCT.



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT DURER.



CHELSEA BUN-HOUSE.



INTERIOR OF CHELSEA BUN-HOUSE.

OLD CHELSEA BUN-HOUSE.

THIS Bun-house, whose fame has extended throughout the land, was first established about the beginning of the last century; for as early as 1712, it is thus mentioned by the celebrated Dean Swift:—"Pray are not the fine buns sold here in our town, as the rare Chelsea buns? I bought one to-day in my walk," &c.

It was the fashion formerly for the Royal Family, and the Nobility and Gentry, to visit Chelsea Bun-house in the morning. George III. and Queen Charlotte were in the habit of frequenting it when their children were young, and used to alight and sit to look around and admire the place and passing scene; and on one occasion the Queen presented Mrs. Hand, the proprietor, with a silver half-gallon mug, richly enchased, with five guineas in it, as a mark of her approbation for the attention bestowed upon her during these visits.

On the morning of Good Friday the Bun-house used to present a scene of great bustle; it was opened as early as four o'clock; and the concourse of people was so great, that it was difficult to approach the house; it has been estimated that more than fifty thousand persons have assembled in the neighbourhood before eight in the morning; at length it was found necessary to shut it up partially, in order to prevent the disturbances and excesses of the immense unruly and riotous London mob which congregated on those occasions. Hand-bills were printed, and constables stationed to prevent a recurrence of these scenes.

Whilst Ranelagh was in fashion, the Bun-House was much frequented by the visitors of that celebrated temple of pleasure; but after the failure of Ranelagh, the business fell off in a great degree, and dwindled into insignificance.

The interior was formerly fitted up in a very singular and grotesque style, being furnished with foreign clocks, and many natural and artificial curiosities from abroad; but most of these articles disappeared after the decease of Mrs. Hand.

The business was carried on by one of her sons, who was a most eccentric character, and used to dress in a very peculiar manner. At his decease his elder brother came into possession of the business: he had been bred a soldier, and was at that time one of the poor Knights of Windsor. He left no family, nor relations, in consequence of which the property reverted to the crown.

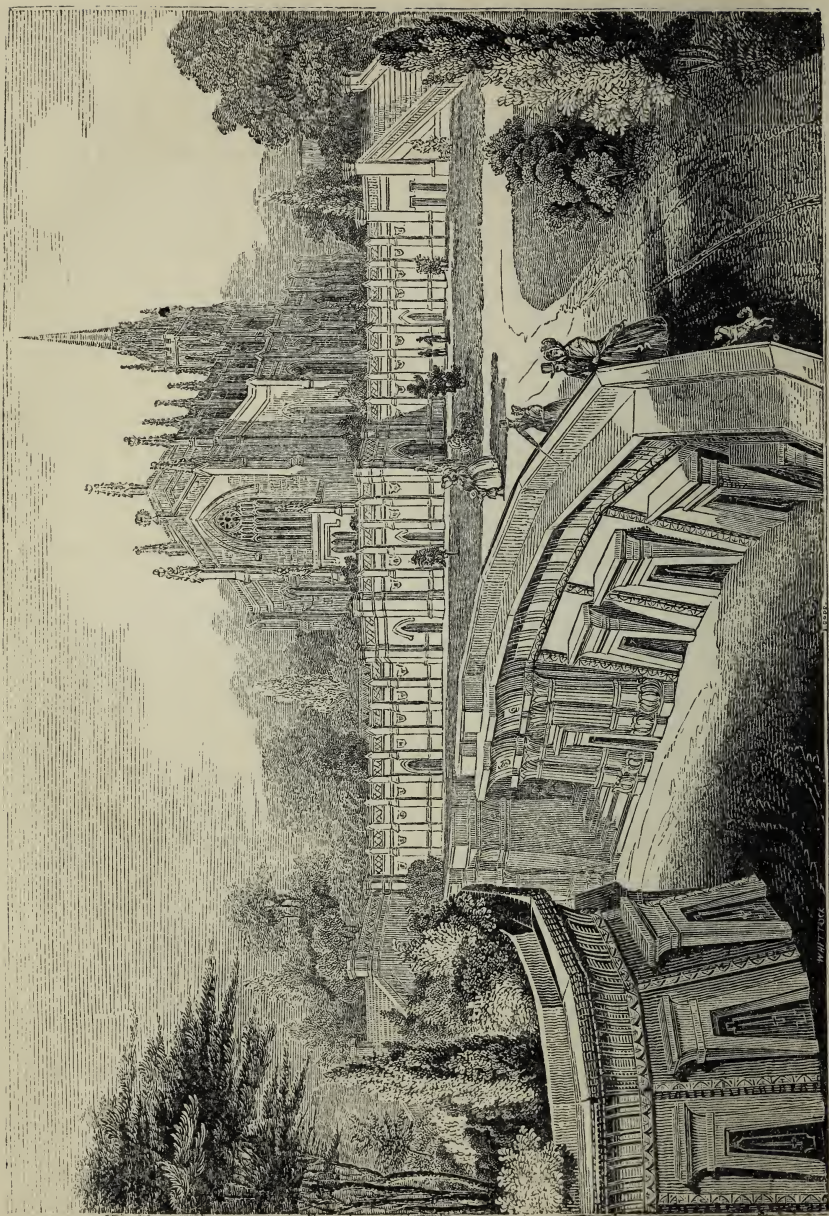
The Old Bun-House was taken down, and rebuilt; the new building presents a very different appearance to the original one. There is still an extensive trade carried on, although by no means equal to that of former years.

NORTH LONDON CEMETERY, HIGHGATE.

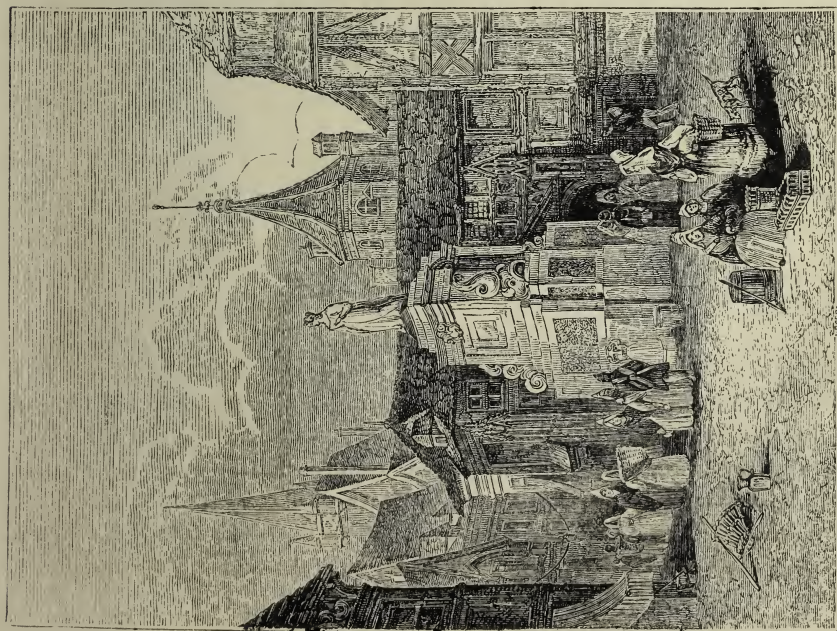
THE site chosen for the Northern Cemetery is on the southern slope of Highgate Hill, immediately beneath the new Gothic Church: the space occupied at present is about four hundred yards in length, and two hundred and fifty in width. All persons acquainted with the northern suburbs of London, will know that this is one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the vicinity of the metropolis, commanding, not only a view of the giant city, but of many miles of the country beyond it. It may well be supposed, that so eligible a spot would be decked with numerous villas and gardens belonging to gentlemen of opulence, to whom the establishment of a cemetery in the midst of their suburban retreats might be disagreeable; the directors of the company have prevented this feeling, by fully availing themselves of the capabilities of the ground, to covert into a beautiful landscape-garden the walks and shrubberies, ascending one above the other, by artificial means, as well as by the natural acclivity. The buildings erected in different parts of the ground, are highly ornamented, and of varied styles of architecture.

In addition to the carriage-road, the foot-paths in all directions circle round the numerous plantations and flower-beds; and being interspersed with elegant monuments, the eye luxuriates on each variety of objects, placed apart from each other, so that it is impossible for the spectators to suppose they are walking so limited an extent of ground. About half way up the hill, a totally different scene presents itself: the roads gradually descend to the entrance of a tunnel, called the *Egyptian Avenue*; the angular aperture, with heavy cornice, embellished with a flying serpent, and other oriental ornaments; the Egyptian pillars, and the well-proportioned obelisks that rise gracefully on each side of the entrance, recall to the imagination the sepulchral temples at Thebes, described by Belzoni. The solemn grandeur of this portion of the cemetery is much heightened by the gloomy appearance of the avenue, which is one hundred feet long; but, as the road leading through it is a gentle ascent, the perspective effect makes it appear a much greater length.

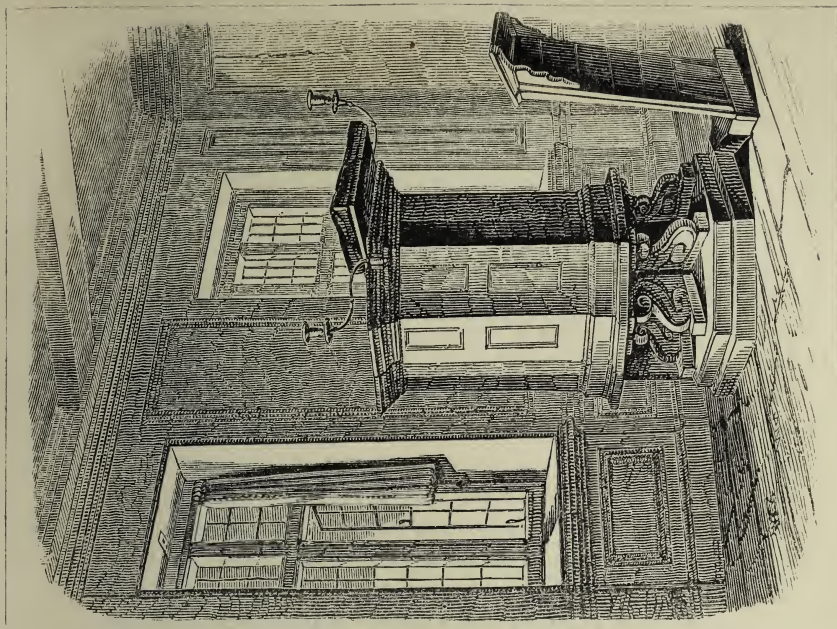
The lower part of the grounds are striking, from their beauty of situation and tasteful arrangement; but the view of the upper plantations, on ascending from the sepulchre, is still more so. Here we have an architectural display of another character: a long range of catacombs, entered by Gothic doorways, and ornamented buttresses, the whole surmounted with an elegant pierced parapet.



NORTH LONDON CEMETERY, HIGHGATE.



MONUMENT OF JOAN OF ARC, AT ROUEN.



BUNYAN'S PULPIT.

MONUMENT OF JOAN OF ARC, AT ROUEN.

JOAN OF ARC, commonly called the maid of Orleans, was born in the year 1412, in the village of Domremi, near Vancouleur, on the borders of Lorraine. Her parents were poor country-people, who had brought her up to mind their cattle. She quitted her parents at an early age, and became servant at a small Inn, where she acquired a robust and hardy frame, by acting as hostler, attending to the horses, and riding them to water.

At the above period France was openly divided between two rival monarchs—Henry VI. and Charles VII.; and, prophecies floated about, that a virgin could alone rid that country of her enemies. At an early age, these prophecies had fixed the attention of Joan; and according to one account, when about thirteen years of age, at twelve o'clock one summer day, being in her father's garden, she had a revelation from heaven, the belief in which laid the foundation of her future eventful history. That she believed herself inspired, few will deny; that she was inspired, no one will venture to assert:—still, it could have been enthusiasm of no common kind, which enabled a young maiden to assume the possession of arms, to lead her troops to battle, to fight among the foremost, and to subdue, with an inferior force, an enemy then believed to be invincible; all which Joan of Arc did! To attempt to explain the surprising story of the Maid of Orleans, is impossible—one thing is certain, that a country girl overthrew the power of England—and that her appearance turned the tide of war, which, from that moment, flowed without interruption in Charles's favour!

Memorials of Joan of Arc are to this hour cherished in France, and an annual fête is held at Orleans; where a monument is erected to her memory; as well as one at Rouen.

BUNYAN'S PULPIT.

THIS treasured relic is in the Methodist Chapel, Palace Yard, Lambeth. It appears that the pulpit came from the Meeting-house in Zoar Street, where Bunyan was allowed to deliver his discourses, by favour of his friend Dr. Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, to whom it belonged. Here Bunyan preached whenever he visited London; and if only one day's notice were given, the place would not contain half the people who assembled. Three thousand have been sometimes gathered together in that remote part of the town; and even on a dark winter's morning, at seven o'clock, not less than twelve hundred.

WINDMILL HILL, GRAVESEND.

GRAVESEND is pleasantly situated on an acclivity rising from the south bank of the Thames. Amidst the surprising improvements in many of our towns, within the last twenty years, none, perhaps, is more astounding, than those made in the once humble, puddly town of Gravesend, now metamorphosed into an exhilarating emporium and pleasurable rendezvous, inferior to few or any in the delightful and healthy county of Kent. Gravesend is a singular town—it is a ship on dry land. Its inhabitants are its crew—its visitors passengers. It is for ever fluctuating—what was Gravesend to-day will be a different Gravesend to-morrow ; still retaining the same exterior appearance. Numerous steamers visit this port daily, bringing human cargoes, amounting, on a low average, to between three and four hundred persons for each vessel : indeed, it has been known for one steamer to have upwards of one thousand passengers on board.

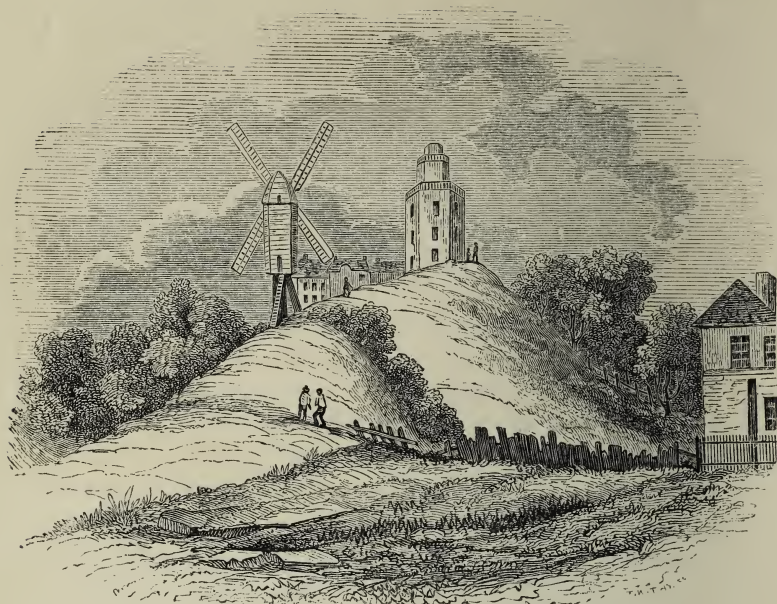
What with its pleasant views ; its salubrious air ; its new streets, new piers, old houses made new ; its beautiful walks ; and its adjacent Botanical Gardens, Gravesend must continue the favoured resort of the over-crowded population of the metropolis.

There is an excellent Market, situated in High Street, where every description of provision may be obtained of the best quality, and at moderate prices.

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF DRYDEN.

JOHN DRYDEN, one of the most eminent of our poets, was born August 9th, 1631, at the parsonage-house of Aldwinkle (All-Saints), a parish in the hundred of Huxloe, County of Northampton. The church is remarkable for its beautiful tower ; it has some windows in the decorated English style, and a small ornamented chapel.

Dryden was the eldest son of Erasmus Dryden, of Tichmersh, a third son of Sir Erasmus Dryden, Bart., of Canons Ashby, in Northamptonshire. He received the early part of his education in the country, and was then removed to Westminster School, where he was instructed as one of the King's scholars, by Dr. Busby, whence he was elected to a scholarship in Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree as Bachelor of Arts. His father dying in 1654, he took possession of his estate, subject, however, to considerable deductions for the widow and younger children.—He died at his house in Gerrard Street, Soho, on the 1st. May, 1701.



BACK OF WINDMILL HILL, GRAVESEND.



BIRTH-PLACE OF DRYDEN.



THE AULD BRIG OF DOON.



JOHN KNOX'S RESIDENCE, AT GLASGOW.

THE AULD BRIG OF DOON.

THE Auld Brig of Doon, which is situated in the vicinity of Ayr, on the western coast of Scotland, is said to have been built as far back as the reign of Alexander III., by two maiden sisters, who devoted their whole fortunes to this patriotic purpose, and whose effigies were till lately shown in a faded condition, upon a stone in the western parapet, near the south end of the fabric.

“The Doon,” says Chambers, “was the river of Burn’s boyhood; the Ayr, of his youth and manhood.” The road immediately after passing Burn’s birth-place, and the ruins of Alloway Kirk, crosses the Ayr, by a modern bridge of one arch; and, at the distance of a hundred yards further up the river, is the “Auld Brig,” which is approached by a steep way, forming Tam’s line of march when pursued by the witches, and is connected with the road by a sharp turn. It is a fine old arch, and though disused, except for foot passengers, is kept in excellent order.

JOHN KNOX’S RESIDENCE, GLASGOW.

IT is a matter of no small regret, that the residences, places of sepulture, or of refuge, of eminent men, in former times, have not been considered more worthy of preservation, either by such pictorial representations, or authentic memoirs, as might satisfy the biographer in pursuit of information of so much moment in elucidating the lives of remarkable men, as well as the topographer, or antiquarian, in furnishing them with the exact locality of the spot.

The residence of the eminent John Knox was, for many years at Glasgow,—the place of his nativity, however, has been a subject of some dispute; but the prevailing opinion is, that he was born at Gifford, a village in East Lothian; and the house in which his birth is said to have taken place is still shewn by the inhabitants, in one of the suburbs of the town, called the *Gifford-Gate*.—John Knox died in 1572, when he had reached the 67th year of his age. His mortal remains were followed to the grave by all the respectable characters in Edinburgh, as well as by several of the nobility, and particularly by the Earl of Morton, the regent of the kingdom, who, as soon as the body was committed to the earth, said, “*There lies he who never feared the face of man: who hath often been threatened with dag and dagger, but hath yet ended his days in peace and honour.*”

JOHN KNOX'S MONUMENT.

A monument, in its widest sense, includes everything by which the memory of a person, period or event, is perpetuated. Monuments of antiquity include writings, as well as the productions of the fine and useful arts; for Homer's poems are equally a monument of his time, as the Pantheon, or the domestic utensils found amongst the ruins of Pompeii. These relics are of the greatest interest, leading us back into former ages, and representing the manners, customs, and institutions of the people. Some are valuable only in their character of memorials, that is, as preserving the memory of certain persons or events; others have an intrinsic value, as works of the fine arts.

Among the monuments in honour of individuals, are tombs, and sepulchral edifices or columns. In all ages, and with every nation, we find this description of monument, from the first rude attempts of art, to those of its greatest perfection. The most ancient known to us are the obelisks and pyramids of Egypt; and, perhaps, contemporary with these, the tombs of the Persian kings, which are still beheld with admiration in the ruins of Persepolis.

The Rev. Dr. Macgill was the prime mover in the erection of a monument to one of the greatest men Scotland ever produced—the mighty Reformer, JOHN KNOX.

It forms a very attractive object in the Necropolis, at Glasgow, which for beauty and effect has perhaps no equal in the kingdom. It was erected by public subscription, 1825, from a design by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, of Edinburgh; the statue being the production of Mr. R. Forrest, a Lanarkshire artist: colossal in its proportions, it seems, says Chambers, like the spirit of the Reformer come back to inveigh with outstretched arm against the Cathedral, and, if possible, complete the work which he left unfinished at his death.

To enter into a detail of all the important events resulting from the powerful exertions of this extraordinary preacher, would be impossible: the two following instances will convey some idea of the intense excitement which his sermons created in the minds of his hearers:—On Sunday, May 29th, 1559, John Knox preached a sermon at Crail, against the system of the Romish Church; and the people being previously prepared to listen to his very just invectives, they, with more zeal than discretion, arose and demolished all the churches in this part of the country (St. Andrew). Next Sunday he delivered another sermon in St. Andrew's, which had the effect of causing a more violent scene. The mob which he incited, instantly commenced the destruction of the cathedral: and the splendid work of a hundred and fifty-nine years was undone in one day!



JOHN KNOX'S MONUMENT.

HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTS.

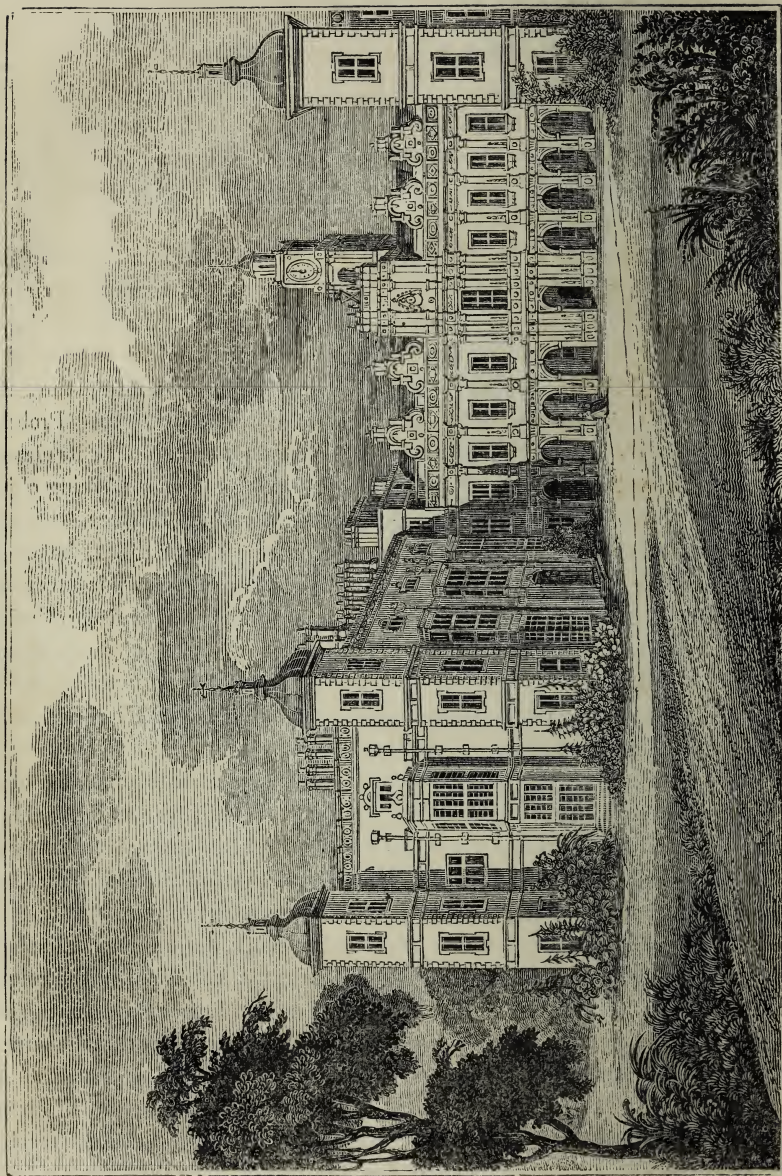
HATFIELD is, in many respects, one of the most distinguished mansions of our nobility. It has been a palace, episcopal, regal, and noble, for upwards of seven centuries; and ranks as one of the most complete specimens of old English or domestic architecture, and a pattern of the magnificent style prevalent at the period of its erection.

Hatfield, in the county of Hertford, is an old town, situated on the steep slope of a hill, of which the House occupies the airy summit. It commands views in every direction of an undulated country, equally remarkable for its natural beauty and excessive fertility. The mansion stands in a fine park, which is watered by the river Lea, and the demesne is distant twenty miles northward from the metropolis, six from St. Albans, and seven from Hertford, the county town. Probably, none of our fine, old, country mansions is better known than Hatfield; its elevated situation and peculiar architecture rendering it one of the most striking objects on the Great North Road, from which it is situate but a short distance.

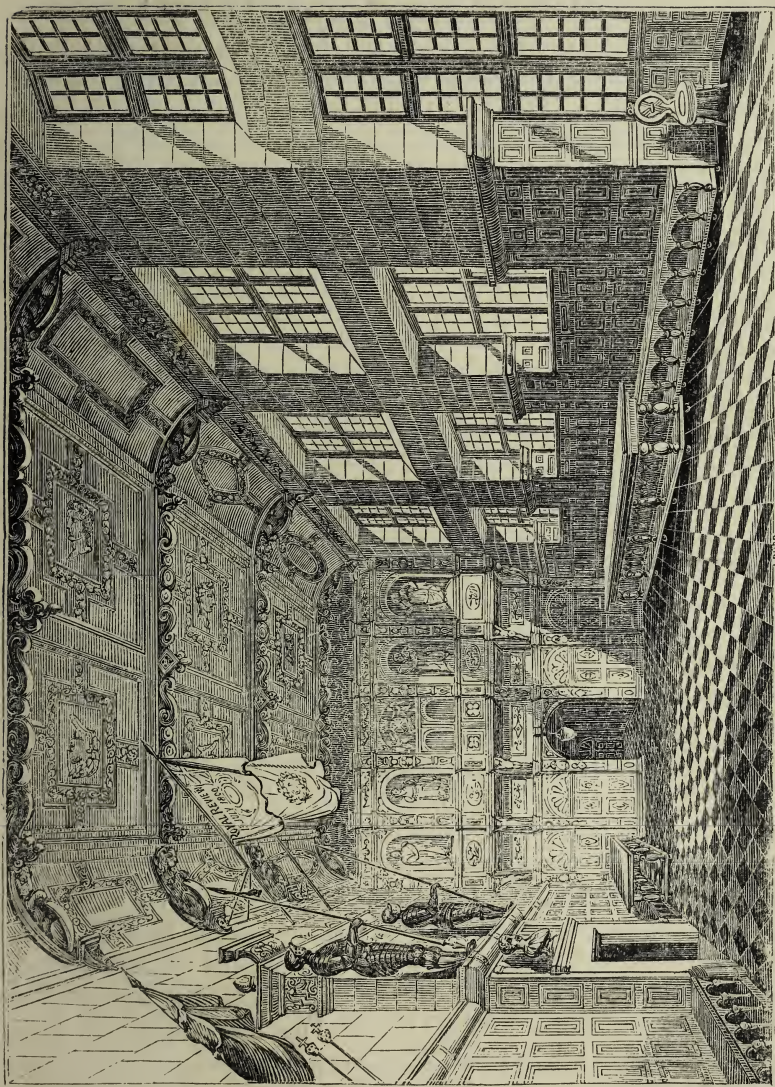
In the Anglo-Saxon times, Hatfield belonged to the Crown; but, before the Norman Conquest, King Edgar granted it to the abbot of Ely and his successors, by one of whom, in the year 1109, Hatfield was retained as an episcopal palace, under the name of Bishops Hatfield. We find rare mention of this particular palace: but that it was extensive may be inferred from the excessive pomp of the bishops of Ely, one of whom, William Longchamp, chancellor of King Richard I., usually travelled with a retinue of 1,500 horsemen.

In 1538, Henry VIII. granted to Bishop Goodrich, a zealous promoter of the Reformation, certain estates in Cambridgeshire, in exchange for Hatfield; in consequence of which it became one of the royal palaces, and towards the latter end of this reign, was appointed to be the residence of Edward, Prince of Wales, who was here when the account of his father's death was brought to him.

In 1550, Edward VI. granted this palace to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth: and here, upon the breaking out of Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, in the reign of Queen Mary, Elizabeth was committed to the care of Sir Thomas Pope, having been removed thither from Woodstock. From various records, it appears that the princess lived in splendour and affluence at Hatfield; that she was often admitted to the diversions of the court; and that her situation was by no means a state of oppression and imprisonment, as represented by some historians. Here Elizabeth received the news of her sister's decease, and of her own accession to the throne.



HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTS.—SOUTH FRONT.



HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTS.—THE GREAT HALL.

HATFIELD HOUSE.—(THE GREAT HALL.)

THE interior of this stately mansion, and the general arrangement of the noble suite of apartments correspond, in every respect, with the masterly design of its magnificent exterior. Westward of the northern entrance, which is the usual approach to the House, the entire ground story was occupied by domestic offices. Eastward is the Great Hall, the dimension of which is 50 ft. by 30 ft. A massive, carved screen occupies the whole of the lower end, bearing the arms of William, second earl of Salisbury, K.G., and his Countess Katherine, who was the daughter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk; and the arms of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, and his Countess Frances, the daughter of Robert, Earl of Salisbury; higher on the same screen is the crest of the founder. There are bay windows, rising the whole height of the Hall, two stories, beside the oriel at the upper end, near which the Lord's Table stood in "the golden days." Here are another screen and open gallery highly enriched with carving both on the pilasters and panels, in which lions, as forming part of the heraldic insignia of the family, are introduced, bearing shields of the cartouche form. In a sculptured compartment over the chimney pieces, are represented the arms of Lord Burghley, with the date 1575. On either side of the fire-place is a complete suit of armour of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Here are also ranged several morions and weapons of the same period; to which have been added the standard of the Hertfordshire volunteers, by the late Marquess, as well as a French cuirass from the field of Waterloo, and a bust of the Duke of Wellington. Towards the lower end of the Hall hangs a large picture of a celebrated grey horse, which was presented by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Robert Cecil, in the year 1594.

On the evening of November 27, 1835, a fire broke out in the west wing, where were two suites of rooms appropriated to the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury; the whole of which rooms were destroyed, together with a long range of servants' apartments above and beneath them. The fire originated in the dressing-room of the Marchioness, who perished in the flames. The supply of water was bad; but the exertions of the firemen were materially assisted by the bursting of the large reservoir on the top of the House, the lead of which being melted, allowed the water to escape, and deluged the Chapel at the critical moment. It is to this that the preservation of this splendid building is to be ascribed; the whole of which is uninjured, with the exception of that portion of it in which the fire commenced."

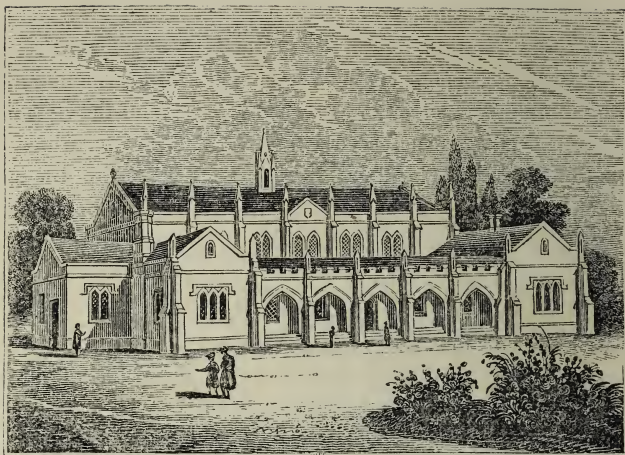
CAMBERWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

THE Camberwell Collegiate School is a proprietary establishment, under the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester, and is founded on the principle of the King's College. The building is erected in Camberwell Grove, and the style of architecture is strictly collegiate—a principal feature being the cloister which forms the centre of the entrance front. The internal arrangement consists of the large school room, 67 ft. long, 33 ft. wide, and about 20 ft. high, intended for the accommodation of 200 boys; and is so arranged as to admit of its being subdivided, at pleasure, into three distinct apartments. The low buildings in the front comprise the entrance hall, library 22ft. by 16ft., and three class rooms. One wing is appropriated to the residence of the porter, and the other to a hat and cloak room, with a washing room for the boys, adjoining their entrance to the play-ground, which is at the back. The whole of the apartments are connected by a central corridor, which affords a convenient and distinct access to each room.

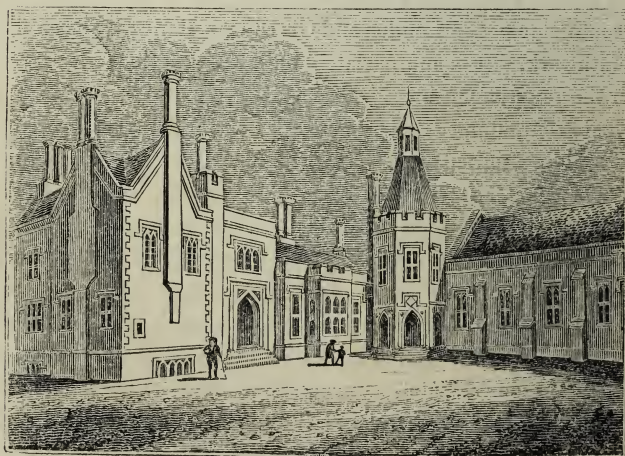
ST. OLAVE'S SCHOOL, SOUTHWARK.

ST.] Olave's School stands a short distance eastward of St. Thomas's Hospital, and on the south side of the London and Greenwich Railway, and in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark. It is appropriately built in the Tudor style; its endowment originating in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The principal front, immediately facing the railway, may be described as two ranges of low building, united together rectangularly, so as to form two sides of an open court. The shorter mass of the two, one of whose gables fronts the railway, is the School-room, and is lighted by a single range of square-headed mullioned and transomed windows on its east and west sides, between which are displayed buttresses that do not rise much higher than the windows themselves. At the inner angle formed by the junction of this portion with the rest of the building, is an octangular tower, whose walls are not carried up much higher than those of the parts with which it is immediately connected, but it distinguishes itself very conspicuously by its steep, elevated, spire roof, and the lantern on its summit. The lower story of the octagon forms a vestibule or porch of the same shape, three of whose sides are open towards the court, and consist of as many square-headed compartments, containing a stone arch, with ornamental spandrels.



CAMBERWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.



ST. OLAVE'S SCHOOL, SOUTHWARK.



GOFF'S OAK.



FREE SCHOOL, CHESHUNT.

GOFF'S OAK.

ABOUT five miles beyond Enfield, through Bull's Cross, and about the same distance from the Railroad Station, at Waltham, stands, on Cheshunt Common, Goff's Oak; a formidable rival, and, certainly, a survivor, of the far-famed Fairlop Oak, which, not many years since, was cut down in the Forest of Hainault.

The traditional history of this tree, inscribed under a rude drawing of the oak at the inn, is, that the oak was planted in the year 1066, by Sir Theodore Godfrey, or Goff, who came over with William the Conqueror; and it is not improbable that some neighbouring lands, called Cuffley, belonged to this person, at that time.

The dimensions of the oak are very considerable, being 20 ft. in the girth 3 ft. from the ground; the trunk is hollow, and several persons can stand in the cavity which time has made. This venerable tree is not generally known; the drive to the spot is truly delightful, and few would regret the time spent in its examination, especially in these days, when an accurate knowledge of the ancient and true British oak may lead to a great improvement in the plantations, forests, and shipping of the United Kingdom.

FREE SCHOOL CHESHUNT, HERTS.

THE Free School in Church Field, Cheshunt, Herts, is a picturesque and interesting edifice, and although in a plain style of architecture, its pointed gables, and massive buttresses, invest it with a very monastic appearance.

This School was erected by Robert Dewhurst, Esq., with the land enclosed, "to teach poor children to read English, and to write, and to cast accounts." He also gave to ten poor persons residing in the Alms-houses, sixpence a piece, to be paid weekly, in good and wholesome wheaten bread, and five chaldrons of sea-coal for fuel, to be yearly laid out in ten parts, to be equally divided among them in the said house.

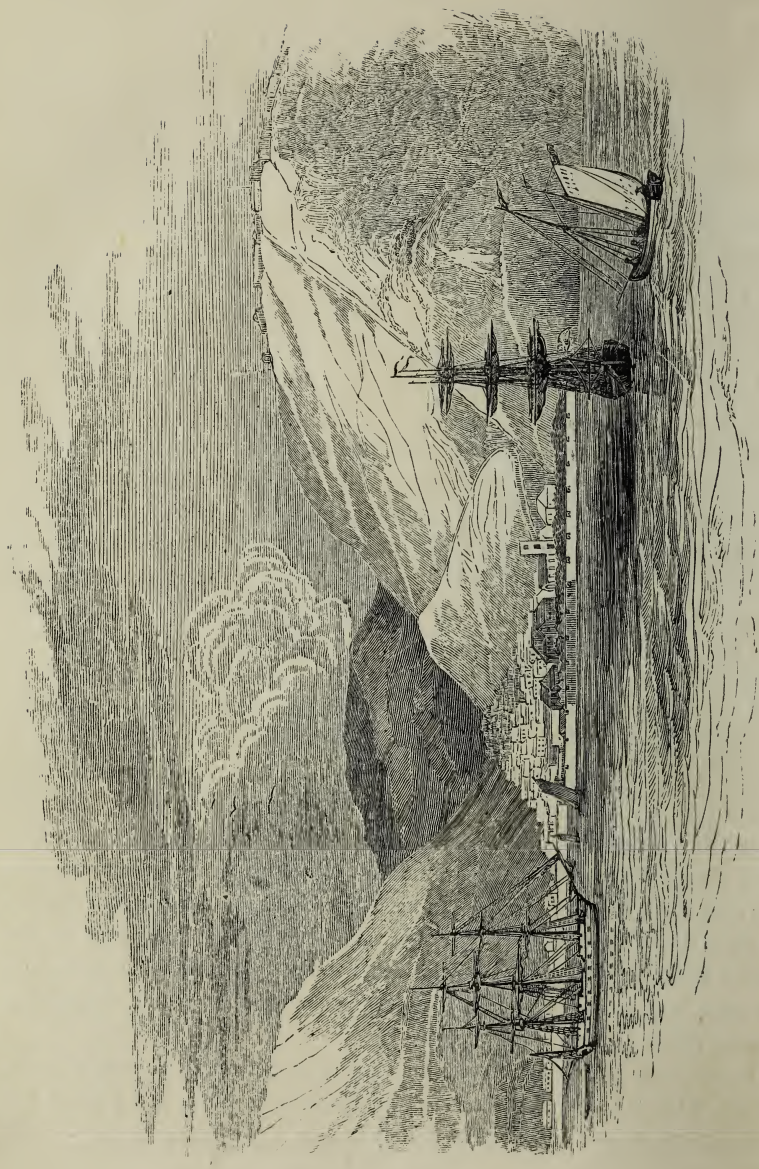
In 1819, the school room was enlarged, and incorporated with the national school. It is 50 feet in length, by 18 in width, and 14 feet in height, and will accommodate 120 boys, 40 of whom are on the foundation, out of which 6 are annually apprenticed, and a fee given with each. The salary of the school-master is now 80*l.* per annum, with other emoluments. In front of the porch is an aged yew tree, even with the building.

JAMES TOWN, ST. HELENA.

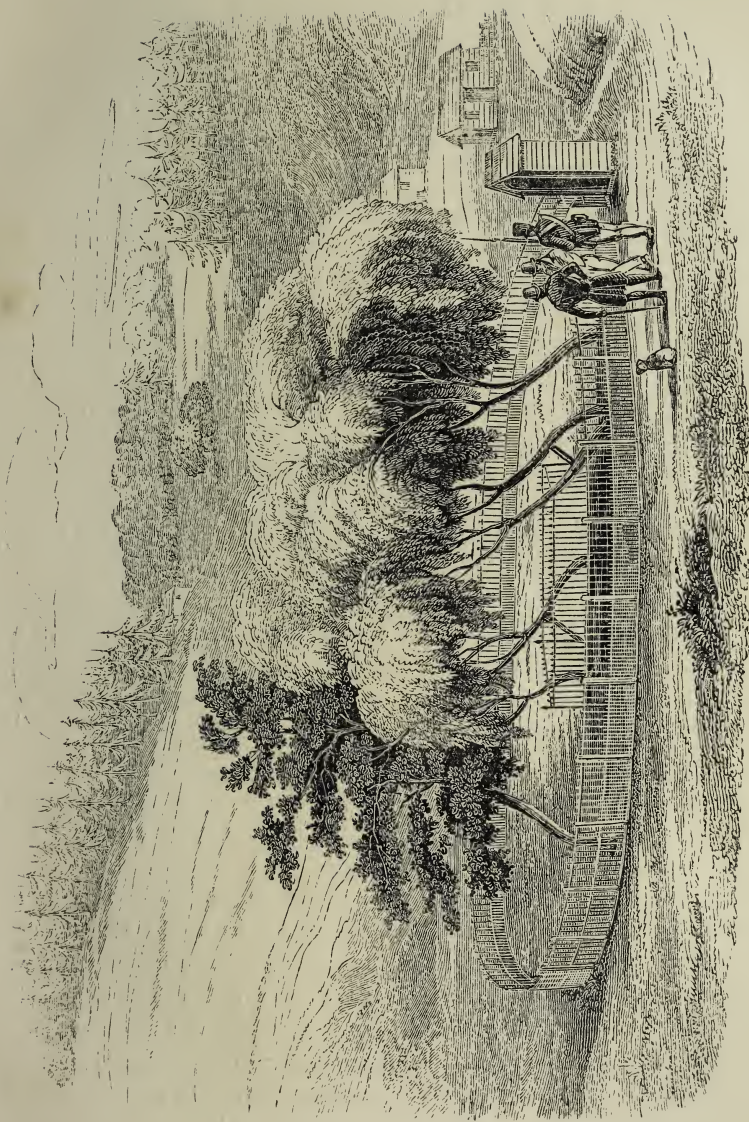
DURING the period of Napoleon's residence on this island, the frigates on the station performing their daily cruise round it with all the monotony and regularity of clock-work, and their row-boats watching every inlet by night, rendered assurance doubly sure, and it seemed doubtful whether a water-rat even could have landed without a passport from the watchful governor. When the vast importance of St. Helena is considered to a mercantile nation like the British, (the Indian fleet on its homeward-bound voyage in a great measure depending upon it for laying in their stock of water,) the precautions against foreign invasion appear no more than necessary, as an enemy's fleet might run up before the trade-wind, and appear off the island before the garrison had even heard that war had been proclaimed.

James-Town, cramped in as it is by hills, and running in a long strip up the valley backwards from the Bay, makes but little show from the anchorage, the principal features being Ladder-Hill Battery, the Church, the Governor's House, and the Wall and Water Battery; while the back-ground is formed by Diana's Peak, which rises to the height of 2,200 feet, and the high lands in the vicinity of Plantation House. Without any stretch of fancy or imagination, the town appears to be threatened with as melancholy a fate as Pompeii or Herculaneum, by the impending rocky crags: in many places vast portions of rock have been underbuilt, so as to prevent their falling and crushing the houses beneath; while in other places excavations have been made at the base of the hills, in order to gain building ground; and one man is seen busily employed creating the danger which his neighbour is so anxiously striving to avoid. Notwithstanding the town lies on the lee side of the island, there is sufficient surf to render the landing place a very indifferent one; nor has any effort been made to improve it, by throwing out a quay or pier for the accommodation of the numerous visitors en route from India to England; the boatmen merely back their boat to the edge of some rocks which jut out into the water to the eastward of the town, and the passengers leap ashore whenever a fair opportunity offers: this, the retiring swell renders rather a nice manœuvre.

In the upper part of the town there is an esplanade, between two rows of trees, and a square, with the infantry barracks: the Governor's house and gardens are on the sea-front of the town, and immediately in rear of the Water Battery. The valley is too narrow to admit of more than a single main street.



JAMES TOWN, ST. HELENA.



GRAVE OF NAPOLEON.

THE GRAVE OF NAPOLEON,

AT ST. HELENA.

THE great and leading feature of this island is the Grave of Napoleon. A narrow path, partially covered with rankling weeds, turns to the left from the road between James Town and Longwood, and descends abruptly into the most fertile little valley in the island. The tomb, situated in the trough, if it may be so termed, of this little dell, consists of three plain slabs of stone, slightly elevated above the level of the ground, and is surrounded by an iron railing, over which five old willows droop their branches. An outer palisade of wood encircles a considerable area of grass, and serves as a protection to the willows against cattle; but they have sadly suffered from the hands of other ruthless visitors, who apparently were resolved upon carrying them away, root and branch, being anything but satisfied with obtaining some slight memento of this interesting spot. At the wicket of the outer railing stands a sentry-box; in this is deposited the "Visitor's Book," filled as usual with a strange compound of names, and stations in life, and an unusually strange quantity of lachrymose effusions, many of which bear the stamp of having been laboured and conned over through many a weary day before the author caught a distant glimpse of St. Helena.

The spring from which water was daily carried to Longwood for Napoleon's table, rises in the bank immediately in the rear of the sentry-box, and it was here he used to sit for hours daily with Bertrand or some member of his family, who lived on the height by the road side at the head of the valley. The spot where his remains were interred was of his own selection, provided that his original request, that they might rest on the banks of the Seine, could not be complied with. For some time immediately subsequent to his death, a military guard was stationed over the grave, two little wood cabins being erected for the officer and men, a short distance from the spot.

The disinterment of the remains of Napoleon, to be entombed beneath the cupola of the Church of the Invalides, in Paris—took place on the 16th October, 1840.—On the removal of the exterior of the wooden coffin, a leaden coffin was discovered, and next to this a wooden coffin: the cover of this third coffin being removed, a tin ornament, slightly rusted, was seen, which was removed, and a white satin sheet perceived, which was removed with the greatest precaution by the doctor, and Napoleon's body was exposed to view. His features were so little changed, that his face was recognized by those who had known him when alive.

THE STAR CHAMBER.

THE origin of the name "Star Chamber," has been a subject of much dispute. The most satisfactory explanation appears to be, that the ceiling of the apartments in the Palace of Westminster, in that despotic tribunal (known as the "STAR CHAMBER"), held its sittings during the most obnoxious period of its career, from the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, until the final abolition of the Court by Parliament, in 1641, was ornamented with gilded stars.

The reign of Henry VII. is an epoch in the history of the Star Chamber. That monarch appears to have had a fondness for sitting in person with his Council upon judicial occasions; and, during the first and second years of his reign, held "twelve several stately sessions" in the Star Chamber.

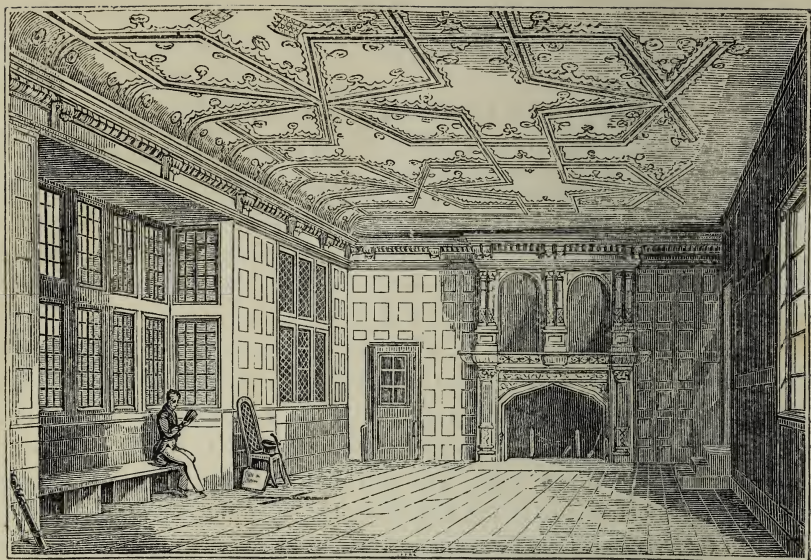
During this monarch's reign, our attention is not so much drawn to the particular cases determined in the Star Chamber, as to the general system which prevailed there. This Court was the instrument by which the politic rapacity of the Sovereign, and the subtlety of his favourite "promoters of suits," accomplished their nefarious purposes. If a man were descended from a stock that had favoured the White Rose; if he were suspected of sympathizing with the misfortunes of the Earl of Warwick; if his behaviour indicated a lofty spirit; or even if he were merely thought to be moderately rich; neither a dignified station in society, nor purity of life, nor cautiousness of conduct, could afford him any protection from the rapacity of the Council.

BIRTH-PLACE OF SHENSTONE.

THE LEASOWES.

THE Leasowes estate is situated at Hales-Owen, "one of those insulated districts, which," says Dr. Johnson, "in the division of the kingdom, was appended, for some reason not now discoverable, to a distant country; and which, though surrounded by Warwickshire and Worcestershire, belongs to Shropshire, though perhaps thirty miles distant from any part of it. The Leasowes is an estate of moderate extent, and was possessed and cultivated by Thomas Shenstone, the father of the Poet, who was born in November, 1714.

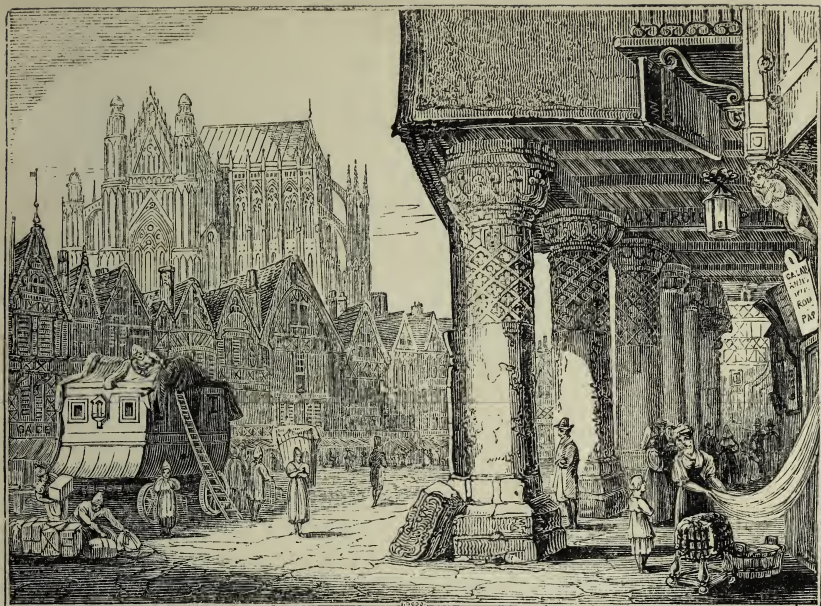
The memory of Shenstone has been cherished in many a fond monument to his genius and taste, set up amid scenes of kindred beauty with the Leasowes. One of these tributes was erected many years since in the romantic grounds of Burford Lodge, at the foot of Box-hill, upon which there is an appropriate inscription to the memory of this distinguished poet.



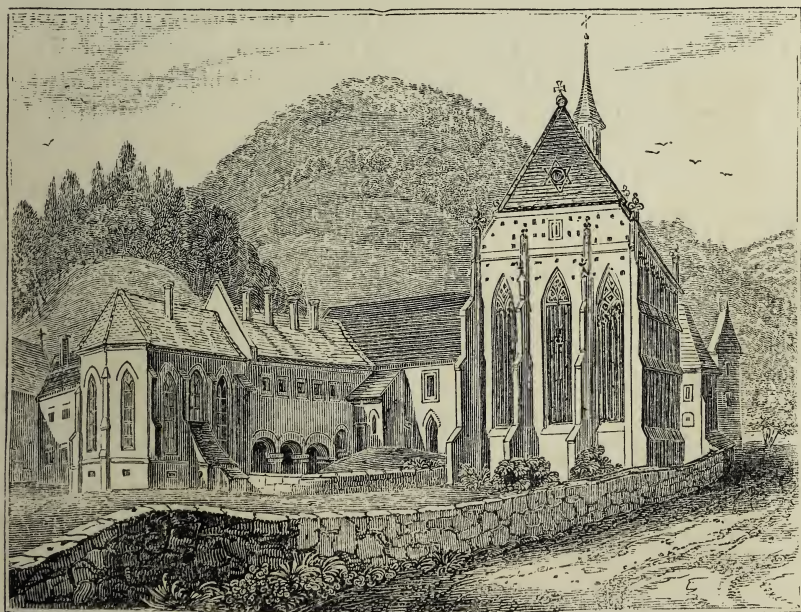
STAR CHAMBER, WESTMINSTER.



BIRTH-PLACE OF SHENSTONE.



BRAUVALS, IN FRANCE.



CONVENT AND CHURCH AT NEUBERG.

BEAUVAIS, IN FRANCE.

BEAUVAIS presents a fine specimen of an ancient French City. It is the capital of the department of the Oise, and stands upon the river Thérain or Terrain, 41 miles N. by W. of Paris, on the road from thence to Calais.

Beauvais is of no considerable antiquity. It was known to the Romans by the name of *Cæsaromagus*, which was afterwards changed for that of *Bellovaci*, the name of the Gallic tribe whose chief town it was. The *Bellovaci* were distinguished among the Belgic Gauls for number, valour, and influence; and took an active part in the resistance to Julius Cæsar, when he first carried his arms into that part of the country.

Beauvais is an extensive city: the streets are wide; the houses are built of wood, and presenting their gables to the street, give to the place a picturesque irregularity rather than beauty. The finest public building is the cathedral, of enriched Gothic architecture. This edifice is, however, imperfect, having neither nave nor steeple.

CONVENT AND CHURCH OF NEUBERG, IN STYRIA.

THE buildings of the now suppressed Convent of Neuberg, in Upper Styria, are situated at about an equal distance—six posts—from the towns of Vienna and Gratz, in a vale enclosed by a range of mountains, the highest point of which, the *Windberg*, or Mountain of Wind, rises to the height of six thousand feet above the Mediterranean.

The Convent Church is a venerable edifice, built in a simple yet dignified style, of an oblong square, without any projection—a plan very rarely selected. It was erected by the Emperor Frederic IV., about the year 1460.

The Monastery of Neuberg was founded, and monks of the order of Cîteaux, (Bernardine monks) introduced by Otto Jucundus, Duke of Austria, sixth son of the Emperor, Albert I., in the year 1327. After having most richly endowed his foundation, this Prince selected it for the place of burial for his family; and his consort, Elizabeth of Bavaria, was the first person there sepultured. In the year 1338, his second wife, Anne of Bohemia, was also there entombed; and in the same year the Duke himself. The funeral rites were performed with unusual splendour.

In 1782, the Monastery was, with many others, suppressed by order of the Emperor Joseph II.



HOTEL DE VILLE AND LIGHT HOUSE, CALAIS.

HOTEL DE VILLE AND LIGHTHOUSE, CALAIS.

THE Hotel de Ville and the Lighthouse, are the lions of Calais. The former is said to have been built by Philip, Count de Boulogne, in 1224.—The ornamented part of the tower is of wood, covered with sheet lead. The tower contains a set of bells and chimes, besides a set of small bells arranged by means of wires leading from their clappers to an instrument similar to a piano-forte, so that any tunes can be played on them; and on fêtes and holidays, the town organist favours the public with French national airs, to which not unfrequently is added the old compliment to our James, now changed into “God save the Queen.”

The tower rises in octangular stages, to the height of one hundred and thirty-eight feet, and the ascent within is by a staircase of one hundred and eighteen steps. The main building consists of three floors, in the lower one is a saloon, wherein causes relative to commerce and police are tried: the passport and police offices. On the second floor is the Public Library.

The Lighthouse, or Watch-tower, is said to have been originally built by the Romans. In 1580 it was divided into two parts by the shock of an earthquake, and the watchman left in the half which remained standing. It was repaired in 1606, but being mostly of wood, was destroyed by fire in 1651. It was shortly afterwards rebuilt, but it was not until the year 1818 that the useful and ornamental *revolving light* was added to it. It is composed of six parabolical reflectors disposed in two parallel groups, three on each side. It revolves once in three minutes, during which time its light is twice given in direct rays, and twice hidden from the eye of the observer. The machinery was constructed at Calais, under the direction of M. Vaissiere, a resident engineer.

There is a person constantly kept in the top part of this tower, to strike the repetition to the hours struck by the clock at the Town-hall, and give the alarm in case of fire, or other accident. He also tolls a bell from nine until a quarter past, in the morning, and from ten till a quarter past, in the evening; after which, in garrisoned towns, every one is obliged to answer, *ami* (friend,) to the *qui-vive* of the different sentinels.

Below the Lighthouse, on the *Grande Place*, may be seen the remains of the ancient *Halle*, which was nearly destroyed by fire in 1658, and was never rebuilt.

WIDDRINGTON CASTLE.

WIDDRINGTON CASTLE was the seat of "Gerard de Woderington, in 1272," who held it with Dririg and Borndon, of the barony of Whalton, by the service of one knight's fee. This family stands conspicuously as a line of heroes, and in the list of sheriffs of this county.

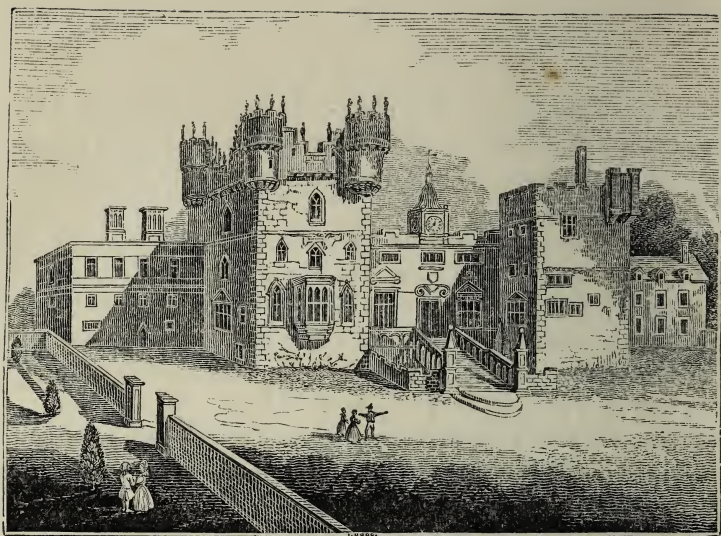
The castle, though irregular, and the work of various ages, was a noble structure, especially the most ancient part of it, which was a gothic tower, finished with machicolations, and four round turrets. It was burnt down about sixty years since, the only remaining part being an octangular embattled tower, to which a square, modern edifice has been added. It commands an extensive sea prospect to the east, and a land view towards the south, as far as Tynemouth Castle.

Widdrington, however, in modern times, appears to have been a strange admixture of castle and family dwelling: in it, however, are preserved the machicolations, the defensive characteristic of the old border mansions.

 THE ABBEY GATE, READING.

READING is a borough and market-town in Berkshire, situate in a valley, near the confluence of the rivers Thames and Kennet, at the distance of thirty-nine miles from London. It is chiefly celebrated for the remains of a magnificent Abbey, built by Henry I. in the year 1121; who endowed it with the lands of Cholsey, in Berkshire, of Leominster, in Herefordshire, and Reading itself; with all their appendages, lands, churches, chapels, tithes, &c., and a mint, and one mintmaster.

The ruins are situated near the County Jail, in a piece of ground called the Forbury, on entering which from the market-place of the town, the first object that strikes the eye is the Great Gate, which still remains entire. It appears to have been built in a Semi-Saxon style, (which prevails likewise in other parts of the building,) with pointed windows, all the arches of the gate are round save one, and that very obtuse. About seventy years since, the battlements were removed, and their place supplied by layers of bricks and mortar, which form a very injudicious contrast to the rest of the architecture. A short distance further, are two immense masses of wall, pitched endwise into the ground, as if by the force of gunpowder. This is the site of the Church, of which, it is to be regretted, there are now very few remains. From what there are, however, it may safely be stated, that the extreme length of the Church, was about 415 feet, and the breadth, exclusive of the transept, 90 feet.



WIDDRINGTON CASTLE.



ABBEY GATE, READING.



BIRTH-PLACE OF KIRKE WHITE,



THEOBALDS PALACE, HERTS.

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF H. K. WHITE,
NOTTINGHAM.

HENRY KIRKE WHITE, according to Southey, was the son of a butcher, and was born on the 21st of March, 1785. At a very youthful age his rising faculties developed themselves: he was predicted by his early school-mistress to inherit all the traits of disposition necessary for eminence and renown, which in after-years were found not wrongly calculated.

This gifted, virtuous youth, continued for a time his unremitted studies; till nature, at last, wearied and exhausted, yielded his spirit to Him who gave it, on the 19th of October, 1806.

Whether the short life of this young and amiable man be held as an example to the rising youth of our nation, or shown to the more wearied traveller in life's frail scene, the same moral is alike applicable. To the one, the propelling hand of perseverance points to ambition and honour; to the other, meekness and submission under all afflictions. Byron did not eulogize undeservedly the character of the poet;—his countrymen yet forget not the charms of his soothing lyre;—and Britain mourns the departure of her favourite.

THEOBALDS PALACE, HERTS.

THIS sumptuous palace rose and disappeared within a protracted life-time—four-score years and ten. It was built by a favourite minister, ostensibly as a home for his son, though its splendour made it resemble the lure of a courtier; it became the resort of a gay queen, and the abode of two kings, whence it fell into the hands of crafty men, who levelled its magnificence, and scattered its treasures to aid them in carrying on their scheme of desolation, and to furnish them with the sinews of civil war.

This magnificent palace stood in the village of Cheshunt, at the distance of twelve miles from London, and a little to the north of the road to Ware. The origin of the name is uncertain; but, it is probable that Theobald was the name of an owner, though at what period earlier than the reign of Henry VI. does not appear.

The manor, probably, reverted to the Crown at the suppression of religious foundations; and, after passing through the families of Bedyll, Burbage, and Elliott, on June 10, 1563, it was purchased by Sir William Cecil, afterwards the great Lord Burghley.

The original manor house is supposed to have been a small moated site, which is to be traced to this day. In 1570, Sir William increased the estate by an important addition, which is thus mentioned in his *Diary*; "May 15, I purchased Chesthunt Park of Mr. Harryngton." Cecil now, if not before, must have been proceeding in earnest with his new mansion, as in September of the following year, Queen Elizabeth honoured it with a visit; when she was presented with "a portrait of the house."

The gardens were large, and ornamented with labyrinths, canals, and fountains. The great garden contained several acres, and there was, besides, a pheasant and laundry garden. In the former were nine knots, artificially and exquisitely made, one of them in imitation of the king's arms.

SOUTH METROPOLITAN CEMETERY,

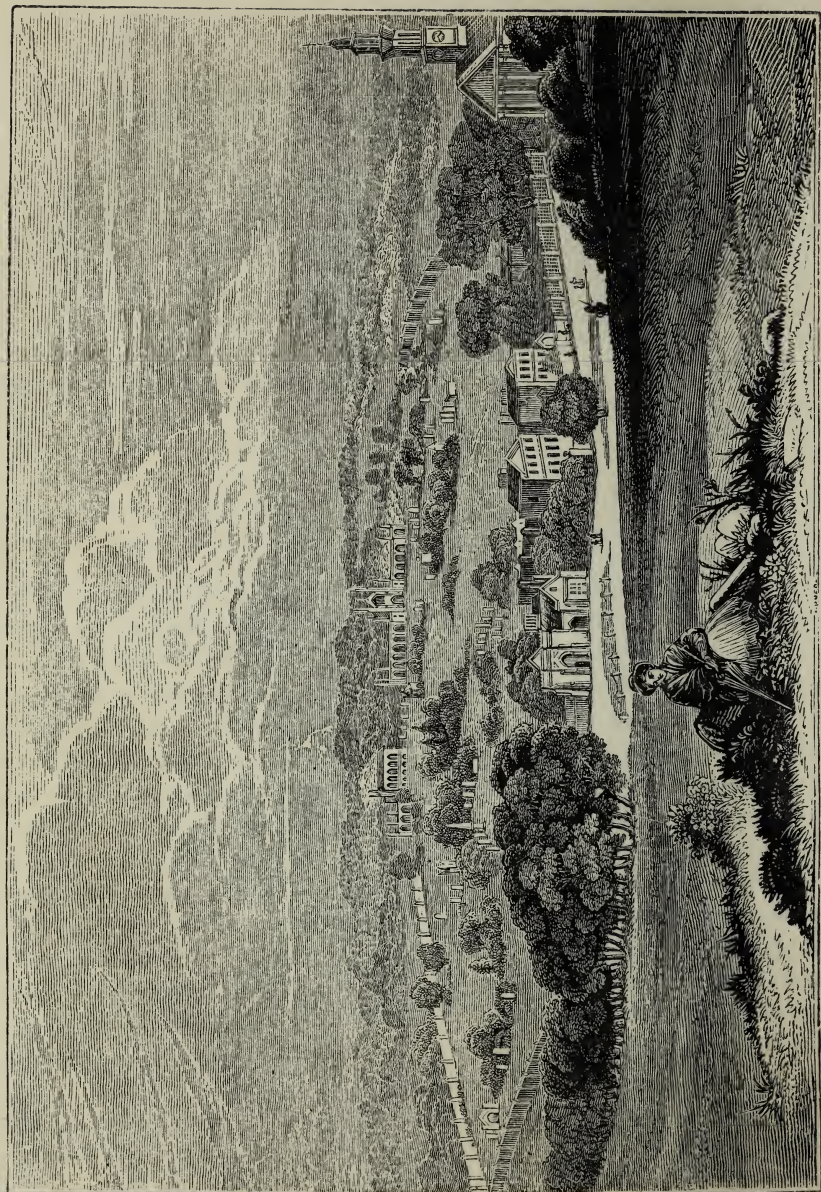
NORWOOD, SURREY.

THIS cemetery occupies an area of 40 acres, and the Act of Incorporation authorises the proprietors to extend it to 40 additional acres, if occasion should require it. A spot better adapted for the purpose, could not have been selected within so short a distance of the metropolis; and while every regard was paid to utility, and the necessary requisites of an undertaking of this description, no expense was spared, in order to render this cemetery attractive as a work of art,—not only as to the skill and taste displayed in the general arrangement of the grounds, but also as to the chaste and beautiful character of the architecture of the chapel and buildings.

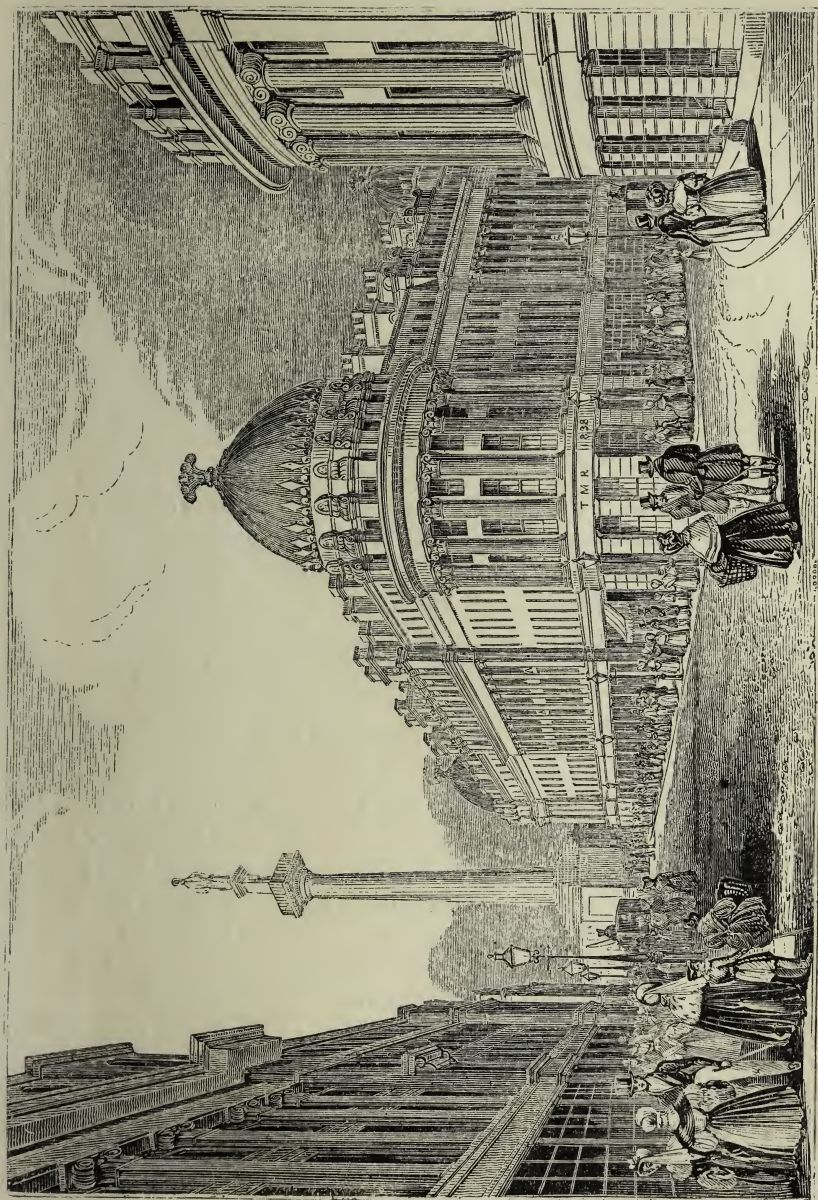
The easy distance of this cemetery from the metropolis and its suburbs, renders it acceptable to all their inhabitants. The nature of the soil is such, that graves have been dug to the depth of twenty-five feet without the appearance of moisture.

A portion of the ground has been consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese for the use of the members of the Established Church, and an Episcopalian chaplain appointed;—another part is allotted for persons dissenting from the Establishment, and a dissenting minister appointed to officiate on their behalf—parties may, however, have their own clergyman or minister.

It is gratifying to remark, that the boundary line, which distinguishes the consecrated from the unconsecrated portions of the cemetery, is merely a pathway; thus, every invidious distinction has been avoided, while the religious feelings of all have been consulted.



SOUTH LONDON METROPOLITAN CEMETERY, NORWOOD.



GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,

OWES its present magnificent appearance to the splendid talents of Mr. Grainger, the Architect. In point of architectural beauty it is certainly not inferior to any in England; indeed it is by many persons considered to be without a rival in the world; as a street of business, surpassing Regent Street, London, for the classical richness and diversity of its architecture; but what may tend to give it a decided advantage is, that the fronts of the houses are of solid stone, and not of brick faced with stucco.

The Central Exchange, with its rich Corinthian front, and splendid cupolas, with the gorgeous bronze plumes sculptured on their summits, form objects worthy of great admiration; but, however rich the outside of this building may be, it is eclipsed by its magnificent interior, presenting a semicircle surrounded by twelve pillars of the Ionic order: the light of this immense building is obtained through rather more than ten thousand square feet of glass in the sides of the roof and the crown of the dome, which has an exceeding striking effect when viewed from below. During the assemblage of the British Association at Newcastle, the meeting was held in this Exchange, which furnished accommodation for nearly six thousand persons. Here also are the exhibition rooms and offices of the North of England Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts; and to the honour of the Newcastle people, as liberal patrons of those arts which tend to harmonize the mind, and soften down the asperities of man, numerous fine specimens of painting and sculpture, many of them being the works of native artists, have here been exhibited; together with a rich display of models for steam machinery, and for the construction of bridges or railways. The pile of building, known as the Northumberland District Bank, and the Branch Bank of England, also in Grey Street, has all the appearance of a grand palace. And as a beautiful and appropriate termination to this magnificent street, is the colossal statue of Earl Grey, erected at the point of entrance to Grey-street, and Grainger-street.

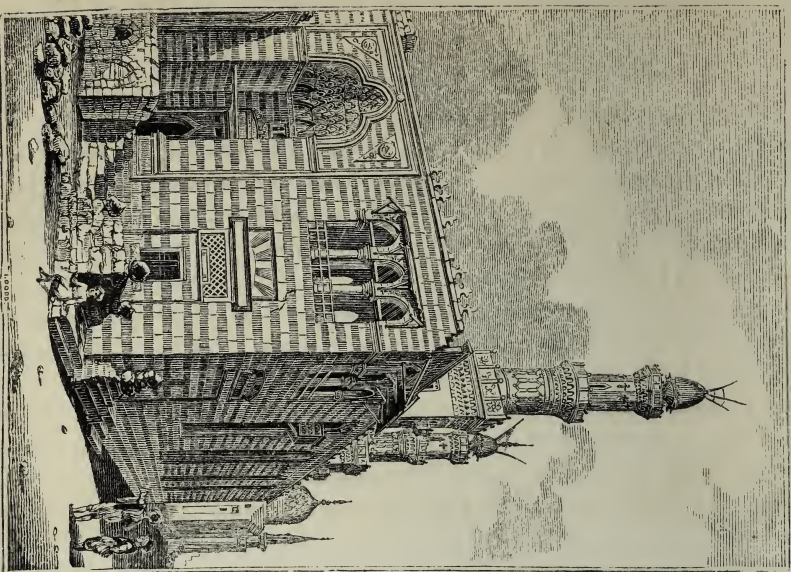
Sykes, in his, "Local Records," says, under date 1580, that an ancient house, now called Anderson-place, in Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, was built by Robert Anderson, merchant, (out of the offices, and nearly upon the site of the Franciscan Priory.) In this house King Charles I. was confined, after having surrendered himself to the Scots, at Newark; and on this site part of Grey-street was built.

TOMBS OF THE MEMLOOK KINGS OF EGYPT.

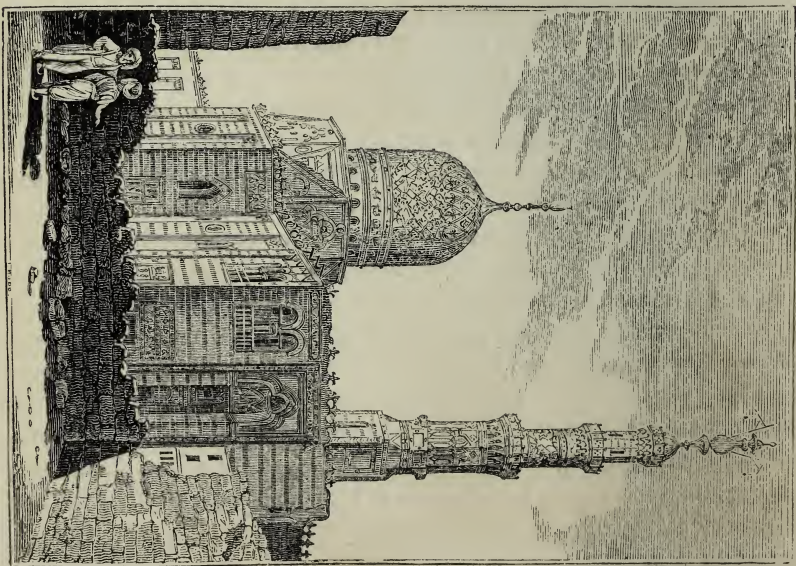
THE tombs of the Memlook Kings, erroneously styled of the Khalifs, or Caliphs, are situated in a sandy plain, about a mile east of the city of Cairo. They were erected by the Kings of the Circassian or Bosgite dynasty, who reigned from 1382 to the invasion of Soltan Seleem in 1517; and they have received the general appellation of El Quaeed Bai, or Kaitbay, from one of those princes, who died and was buried there in 1496.

These mausolea are many in number, constructed in the purest style of Saracenic architecture, with magnificent domes, spacious areas, and elegant arcades, surmounted by minarets of great height, and encircled by several tiers of light stone galleries. Narrow, winding staircases, the exact counterpart of those in our Gothic churches, lead to the summit, with small doorways at intervals, opening into galleries, from whence the muzzzeins once summoned the faithful to prayer. From the top of these lofty towers is a varied and extensive view over the tombs, environs, and city of Cairo.

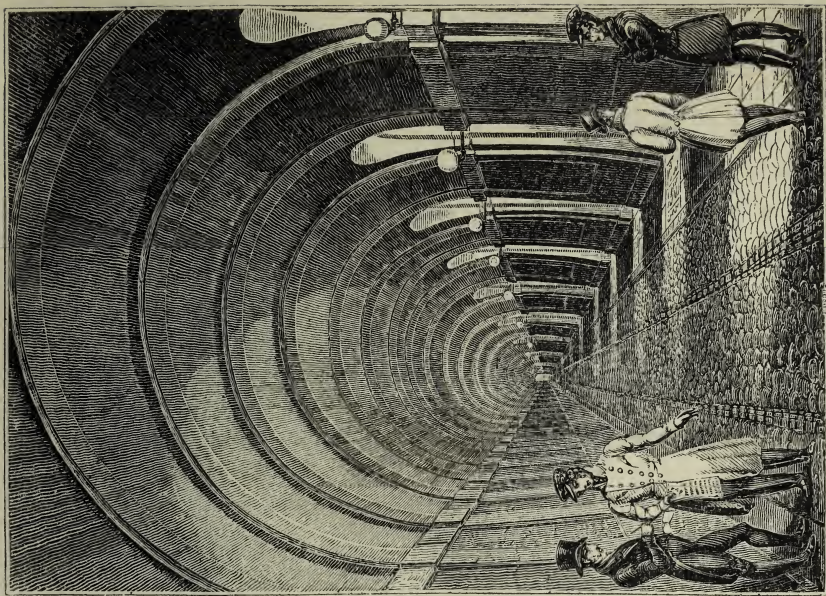
Attached to each tomb are a handsome mosque, schools, and dwelling houses. The mosque consists of a large, quadrangular court, flanked on the east and west by an arcade, with a roof and small cupolas. In the eastern arcade stands a pulpit, constructed in the most chaste and elegant manner, with stone adorned by slender columns, tracery, and sculptured foliage. "Edifices like these," observes Mr. St. John, from their stately, masculine simplicity, deformed by no bestial imagery, awakening no degraded associations, are beheld in their mouldering decay, with a reverence akin to what we experience in the presence of honourable old age; since they were erected for the service of God, and never polluted by the trace of an idol. The tombs are situated in spacious apartments, and surrounded by a skreen of open woodwork, protecting them from wanton dilapidation. Those of the women, secluded even in death, stand apart at the opposite end of the chamber, where, from a sentiment higher and purer than that of jealousy, their very graves are hidden from the public eye. Delicacy, so refined, could never, I apprehend, have existed independently of very exalted love." A few devout persons still repair to the mosque to pray; and two or three Arab families, perhaps by hereditary right, perform the pious office of protecting them from profanation; yet, otherwise, it is impossible to look upon these splendid monuments of Saracenic architecture, without feeling regret at their neglected condition and approaching ruin.



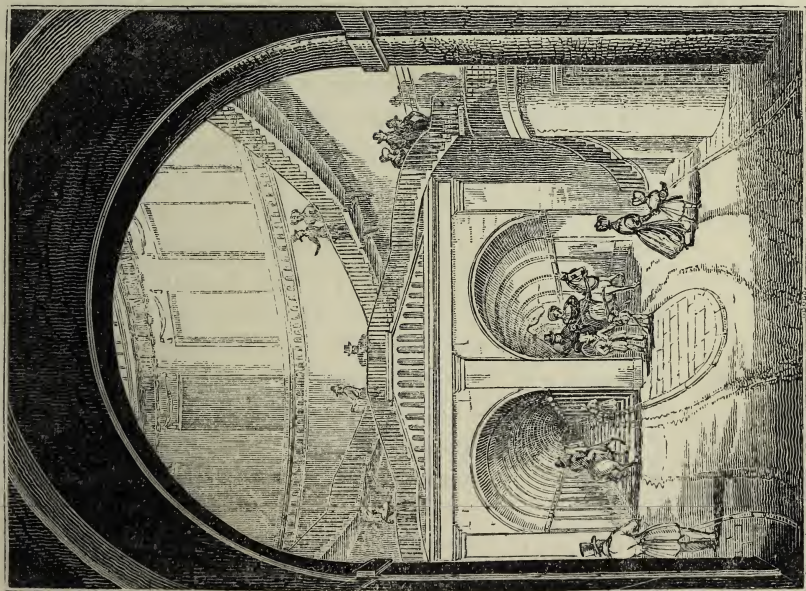
TOMB OF SULTAN EL GHOREEF.



TOMB OF SULTAN KAITEBAY.



THAMES TUNNEL.—WESTERN ARCHWAY.



THAMES TUNNEL.—ROTHERHITHE ENTRANCE.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

A slight acquaintance with the immense and various mercantile concerns carried on in the vicinity of London Bridge, and in the neighbourhood of the Tunnel, will show the great utility, and the consequent importance, of a convenient communication by land from shore to shore at that part of the river; and a more suitable spot could not be selected for making such a road-way, without interfering essentially with some of the great, mercantile establishments on both sides of the river, than the one chosen for the Thames Tunnel. It is situated about two miles below London Bridge, between Rotherhithe and Wapping, in a very populous and highly commercial neighbourhood, and where a facility of land communication between the two shores is very desirable, and where it cannot fail to be very advantageous, not only to the immediate neighbourhood, but also to the adjacent counties.

Notwithstanding the unsuccessful projects which had been made to construct a Tunnel under the river at Gravesend, and from Rotherhithe to Limehouse, Mr. Brunel, in 1823, proposed and exhibited his plan for constructing at once, and on a useful scale, a double and capacious roadway under the Thames; it was not only well received, but liberally supported by gentlemen of rank and science.

An Act of Parliament having been obtained on the 24th of June, 1824, and Mr. Brunel appointed the engineer, the operations were begun. That such an undertaking as this could be accomplished either without great risk or occasional impediments, no one could for a moment entertain the idea—and therefore it is no wonder, that the progress of such a mighty work should have been frequently impeded; the influx of land-water, the giving way of the ground, the influence of the tide upon some portion of the strata beneath the bed of the river, and various other things, greatly contributed to increase the labour, and to multiply the difficulties, and also to give them occasionally an awful character. Still, all these were ultimately overcome, and Mr. Brunel succeeded in effecting the completion of this vast work, which has excited the interest as well as the admiration of the intelligent portion of the whole of Europe, nay, of the whole world.

There cannot be a doubt of the great utility of this work, from the extent of the commerce and population on both sides of the River in the vicinity of the Tunnel, and the constant intercourse carried on between all the great Docks which are on the north side, and the Wharfs of the Coasting Traders.

THE LONDON AND CROYDON RAILWAY,

FROM NEW CROSS, DEPTFORD.

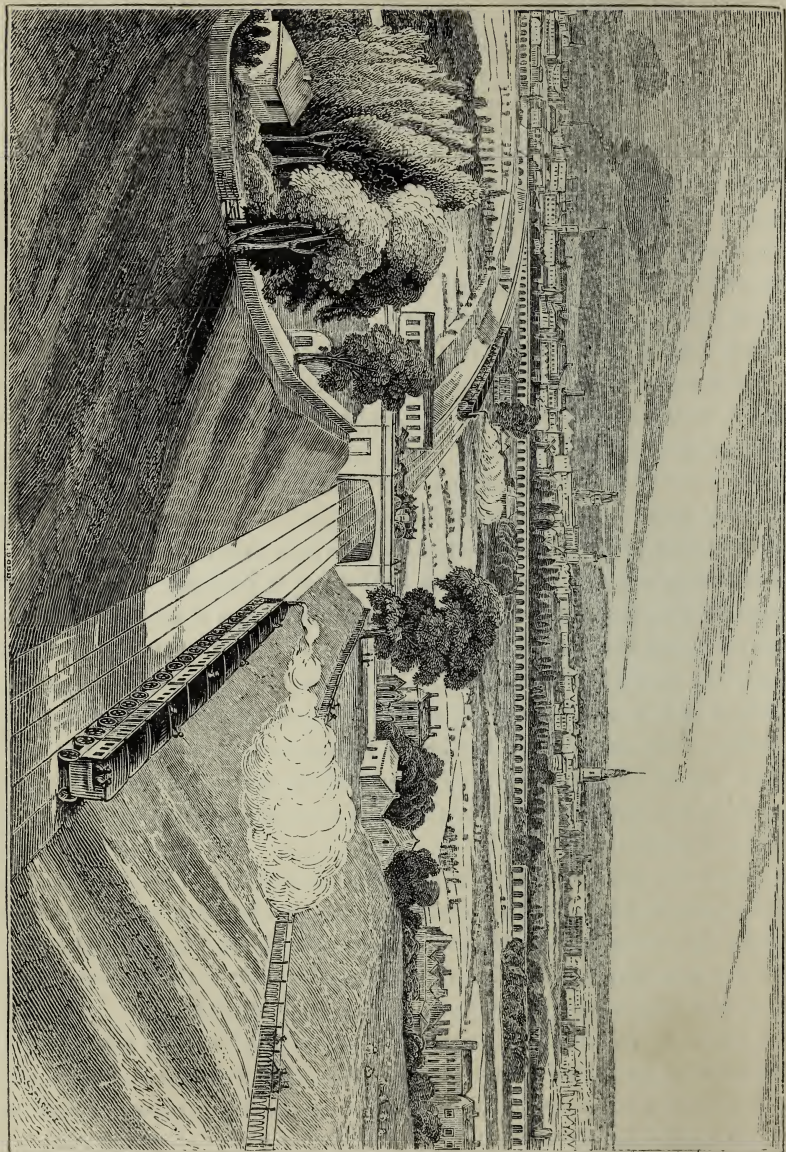
THAT portion of the London and Croydon Railway, which is seen from the New Cross at Deptford, looking towards the Greenwich Railway, with its unparalleled viaduct, composed of upwards of a thousand arches, embracing an extensive view of part of the mighty metropolis in the distance, forms, upon the whole, a most picturesque and animated scene; and we are thereby naturally led to the contemplation of the progress which has been made in this country and in America during the last 25 years, by the introduction of railways and steam carriages. So rapid has been the advance within that period, that we can with difficulty suppose what is the fact, that it is nearly two hundred years since the principle, thus influential, was first brought into notice, and applied to the purposes of life.

When once the impetus had been given to the public mind, and the advantage of transit by railways made apparent, schemes for their construction almost inundated the public press. The activity which had been excited in commercial enterprise, by the over-trading in the years 1823-4 and 5, doubtless contributed very much to awaken the desire to promote those novel plans of conveyance, by apparently providing the means for their execution; and, though the matter was certainly not nearly so well understood as it was soon afterwards, yet sufficient was known of it to enable practical men to calculate the results and depend upon the profit. That railways would become remunerative investments, was readily believed; for it was a common conviction, and not unfounded in fact, that those ways which had been instituted for the conveyance of private concerns had paid a high rate of per centage.

At length the idea of forming railways of considerable extent was seriously taken up, and, in 1825, the first result appeared in the Stockton and Darlington Railway. The benefit which the successful termination of this undertaking occasioned was soon felt, and its influence became perceptible in the increased activity of those who were maturing even far more extensive schemes.

The object of railways was the easier conveyance of weighty goods, and the facility afforded by the use of the plan way of a wood or iron rail, instead of the rough fiction of a bad road, had sufficiently answered the purpose. Expedition, as well as facility, however, or rather a higher degree of facility, was now required, and it was discovered that if the railway were laid on a sufficient decent, the use of animal power might be altogether dispensed with.

LONDON AND CROYDON RAILWAY FROM NEW CROSS, DEPTFORD.



SOUTH VIEW OF THE OLD BATH-HOUSE,

COLD BATH SQUARE, CLERKENWELL.

THIS celebrated Bath was originally the property of one Walter Baynes. When he first purchased his moiety of the estate, his attention was directed to the *Cold Spring*, which was situate upon it, and which, in 1677, he converted into a Bath.

In Mr. Baynes's time, the charge for bathing was 2s.; or, in the case of patients, who, from weakness, required "the chair," 2s. 6d. The chair was suspended from the ceiling, in such a manner, that a person placed in it could be thereby lowered into the water, and drawn up again the same way. The water was at the acmé of its reputation in 1700. Of its utility, in cases of weakness more especially, there can be no question. Besides which, its efficacy is stated in the cure of scorbutic complaints, nervous affections, rheumatism, chronic disorders, &c. It is a chalybeate, and deposits a saline incrustation. The spring is said to supply twenty thousand gallons daily. The height to which it rises in the marble receptacles prepared for it, is four feet seven inches. There are, besides, all the requisite conveniences for shower or warm bathing.

THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. HEMANS,

AT RHYLLON, NORTH WALES.

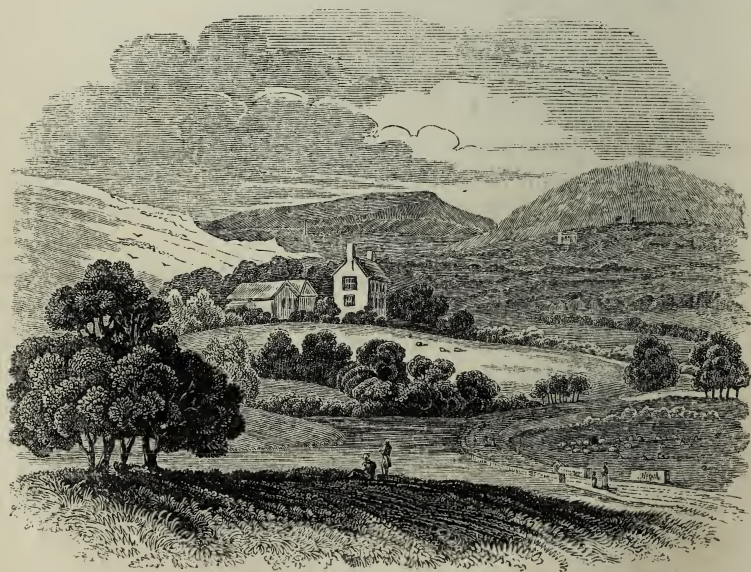
THIS picturesque vignette represents Rhyllyn, "the last and most favourite of Mrs. Hemans's residences in Wales." It is situated a short distance from the episcopal city of St. Asaph, in the county of Flint, at the confluence of the rivers Clywd and Elwy.

Mr. Chorley, in his very interesting *Memorials of Mrs. Hemans*, thus refers to the literary life of this highly-gifted poetress at Rhyllyn:—"Most of the *Records of Woman* were written at Rhyllyn. Some of them will be found coloured by a shadow which had recently passed over her lot—the death of her mother. To this, which she always felt as an irreparable loss, will be found not a few touching allusions in many following letters.

"A small, woodland dingle, near Rhyllyn, was her favourite retreat: here she would spend long summer mornings to read, and project, and compose, while her children played about her. 'Whenever one of us brought her a new flower,' writes one of them, she was sure to introduce it into her next poem.'"



THE OLD BATH-HOUSE, CLERKENWELL.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. HEMANS.



ARKWRIGHT'S COTTON MILL.



ARKWRIGHT'S CASTLE.

SIR R. ARKWRIGHT'S COTTON MILL, AND CASTLE.

SIR RICHARD ARKWRIGHT was born at Preston, in Lancashire, on December 23rd, 1732. His parents moved in an humble walk of life, and, therefore, it may be supposed that the amount of school-learning which he received was exceedingly scanty.

Little is known of the steps by which Arkwright was led to those inventions that raised him to distinction. His first effort in mechanics was an attempt to discover the perpetual motion. This direction having been given to his thoughts, it may naturally be supposed that the circumstance of his living in the midst of the linen and cotton manufacture, would lead him to consider the possibility of contriving some machine, by which the disadvantage of slow production might be overcome; and after much labour and application, he succeeded, in the year 1760, in obtaining his first patent for spinning with rollers.

The first mill erected for spinning cotton by this method was at Nottingham, and was worked by horse-power: but, in 1771, he built another at Cromford, in Derbyshire, to which motion was given by water.

Willersley Castle, the noble home raised with his well-earned wealth, stands on the south side of a commanding eminence, that forms the eastern boundary of the Derwent in its course through Matlock Dale: the river flowing at the foot of the hill, in a grand sweep eastward. The castle consists of an oblong, square building, with a circular tower rising from the centre of the roof, and a semicircular tower projecting from the front on each side the entrance; and two wings, with a round tower at each angle: the whole structure is embattled, and the exterior walls are of white freestone.

No man ever better deserved his good fortune, or has a stronger claim on the respect and gratitude of posterity. His inventions have opened a new and boundless field of employment; and while they have conferred infinitely more real benefit on his native country than she could have derived from the absolute dominion of Mexico and Peru, they have been *universally* productive of wealth and enjoyments.

Sir Richard Arkwright died at his Castle at Cromford, August 3rd, 1792, in the 60th year of his age, leaving a fortune estimated at little short of half a million.

Richard Arkwright, Esq., his son, continued the manufacture established by his father. In him were blended the high characters of the British manufacturer and country gentleman: he was much esteemed for his munificence. He died in 1843.

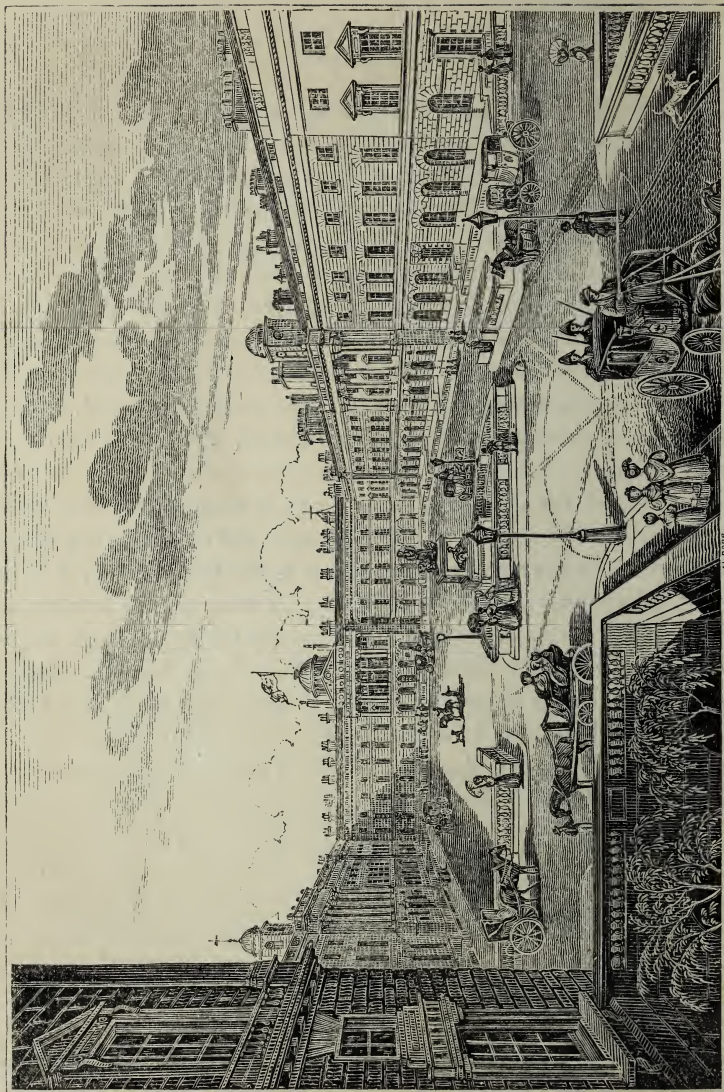
SOMERSET HOUSE, STRAND.

SOMERSET HOUSE, occupying a space about 800 feet in width, and 500 feet in depth, is built in the form of a quadrangle, with a large court in the centre. The northern front, or that facing the Strand, is composed of a rustic basement, supported by a range of 10 three-quarter Corinthian columns, of which, in the centre, is an attic; and, on each side, are balustrades. In the basement are nine large arches; the three central ones being open, and forming the entrance or vestibule, to the quadrangle: the others, on each side, are filled with windows of the Doric order, which are crowned by entablatures and pediments rising from pilasters. On the keystones of the arches are sculptured in bold relief, nine colossal masks, representing *Ocean*, and the eight great rivers of England, namely, the *Thames*, *Humber*, *Mersey*, *Medway*, *Dee*, *Tweed*, *Tyne*, and *Severn*, with appropriate emblems.

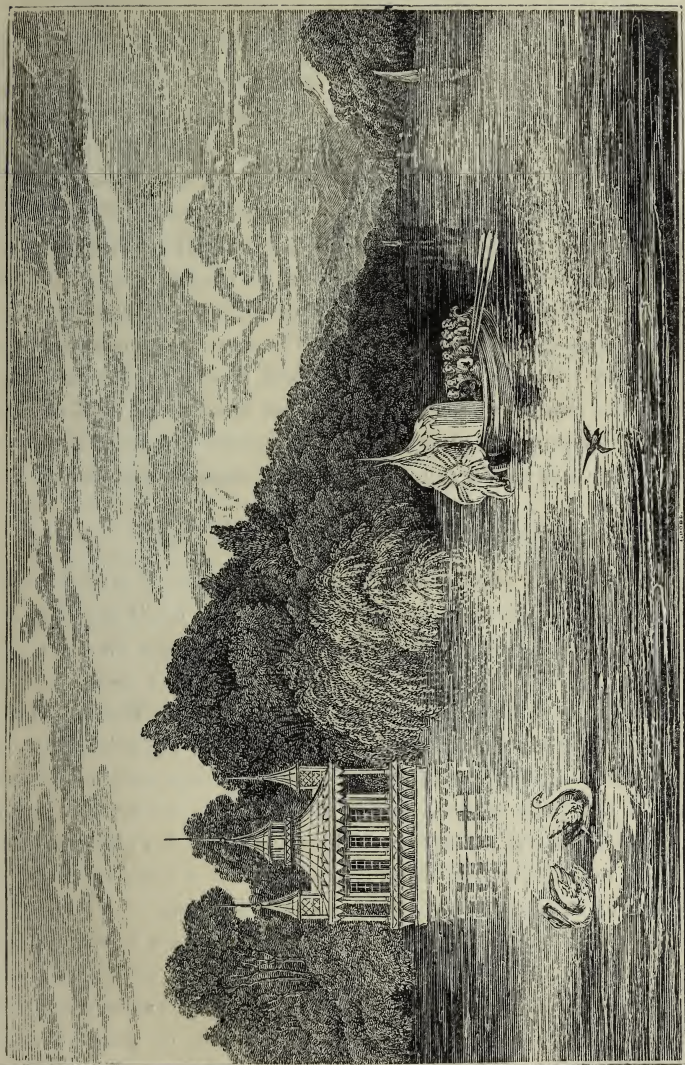
The inner front of the division of the building, is considerably wider than that towards the Strand. It consists of a *corps de logis*, and two projecting wings, the architecture of which has a general resemblance to the Strand front; but, in the central part, pilasters are used instead of columns: statues of the four quarters of the globe ornament the attic, and over the centre are the British arms, supported by marine deities, holding a festoon of netting, filled with fish, &c. Above the columns of the wings are ornaments, composed of antique altars and sphinxes, which are judiciously contrived to screen the chimneys. On the key-stones of the great arches are bold masks of the *lares*, or tutelar deities of the place.

In front of the vestibule, within the Quadrangle, close to a deep, well-like area, is a fine statue, in bronze, of George the Third, leaning upon a rudder; and behind are the prow of a Roman vessel, and a couchant lion. At the foot of the pedestal is a bronze, colossal figure of Ocean, reclining upon an urn: at his back is a large cornucopia. This group is one of the finest works of Bacon.

The first stone of Somerset House was laid in the year 1776. The period of its completion is not so easily to be ascertained; unless we refer it to the recent perfecting of the river front by King's College. It is, altogether, a magnificent pile. Its ornamental details are very elaborate. The Ionic, Composite, and Corinthian capitals to be seen in various parts of the building, were copied from models executed at Rome, under the direction of Sir William Chambers, and imitated, both in point of forms and manner of workmanship, from the most antique originals.



THE QUADRANGLE—SOMERSET HOUSE.



VIRGINIA WATER.

The sculptors employed on the decorative accessories were Carlini, Wilton, Geracci, Nollekens, and Bacon.

The exterior of Somerset House is considered to be the perfection of masonry, and the sculptures that decorate the various parts, are not equalled by the ornamental accessories of any of our great national buildings: the decorations of the interior are no less entitled to applause. The elegant simplicity of the building; the proportions of its parts, and their relative accordance, may vie with the noblest structures in the metropolis.—It is wholly used as Government Offices.

Mr. Allan Cunningham considers, that of the many buildings which Sir William Chambers designed, the most remarkable is Somerset House—a work magnificent in extent, abounding in splendid staircases, and exhibiting considerable skill in the interior arrangements—but cumbrous withal. There are errors in its detail which nothing can remove. On the side next the Thames, in each wing, a portico stands on the summit of a semicircular arch, the bases of two out of its four columns resting on the hollow part, and giving an air of insecurity altogether intolerable in architecture. The vases on the summit are alike unmeaning and inelegant.

VIRGINIA WATER, WINDSOR PARK.

THIS fine lake, which is supposed to be the largest piece of artificial water in Europe, was formed at a great expense, and is fed by a small running stream which passes through the park. The fishing temple of George the Fourth is the most conspicuous object on its banks. It contains one good room, and would never be supposed to have been erected by a disciple of Izaak Walton. Like the temples of Nankin, it appears covered with gold leaf. There is also an island which has a fanciful building erected upon it—the Hermitage, and, in the distance the Belvidere, a triangular edifice, with a tower at each corner, and having a battery of twenty-one pieces of cannon. There are numerous pleasure-boats on the water, and a beautiful frigate in miniature. All these boats are kept in the best order, and do great credit to the officer in charge of them.

Near the Bagshot Road, the water from this lake forms a beautiful cascade. On one side of this is a curious cavern, the stone fragments of which were dug up on Bagshot Heath. It still preserves the shape in which it was originally discovered, and is supposed to have been an ancient cromlech, or place of worship. The walk opposite the fishing temple is open to the public, and is a very pleasant one, and of considerable extent. The drives are varied in every direction, and fine views are seen from several parts of them.

ST. HELIERS, JERSEY.

JERSEY is the largest of the cluster of Islands in the British Channel. It lies ten leagues (S.S.W.) from Cape de la Hogue, and seven (S.W.) from Guernsey: it is about ten miles in length from south-east to north-west, of an average breadth of five miles, and about sixty miles in circumference, measuring the indentations of the bays.

Of the town of St. Heliers, and its neighbourhood, the first impressions are favourable. These do not arise from the excellence of the streets—the beauty of public edifices, or the splendour of private houses: they have a higher source, and arise from those indications of general prosperity which are every where visible.

The general aspect of St. Heliers and its environs is altogether un-English. A regular and extensive fortress looking over an English town is no where to be seen. St. Heliers rather resembles a Swiss town: the streets are narrow; there are few public edifices; it has its rows of modern houses, and its old, filthy alleys; its churches and its chapel; its square and its market-place. The latter is celebrated for its fine displays of vegetables, fruits, and flowers.

The shops and houses of St. Heliers may be described as much upon a par with those of a flourishing, English country town: the older and central parts are chiefly the residences of the shopkeepers; the English principally reside in the suburbs newly built, and in the Terrace and the Crescent.

 THE PRADO, AT MADRID.

THIS famous walk is celebrated in old Spanish songs and romances. Tradition represents it as having been a wild and desert waste, full of hollows, and nooks, and hiding-places; and often the scenes of blood and courtship.

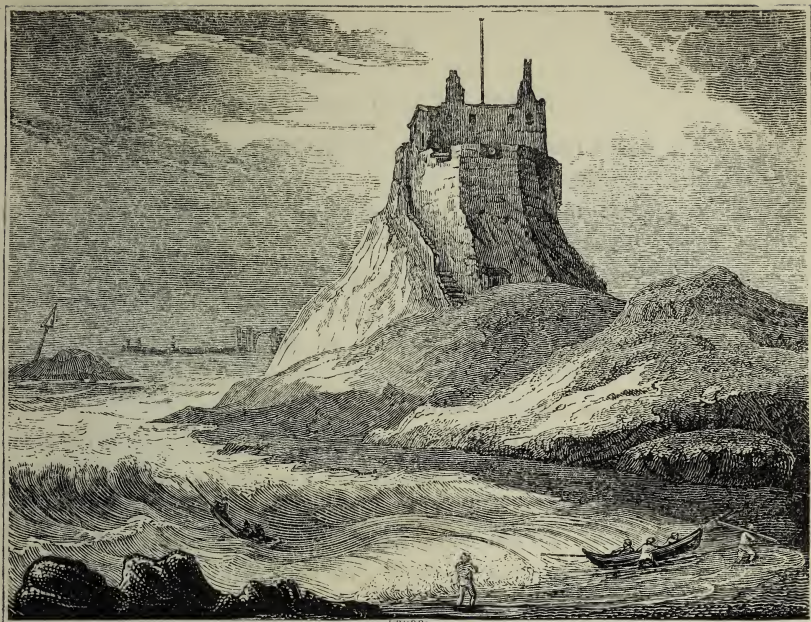
This superb promenade begins at the Convent of Atocha, passing before the gate of the same name, turns to the right, runs up to the street of Alcala, crosses it, and extends as far as the gate of the *Recoletos* convent. The whole extent may be calculated at 9,700 feet. An ample carriage-road runs through the middle, flanked on each side by avenues for pedestrians, and bordered with large and shady trees. In the centre of the walk, its width is considerably increased, forming a fine “Saloon,” 1,450 long by 203 feet broad. On either side, remarkable buildings, views of the various streets that run into it, flourishing gardens, and eight handsome fountains, contribute to enhance the beauty of this favourite resort.



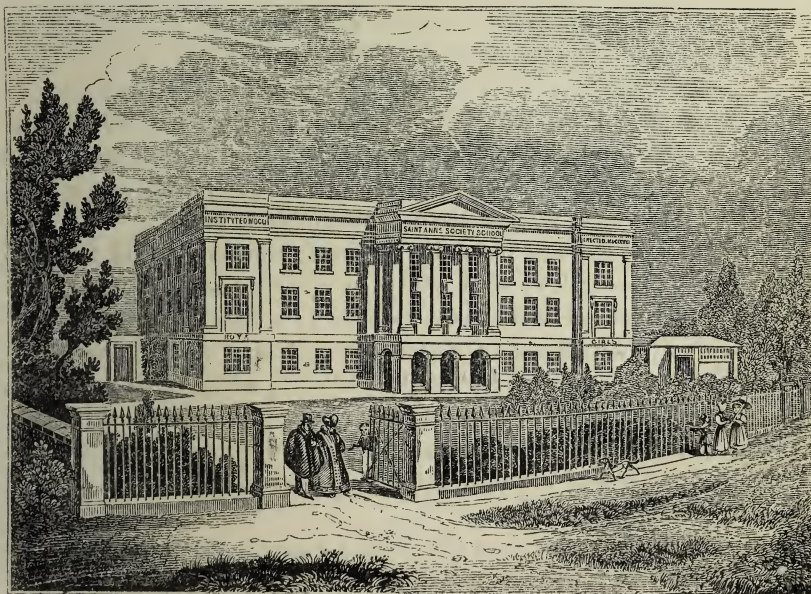
ST. HELIERS, JERSEY.



THE PRADO, AT MADRID.



HOLY ISLAND CASTLE.



ST. ANN'S SOCIETY SCHOOL, BRIXTON.

HOLY ISLAND CASTLE.

THIS Island, though really part of Northumberland, belongs to Durham. Its circumference comprehends eight miles.

The castle is noted in the military establishment made by Queen Elizabeth for Berwick in 1576; and a patent for life was granted to Sir William Read, as keeper of the fortresses of Holy Island and Farn, with a yearly payment of £362. 17s. 6d.

The age of the castle remains unascertained, though the mention of it by Camden denotes it to be of considerable antiquity. The present fortifications do not appear older than the seventeenth century.

The first mention of the fortress being put in requisition occurs in the history of the civil war in the time of Charles I., when it appears to have been seized for the Parliament; and, according to Rushworth, in an order of the House of Commons, May 7, 1640, for sending forces thither, this reason is assigned—"it being of such consequence to the northern parts of the kingdom." This consequence, however, arose, perhaps, more from the convenience of its harbour than from the strength of the castle.

ST. ANN'S SOCIETY SCHOOL,

BRIXTON, SURREY.

THIS handsome structure is the Country Asylum of the St. Ann's Society, one of the most complete of our metropolitan charities. Its object is, indeed, one of universal benevolence, in educating, clothing, and wholly providing for the children of necessitous persons, from all parts, whether orphans or not; more especially the offspring of parents who have "seen better days."

It is a gratifying proof of the utility of the Institution, to find that many individuals who have received their education in its schools are now in prosperous circumstances, and have become its zealous and liberal supporters; while, at the same time, it has afforded a comfortable asylum to the offspring of some of its former benefactors, who have been compelled by adversity to solicit those benefits for their own children, which they had cheerfully contributed to bestow on others. It is scarcely possible to record a more perfect instance of the object of a charity being carried out than in the statement of the above facts. The end is truly worthy of the deed.

All the children are educated on the Madras system. When the boys arrive at the age of fourteen years, and the girls at fifteen, the Committee use their best exertions to place them out at the expense of the Charity.

PASSAGE OF THE RIVER AMAZON.

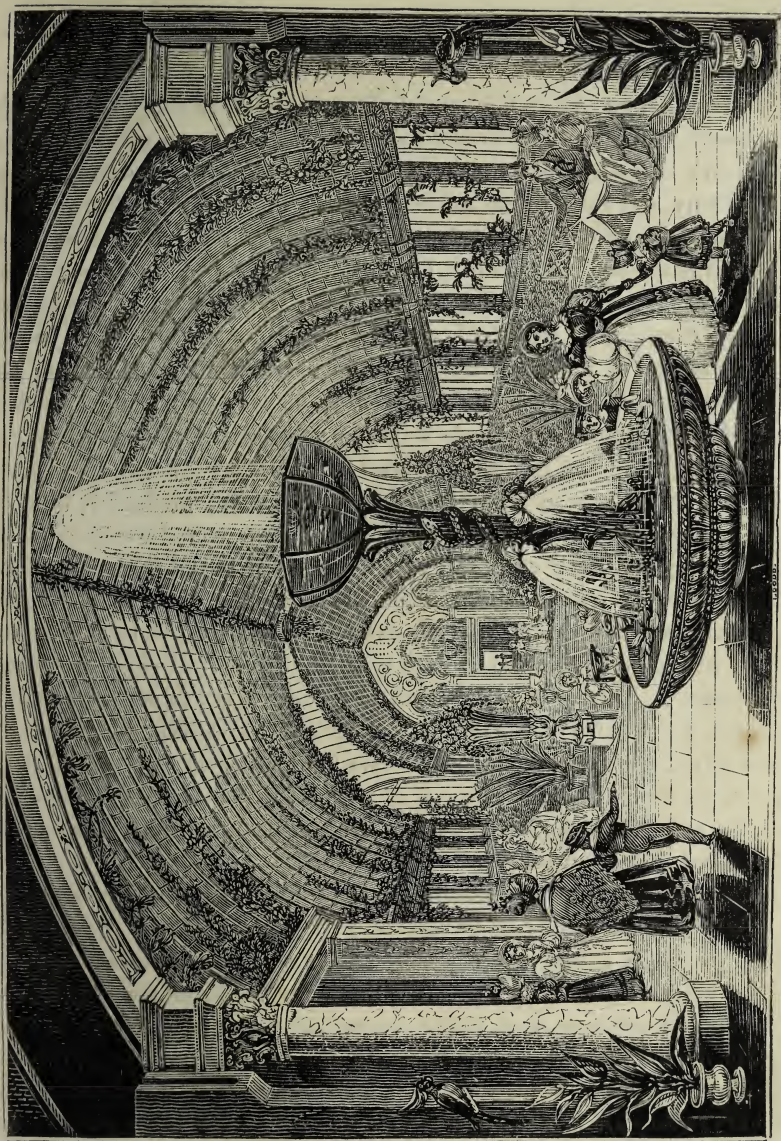
“THE period for our departure,” says Lieutenant Smith, in his ‘Narrative of a Journey from Lima to Para,’ “at length arrived; the Padre had completed the cargoes of sarsaparilla, tucuya, and manteca, or turtle-oil, which he was about to send to San Pablo, and we gave him almost all the trinkets and articles of barter which we had brought, in exchange for sarsaparilla and tucuya, which, he said, we should find a more general medium of exchange on the Marañon. We thought he had made rather a hard bargain with us; but we had no great reason to complain.

Our stores were all stowed on board our garretea, which was forty-five feet long, and six feet broad in the broadest part, and narrowed more towards the stern than towards the bow; the bottom was of one piece, scooped out from the trunk of a large tree; it had no keel, and the sides were each of one piece, nailed to the bottom, and caulked with the bark of a tree, over which black bees'-wax was smeared. The luggage and the arms of the Indians were stowed in the forepart of the vessel, under a low covering, or armayari, on each side of which were six seats for the paddlers, and under their seats were stowed ten large jars of masata belonging to them; in the centre was a small space left open for the well, and immediately abaft that was the cabin, formed by a pamacari. The steersman stood upon a projection at the stern, and steered the vessel very dexterously with a paddle. We hoisted our flag upon a pole in front of the cabin; and when we and our stores were all on board, our gunwale was within six inches of the water. Our crew consisted of eleven men and a boy, and the Padre's nephew accompanied us as an interpreter, and as supercargo of his uncle's consignments. We purchased from the Padre the provisions which were thought necessary to take us to San Pablo, such as fowls, turtle, plantains, dried fish, and some cakes made from Indian corn: our rowers were to provide for themselves.

At half-past ten we embarked; crowds of Indians sat upon the banks watching our motion in silence, and probably wondering what could possibly have brought us amongst them, or to what part of the world we could be going. Our canoe-men were in high spirits, and, upon our getting under weigh, were cheered by a general shout from the whole of the Indians on shore.



PASSAGE OF THE RIVER AMAZON.



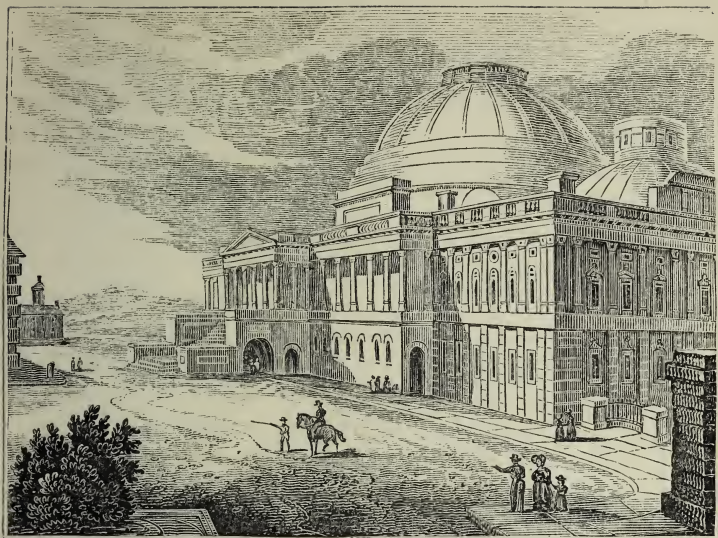
CONSERVATORY, AT THE PANTHEON, OXFORD STREET.

THE PANTHEON, OXFORD STREET.

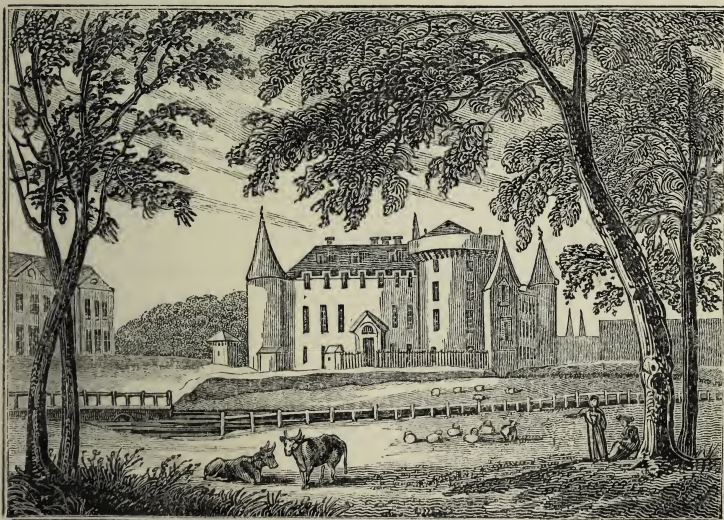
THE principal front of this building is in Oxford-street, on entering which, the visitor, passing through a vestibule and hall (in which are some noble specimens of sculpture), ascends a plain and massive staircase to the picture galleries, which are lofty, and lighted from the roof. Here, through a noble doorway, with scagliola pilasters, is obtained a view of the Grand Saloon, appropriated to the Bazaar. This splendid apartment is 116 feet in length, by 90 feet in width, and 60 feet in height. The *coup d'œil* is imposing, and brilliant in the highest degree: the "spectator" is, indeed, charmed with "the grandeur of its dimensions, the beauty of its proportions, and the lightness, elegance, gaiety, and novelty of its decorations." It is almost entirely lighted from the roof, which is semicircular, and supported its whole length by a double row of arches springing from massive piers. The roof is ornamented in compartments, with architectural enrichments, in white relief upon pale-coloured grounds; producing, with the flood of light admitted through the two ranges of long, curved windows in the roof, a very airy and lively effect. The sides of the piers and the soffits of the arches are adorned with beautiful arabesque scrolls, fancifully designed with flowers, fruits, and birds, and tastefully executed in colours, the brightness and variety of which are harmonized so as to heighten the effect of the architectural embellishments. This style of ornament is quite new to this country; and in this respect, the building is unique. The Loggias of the Vatican, from which the idea was taken, will convey to those who have seen them an idea of the style. The paintings are admirable as works of art, and will bear close examination. Round the sides of the building, between the piers and the walls, runs midway a gallery filled with counters.

The Conservatory is in the Moorish style of architecture, and presents the most brilliant and fairy-like appearance.

The enrichments throughout the building are of a classic character; and it would be impossible for us to describe the varied beauty of the cornices and entablatures, the elaborate finish of the pateræ (many of them of the most chaste design), or the massive richness of the consols and cantliver projections, the alto and basso relievos, &c. Yet the improved manufacture of these ornaments must be noticed; as they are of a material hitherto unemployed, or rarely used, in this branch of decorative art. They are of *papier mâché*, and were modelled by Mr. Charles F. Bielefield, and fitted up and executed by him.



THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON.



CHATEAU DE RAMBOUILLET.

THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON.

THE name of *Capitol* is given to the edifice in Washington, where Congress assembles. It is, in familiar parlance, the *American House of Commons*; for herein assemble the members of the national legislature of the United States of America.

The Capitol, like the Roman original, is built upon an eminence, at the end of the Pennsylvania avenue, a mile long, the upper end ornamented with double rows of poplars. The ascent is by broad stairs: in the middle is a marble monument, consisting of a column, surmounted with an eagle, and occupying a square base, on which are allegorical figures of History, Fame, Commerce, and America. This monument is in memory of the officers who fell in the Tripolitan war.

In the Capitol the principal apartment is the rotunda in the centre, which is excellently paved, and has an echoing circumference of dome overhead. In four niches round the walls are sculptured representations of the fight between Boon (one of the first pioneers of the West), and an Indian chief—the landing at Plymouth of the Pilgrim-Fathers, fleeing from England for conscience sake—the treaty between Penn and the two Indian chiefs on the Delaware—and the last, the escape of Captain John Smith, in 1606, from the uplifted war-club of King Powhatan, on the intercession of his daughter Pocahontas. Four large oil-paintings, by Colonel Turnbull, represent the Declaration of Independence, General Washington resigning his commission, and the surrender of Cornwallis and Burgoyne, at Yorktown and Saratoga.

RAMBOUILLET.

RAMBOUILLET is a village ten leagues south-west of Paris, on the road to Chartres. It has acquired some fame in history from one of the *chateaux* of the kings of France being situated here in a park abounding with wood and water. The approach to the *chateau* from the village is by a long avenue planted on each side with double and treble rows of lofty trees, the tops of which are so broad and thick as nearly to meet. This avenue opens into a lawn area, in the centre of which stands the *chateau*. It is a considerable structure, entirely of brick.

Francis I. died in this palace in 1547; and Louis XIV. held his court in it for some years. The apartment in which that monarch slept and held his levee, is still in the same condition as in his time. On the sides of the bed are portraits of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., and Philip of Spain, and his Queen.

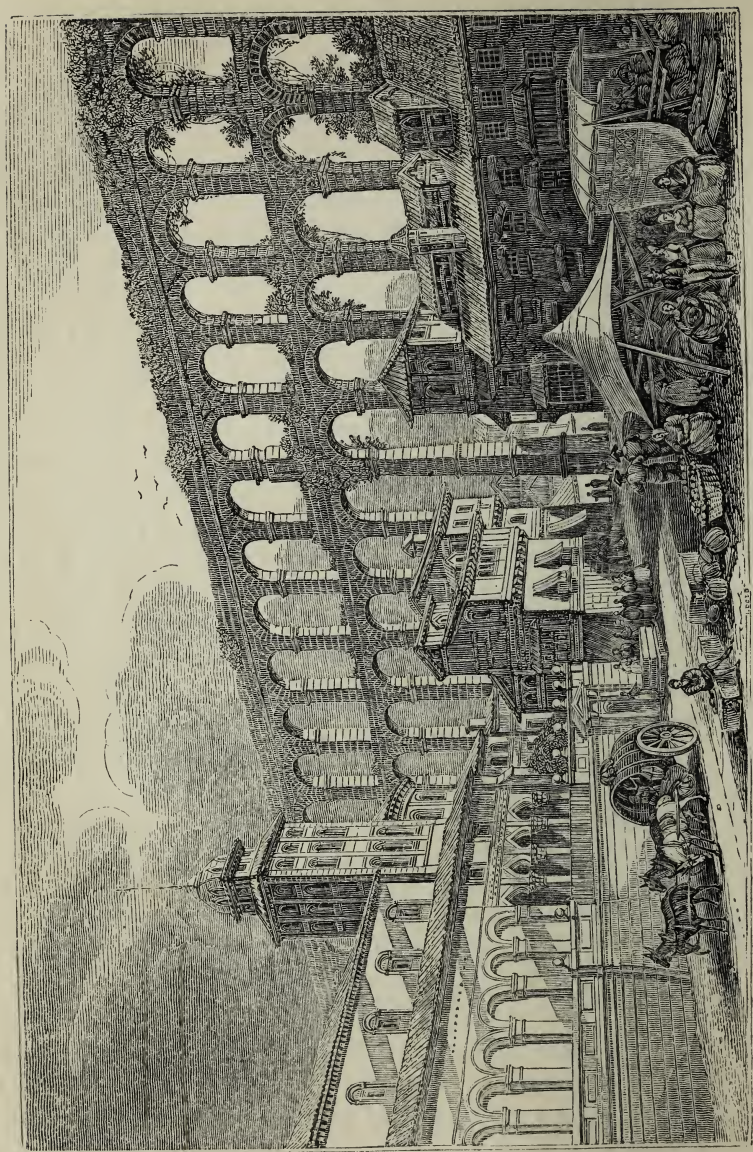
ROMAN ACQUEDUCT, AT SEGOVIA, IN SPAIN.

AQUEDUCTS, or contrivances for conducting water, were unknown to the Greeks, and are unquestionably, among the noblest inventions of the Romans. Animated by a spirit of improvement and magnificence, these mighty people erected aqueducts in almost every place under their dominion. One of the most stupendous of these works which time has spared for our admiration, is that at Segovia in Old Castile, a midland province of Spain. The locality and the details of this aqueduct are thus described by Mr. Roscoe:

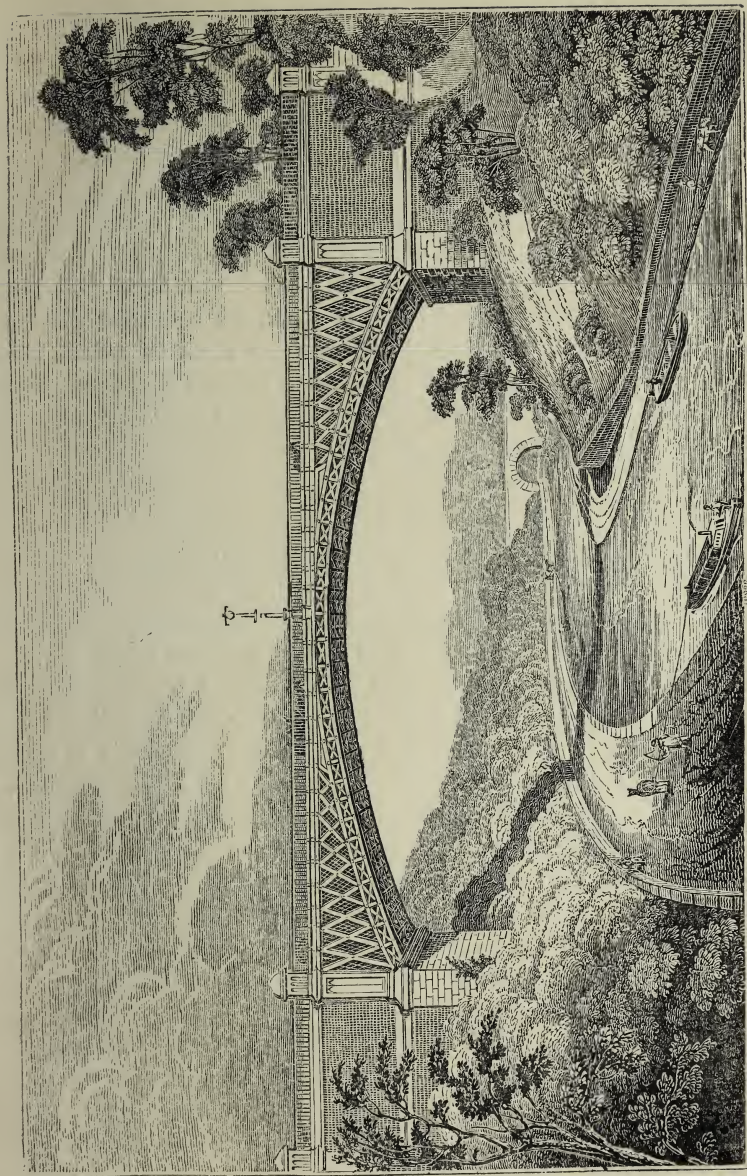
“Strabo, who is at least as fanciful as he is philosophical, compares the whole peninsula to an ox-hide, and they who pursue the same thread of resemblance, have discovered that Segovia is very much like a ship. There is some foundation for the idea. Perched, like an ancient galley upon a vast rock, with its stern eastward, and its prow pointing towards the west, it occupies a low ridge between two hollows, and seems to be only waiting for sufficient water to right itself and float down the valley. In each of the deep ravines that flank the city there is a stream; in one the Erasmás, in the other the Clamores, which have their confluence a little to the north of Segovia. The former river, which is spanned by five handsome bridges, and has its banks clothed with wood, formerly bore the name of Arava, whence the inhabitants of these valleys were of old denominated Arevaic.

“The country, visible above the aqueduct over which, as we gazed, the wind was wafting slight volumes of smoke from the warm and comfortable kitchen of a Segovian alderman, would have defied Claude to make a landscape out of it. Nothing short of poetry could cast the mantle of romance over its weather-beaten brown, unsightly visage: lofty without grandeur, sufficiently undulating to lose the character of a table-land, too wide, sprawling, unambitious to be a mountain.

“We descended from our rocky stroll among the hill-sides to the foot of the aqueduct, to study the characteristic groups, composed of mules, sleek and wanton, ragged Spaniards, chattering old market-women, boys, and nondescript idlers, which chance congregates in that part of the town every day in the year. One point in this long sweep of beauty particularly struck us, and of which it is impossible to convey a correct idea. It is where one of the great streets of Segovia, running from south to north, passes through two arches under the aqueduct, and has on one side a cluster of private dwellings, on the other, a



ROMAN AQUEDUCT, AT SEGOVIA, IN SPAIN.



GALTON BRIDGE, BIRMINGHAM.

church, where is a short piazza, supported on horse-shoe arches, we see manifest traces of the Moor.

It is easy to perceive, in the modern and ancient structures, the difference between the Spaniard and the Roman. The works of the former, frail and uncouth, fantastic as his own character, appear but designed to house for a brief space the dwarf-minded subjects of a tottering monarchy; those of the latter, erected under a prince who appeared but the chief of the republic, seem formed, in their simple and severe grandeur, to wrestle with the elements. And should the aqueduct perish, and the city along with it, for lack of water, the municipal government will be alone to blame. Creeping plants, climbing about its arches, twining themselves about the piers, and drooping beautifully from the moist parapet above, improve, no doubt, the picturesque features of this remnant of the taste of republican Rome, but they injure while they adorn.

GALTON BRIDGE, BIRMINGHAM NEW CANAL.

THIS magnificent bridge was erected in the year 1829, over the new line of the Birmingham Canal, at Smethick, four miles (W. by N.,) from Birmingham.

The vicinity of the mining district, and the consequent necessity of finding a mode of transit for great masses of heavy material, as well as the bulk and weight of many of the articles of manufacture, early led to the construction of navigable canals in different directions from Birmingham, as from a centre, towards the principal points of commercial distribution. The original canal, which communicated with the collieries, was inconveniently narrow, and very winding in its course. These defects have been remedied by opening a new line of canal, executed under the directions of the late Mr. Telford, which, by wide and deep cuttings, avoids the necessity of the ascending and descending chain of locks, which impeded the former communication. This canal is also remarkable for the grand proportions of the bridges of masonry and iron, which cross the deep excavations.

Of these structures, the Galton Bridge is a superb specimen. It was cast at the Horseley Iron Works, from a design by Mr. Telford. Its main dimensions are:—Span, 150 ft., height from the water-line to the underside of the arch, 75 ft., width of the roadway, 30 ft.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT:

THE UNDERCLIFF.

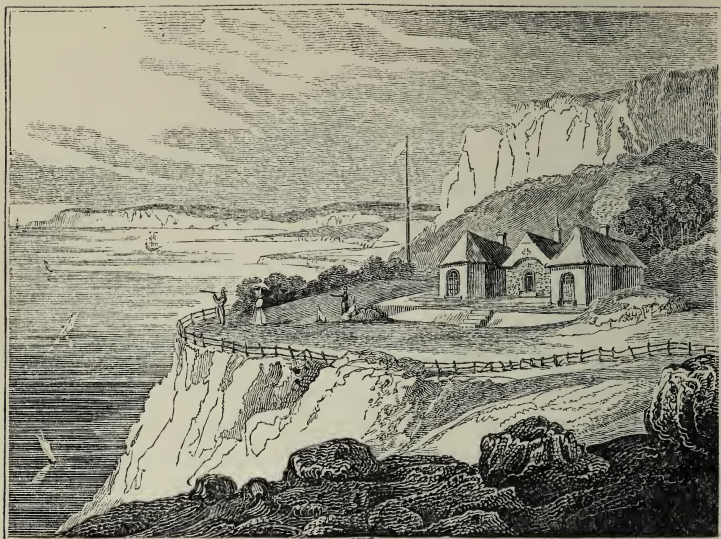
WHOEVER has visited the Isle of Wight must have heard of, if not journeyed over, the romantic district of the Undercliff, which will alone repay the tourist for an excursion to the island. Yet, thousands who *steam it vid* Southampton and Cowes, do not reach the Undercliff, which lies directly on the opposite shore. There is so much to delight a sight-loving visiter at Cowes; there is so much of the watering-place, with its parades, regattas, libraries, and lounges, that we are not surprised at its being the focus of the island.

The Undercliff is, however, the Daphne of the isle, and its situation is so delightful as to render it peculiarly adapted as a winter residence, a kind of marine Montpelier, for invalids. It comprehends a small tract of country on the south-east coast, about six miles in length, and from a quarter to half a mile in breadth. This singular district consists of a series of terraces, formed by fragments of rock, of chalk, and sandstone, which have been detached from the cliffs and hills above, and deposited upon a substratum of blue marl.

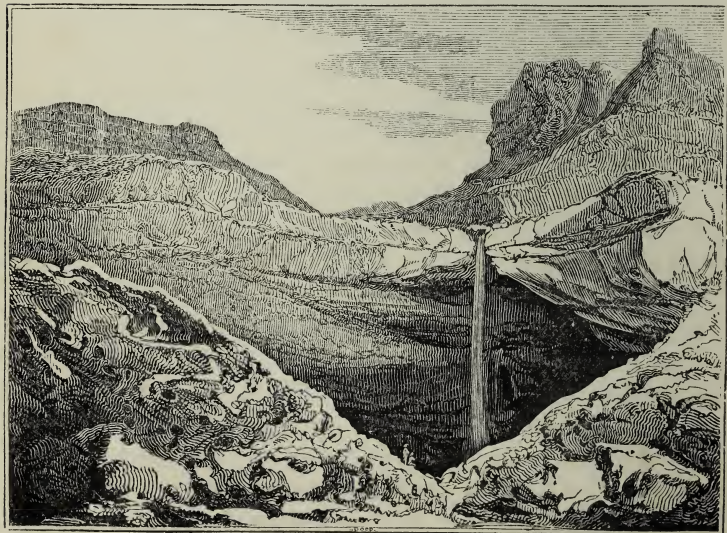
Among the objects of interest which abound on this picturesque shore, are Sand Rock Spring and Black Gang Chine.

The Sand Rock Spring was discovered by Mr. Waterworth, a surgeon, of Newport, in the year 1808; and this gentleman meritoriously established a dispensary on the spot, for the distribution of the water, and other medicines. Dr. Marcet, who published an analysis of this spring in the Transactions of the Geological Society, found it to contain sulphate of iron, and sulphate of alumine, substances which, though rarely met with in combination with water, exist in this spring in such proportions as to give it a very distinctive character. The spring is situated 500 feet from the shore, and about 130 feet above the level of the sea. The prospect from the adjoining cottage is enchanting; the cultivated scenery of the Undercliff being succeeded by an indented coast extending to Freshwater, the celebrated Needles rocks, with their lighthouse, and Alum Bay.

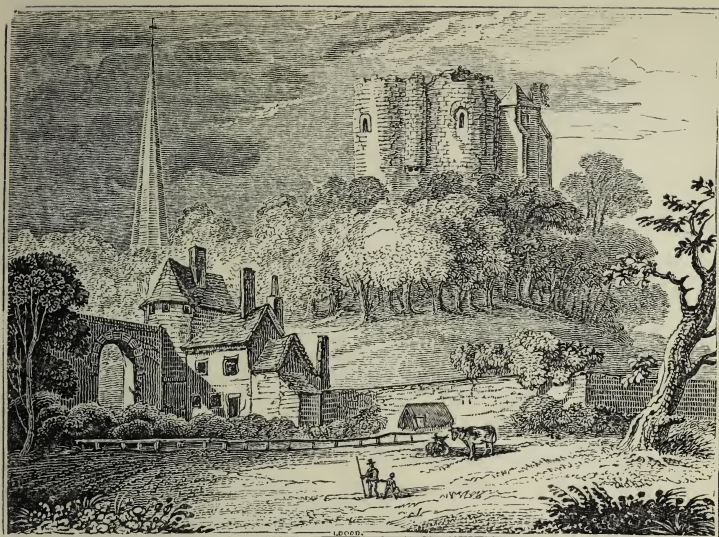
About half a mile from the spring, we arrive at the summit of Black Gang Chine, a chasm of tremendous shelving rocks; the sides, nearly 500 feet in height, shelving down to the shore, and terminating in an overhanging precipice, upwards of forty feet high, over which a small stream, from the summit of the Chine, falls, and finds its way into the bay beneath.



SAND ROCK SPRING, ISLE OF WIGHT.



BLACK GANG CHINE, ISLE OF WIGHT.



CLIFFORD'S TOWER, YORK.



OLD CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

OLD ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, SHOREDITCH.

THE original church of St. Leonard was, probably, one of the oldest of the metropolis.

Shoreditch, or Soresditch, as it was originally called, was a hamlet, and its church had the humility of the village fane. Previous to the year 1725, it had long been in a dilapidated condition; for we are told that the church wanting repairs every year, and the parishioners being unable to bear the expense, in 1711 they petitioned Parliament for a new church, to be included in the fifty churches then to be built: but their petition was not granted. On Sunday, December 23, 1716, the walls of the church rent asunder, with a loud sound, during Divine service, to the great alarm of the congregation. In 1733, a committee surveyed the church, and represented it as built of chalk and rubble, and requiring to be rebuilt. In the following year, surveyors agreed that the whole building was in a ruinous state. An act of Parliament was accordingly passed for rebuilding the church, and, in 1735, workmen began to pull down the old edifice, and lay the foundation of the present handsome structure.

CLIFFORD'S TOWER, YORK.

THIS is a reputed specimen of the military architecture of the middle ages. It is important to the antiquarian as one of the earliest of our castellated structures, and its history, so far as it can be traced, is replete with busy incident.

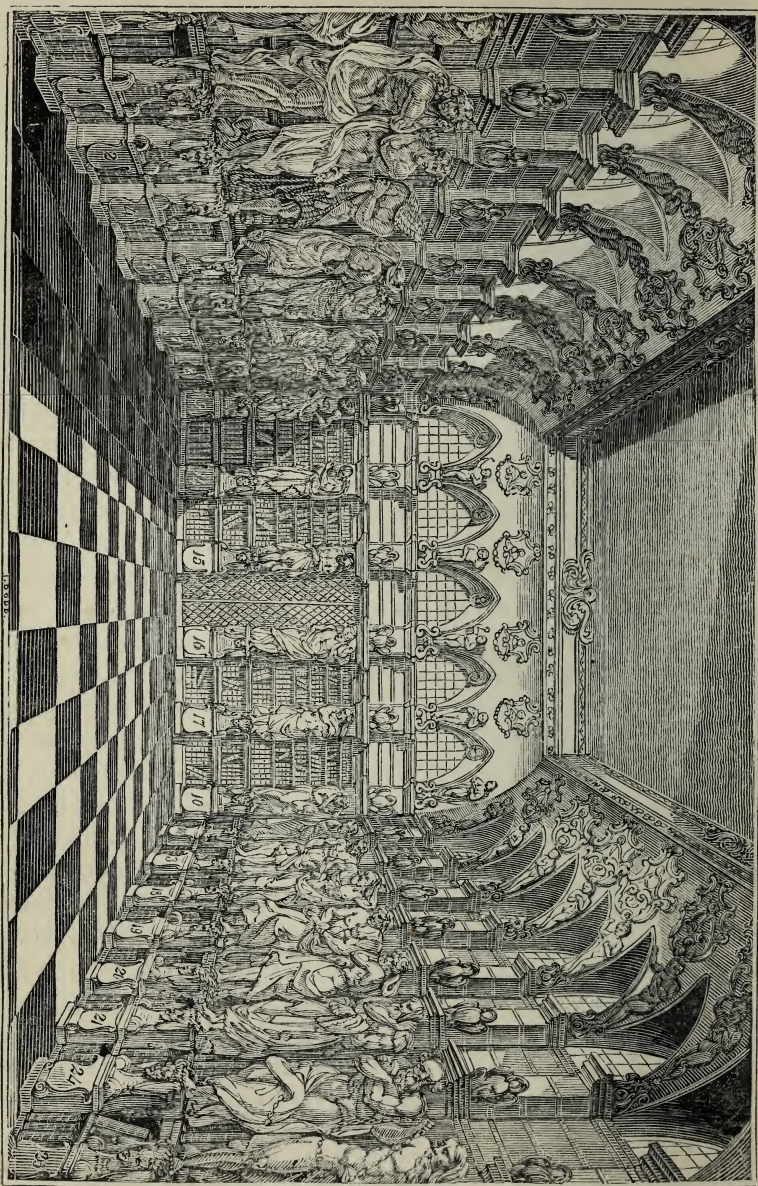
This tower is situated close to the noble castle of York, to which it is concluded to have been built as a keep. It occupies a high artificial mount, thrown up with prodigious labour, and surrounded with a massive stone wall. Its distance from the river Ouse is about one hundred yards; and it appears to be elevated at least 90 feet above the level of that river, and 30 feet above the site of the castle, and the adjacent parts of the city. The mount corresponds with that of the Old Baile, on the opposite side of the Ouse; and it is generally thought to be of Saxon or Roman origin.

The form of the tower is circular; it terminates in machicolations, and has its outer walls strengthened with circular turrets. It derives its name from one of the Cliffords being appointed its first governor by the Conqueror. Drake, on the authority of two excellent antiquaries, informs us that the Lords Cliffords were, in ancient times, called castelyns or keepers of this tower.

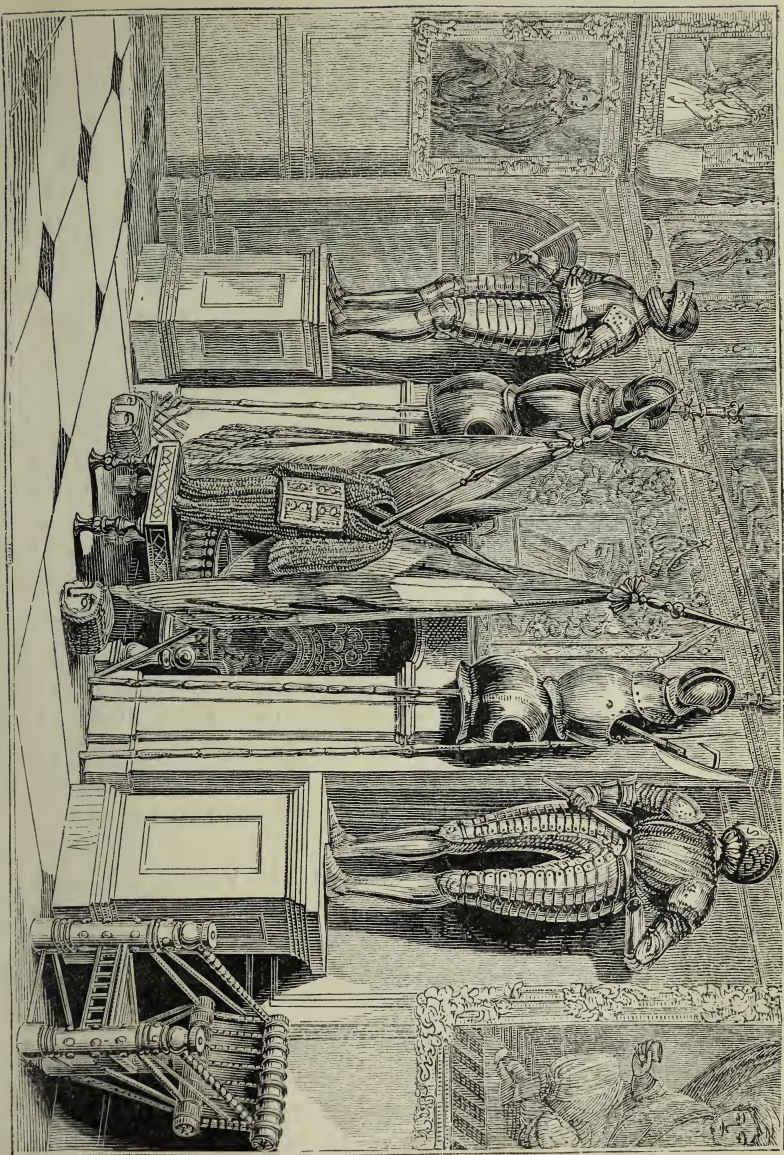
STATUES OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMERS.

THE history of these statutes and their artist is involved in some obscurity. It is supposed that they existed about the middle of the seventeenth century. One authority states Andrea Brustolini (the artist of these statues) to have been born at Belluno, in the year 1755. "But," observes Mr. R. F. Williams, "the date must be a mistake (probably 1655); for Montfaucon, whose work was published in 1702, describes the sculptures with which Brustolini adorned the library of the church dedicated to St. John and St. Paul, at Venice."

The church of St. John and St. Paul, at Venice, was enriched with a multitudinous assemblage of works of art, and possessed a library, which, in its original state, might have been considered one of the most extraordinary apartments in the world. By reference to a series of engravings in the possession of Mr. W. H. Brooke, and illustrating all that was most remarkable in the city of Venice, Mr. Williams has been enabled to ascertain the position of the statues, and *the object with which they were placed there*. The grand design of the artist in the erection, or rather the embellishment, of the library, was to show the triumph of the Roman Catholic religion over all its opponents. With this object in view, statues rather larger than life, exhibited the persons of the most noted "heretics," as they were called, in different positions, wearing chains, emblematic of their subjection, and in loose drapery or ragged vestments, to denote their disreputable condition. These figures were ranged round the room, at regular distances from each other; and each pedestal on which the single statue is standing, bears a representation of the face and body of that individual, writhing in the agonies of a state of eternal suffering. "Upon the breasts of these devoted victims, inscriptions in Latin have been carved, stating their names, their countries, their offences against the Church, the years signalized by their heresies, and the names of those orthodox advocates, who, in the opinion of the Catholics, proved the falsehood, and defeated the arguments, of the schismatics. Beneath each pedestal appear the writings of the heretics, burning in continual flame — above the head of the statue is seen the figure of a child, or angel, apparently much gratified with the torments inflicted on the Protestants; and above each angel is a portrait, possibly of the good Catholic whose arguments, it has been stated, confounded the heretic. The statues, with their pedestals, were carved out of solid masses of the chestnut tree." The statues are twenty-five in number; the inscriptions on the pedestals are in monkish Latin.



Statues of the Protestant Reformers, in the Library of the Church of St. John and St. Paul, at Venice.



THE HALL OF CHESHUNT HOUSE, HERTS.

CHESHUNT HOUSE, HERTS.

This venerable relic of antiquity is situated at a short distance from the church of Cheshunt, dedicated to St. Mary; and certainly forms one of the most interesting spots in the parish: it was once the residence of St. Andrew le Mote. It is erected on an elevated site, in a small park. The building was formerly more extensive, a great part being taken down about one hundred and thirty years since: what at present remains, consists of a large hall and apartments to the north, with a vaulted crypt underneath, which is said to have been used for divine service: this was paved with embossed tiles.

The building is supposed to have been erected as early as the time of Henry VI, and was parcel of the revenue of John Walsh, of Cheshunt; who, by his will, dated 26th of October, 1051, devised it to Sir John More, Knt., one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and father to the celebrated and virtuous Lord Chancellor More.

The Great Hall, thirty-seven feet long, twenty-one wide, and thirty-six high, has an arched roof, supported by timber-worked ribs of chesnut, in the Gothic style; the sides are wainscotted, and the floor paved with black and white marbles; over the fire-place, at the north end, is a portrait of Cardinal Wolsey, it is on panel, and, like all the portraits of that splendid prelate, it is a side face; and surrounded by carved work of festoons of flowers, and cherubim, surmounted by a bishop's mitre; above this portrait hangs a large family piece of the Shaw's, painted by Sir Peter Lely. Among the other portraits are:—A three-quarter one of—Mayo, Esq.; Sir John Shaw, who suffered imprisonment for his adherence to the cause of Charles I; Dr. Hicks, the celebrated linguist; born in 1566, died 1630; Lord Falkland; *temp.* Charles I.; Charles I., by Vandyke; Charles II., by ditto; Archbishop Laud; Archbishop Juxon; William III; Mary, his queen; William III, at the battle of the Boyne. There are also numerous other portraits of eminent persons, together with four large Scripture pieces, in this Hall.

At the south end are two antique busts of Balbinus and Caracalla.

Several suits of chain and other armour, ornament this truly interesting room; and also many banners, escutcheons, and weapons of war; with a very curious antique chain, called Cardinal Wolsey's. In the gallery is an ancient organ.

Cheshunt House may be seen on application to the housekeeper.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The outer walls of this Castle, which form an irregular pentagon, are faced with stone, and defended by five bastions, having a break in the centre of the north side, evidently intended, from its lateral embrasures, for a flank.

The western entrance to the castle is under an ivy-mantled gateway, over which are the initials of Queen Elizabeth, with the date of its erection, 1598; immediately within which is the beautiful machicolated gate, flanked by two round towers, and affording a fine specimen of military architecture in the time of Edward IV.

Within the keep is an ancient well, said to have been 300 feet deep, but now filled up; there are also the remains of cells within the solid walls, and the original stone socket in which the flagstaff was placed; the present flag flying over the entrance portal, which is, evidently, a modern addition to the rest of the building.

A CANADIAN RESIDENCE.

When an American goes over to Canada to take out a location-ticket, he immediately sets to work in the fall of the year, and slashes (fells) and burns the wood on, perhaps, eight acres of land; then, walking through his new field among the stumps, with a bag of Indian corn-seed about his neck, and his axe in his hand, he makes a hole in the ground with it, and dropping two or three seeds into it, he closes the hole with his foot, and he thus disposes of the whole of his seed. He then, perhaps, returns to the States, or hires himself out to work till the time of harvest comes round, when he returns to his field, and reaps it. He now may think of building a log-house: he prepares the timber, the neighbours collect in 'a bee,' and assist him to erect his dwelling; he roofs and floors it with bark, the doors and windows are cut out, the hinges are of wood, as are sometimes the locks, the light is admitted through oiled paper, the table is a rough board, and the stools cuts of round logs. He brings his wife and a barrel or two of pork; more land is cleared; pigs, poultry, and cattle are seen to increase; the log-hut is converted into a stable, and a frame-house is substituted. This is supplanted in time by an elegant, two-storied mansion of brick, with tin roof, green Venetians, and carpeted rooms.

Other characteristics of the country might be mentioned—as the river and its falls, the wood-crowned heights, the canoe, the native's tent and out-door fire and the aboriginal mode of the mother carrying her child by attaching it to a frame hung over her back.



CARISBROOK CASTLE.



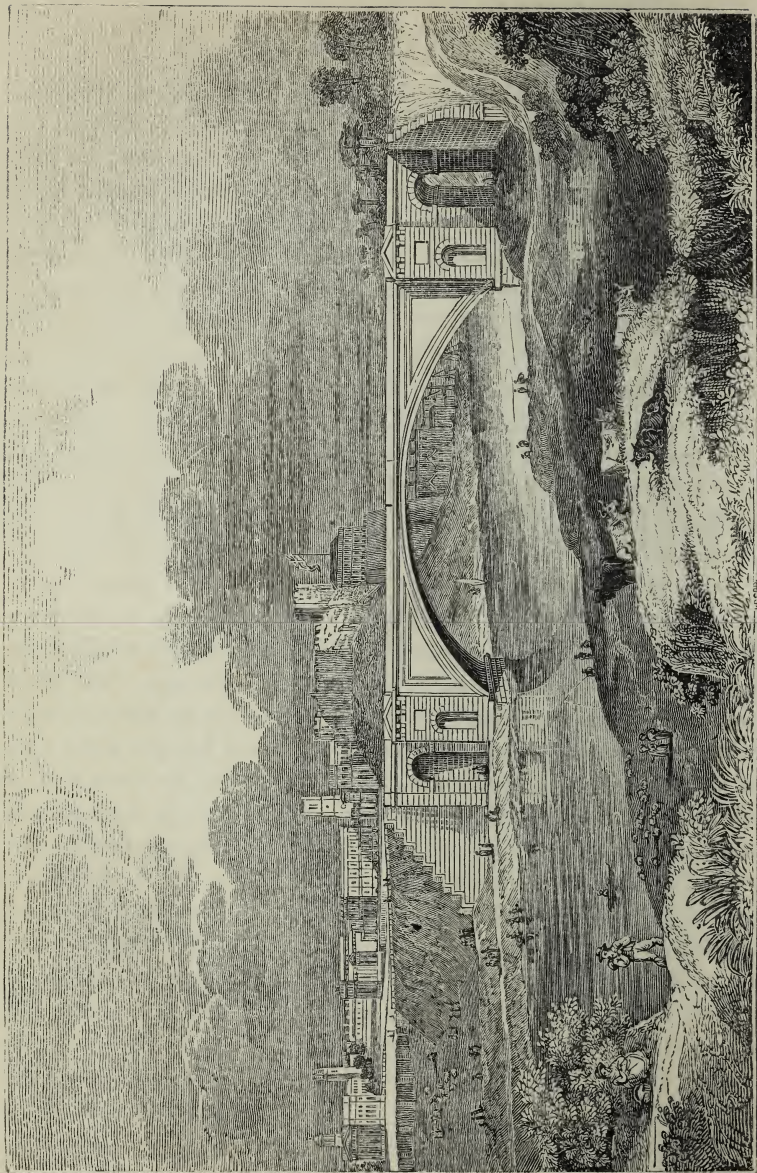
A CANADIAN RESIDENCE.

GROSVENOR BRIDGE, CHESTER.

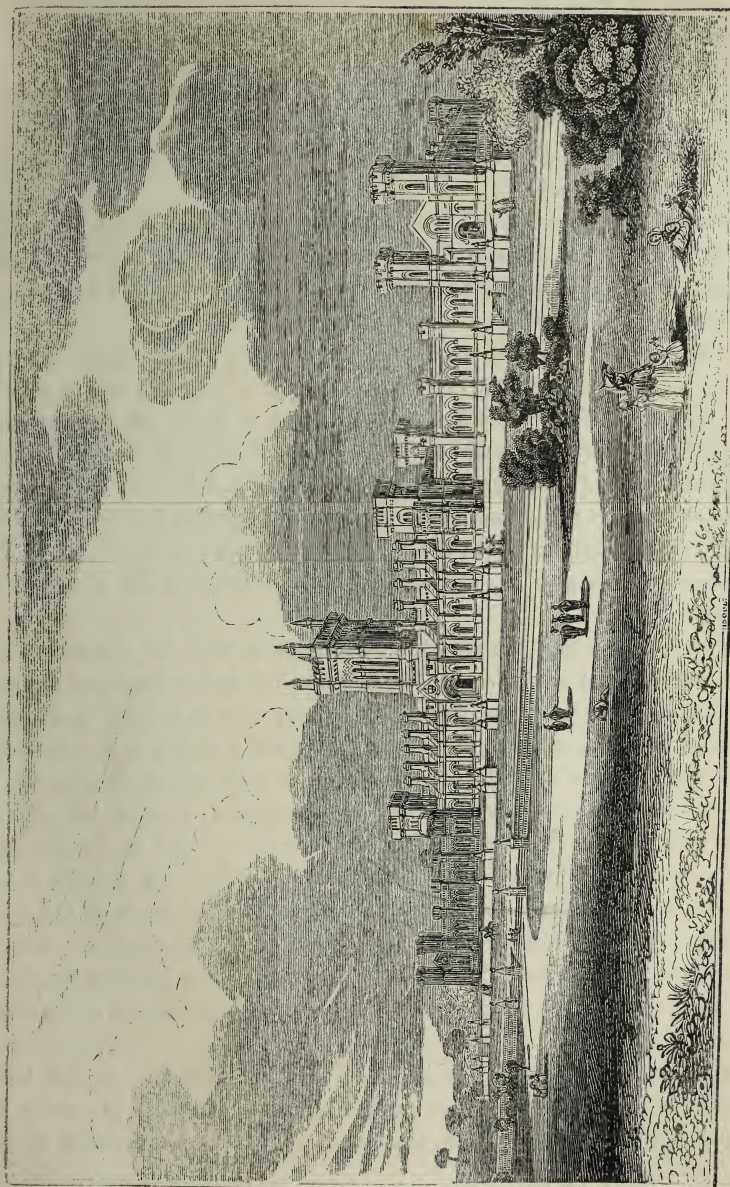
CHESTER is one of the most ancient and celebrated cities of England. It is built on the River Dee, near to where it falls into an estuary of the Irish Channel. Its name denotes its Roman origin :—Chester, from the Latin *Castrum* or *Castra*, Camp or Camps. Besides this etymological proof, there exists more substantial evidence of Chester having been the station of a part of the Roman army. The distribution of the streets, the two main thoroughfares cutting one another at right angles in the centre of the city, is Roman. There is likewise reason to believe that the fortifications of the city are on a Roman basis; from many interesting discoveries of masonry, coins, inscribed tiles, stones and altars. Chester was evidently the capital of a large tract of country in the Roman times, and so continued when the Romans had withdrawn their forces.

Before the present magnificent bridge was erected at Chester, it may be interesting to note that an old bridge extends across the Dee from the city to a suburb named Handbridge. The first notice of a bridge in this place occurs in the thirteenth century, during which it is recorded to have fallen down, or been carried away twice. Those structures were, most probably, of timber; but on the second accident alluded to, a stone erection seems to have been substituted; this was in 1280, and it does not appear that the bridge has been rebuilt since. It consists of seven arches supported on huge piers or buttresses. The whole has been repaired and widened within the last few years; but the approaches are still steep, narrow, and inconvenient. These circumstances brought about a conviction of the necessity of a new bridge; when the late Mr. Harrison, of Chester, projected the structure on the site it now occupies, though the work was not commenced until nearly a quarter of a century after its being designed. By this time, Mr. Harrison, from advanced age and declining health, was unable to superintend the work; when it was undertaken by Mr. Hartley, of Liverpool, on the condition that no alteration should be made from Mr. Harrison's external design, but that the interior and all practical points should be left to him.

The new bridge is situated about a quarter of a mile to the west, or lower down the river than the old one, stretching from the rock below Chester castle, towards the village of Overlegh, with a boldness that appears still more striking if the view be from the low ancient bridge. The total cost of the work was £39,000., in which is included the sum of £7,500. for the heavy embankments required in the approaches.



GROSVENOR BRIDGE, CHESTER.



QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BATH.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BATH.

THIS noble edifice is erected on Claverton Downs, a lofty and commanding eminence, overlooking the City of Bath. A more eligible site could not possibly have been chosen, whether for the display of the building itself, or for the health of its occupiers.

The grand terrace in front of the building is eight hundred feet in length by sixty in width, and is the carriage approach: besides which, there is a smaller terrace, twenty feet in width, on which the building is elevated: this serves as a promenade for the use of the students and subscribers.

The extent of the building is six hundred feet long (being equal to one side of Lincoln's-inn-fields, London), varying from forty to forty-five feet in width. It is of a uniform design in the Saxon style, having a grand principal entrance in the centre, consisting of a noble archway, richly ornamented, and surmounted by the appropriate armorial bearings of the College, and leading under the lofty tower (which is one hundred and thirty feet in height) to the chapel, extending to eighty feet behind the front: the wings on each side are terminated by embattled towers, which give a noble and impressive effect to the character of the building.

The interior arrangements are in strict conformity with the exterior, in regard to economy, general utility, and adaptation of construction displayed throughout, consisting of a lecture-theatre, fifty feet by sixty, capable of holding six hundred persons; a museum, one hundred feet by forty; and a library of the same dimensions. The students' apartments are arranged on each side of the long corridors; there are also apartments for the use of the professors, warden, and others connected with the establishment. The rooms are so arranged on the ground-floor, that a view may be obtained from the principal lecture-room through the great hall, saloons, vestibule, and corridors, to the extent of upwards of five hundred feet, illumined by a rich stained-glass window at the termination. The height of the building varies from thirty-five to fifty feet; some portions of which are three stories high; the floors being concealed by the transverse mullions of the windows.

The object of this institution is to afford a superior literary and scientific education at a moderate rate, in conformity to the Christian principles of our National Church Establishment, and auxiliary to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

QUEBEC, LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC possesses an historical interest, to which no other city in the Western World has a similar claim. It need scarcely be added that before its proud citadel are the celebrated plains of Abraham, where Wolfe fought, conquered, and died, "with his glory around him."

On landing at Quebec, and ascending from the lower to the upper town, we pass through narrow, old streets. The lower town is the seat of activity and commerce, where are the Custom House and Exchange Reading-room. Most of the ships anchor above the town at Wolfe Cove.

On arriving in the upper town from the lower, we find ourselves in a very different place; the streets are rather narrow; but, in general, they are clean, and tolerably well paved. The houses are covered with tin; shingles not being allowed. Many of the buildings are, it is true, in the style of olden time, yet there is an air of respectability and fashion which at once tells us we are in a metropolitan city.

The public buildings are substantial rather than elegant.

CARLSBAD.

CARLSBAD is one of the most famous watering places in the world; and has retained its celebrity through nearly five centuries. It is situated towards the northern verge of the kingdom of Bohemia, and the foot of a chain of metallic mountains called the Ertzeberg, in the Austrian dominions. The name of Carlsbad, signifying Charles's Bath, is associated with the discovery of its warm springs. It is said that Charles IV. discovered them here, in 1358, [during a chase. Peter Baier, his physician, directed him to use them, to obtain relief for a disorder of his foot. The application proved most effectual; and, in consequence, the emperor is related to have built a castle here, and houses gradually accumulated round it.

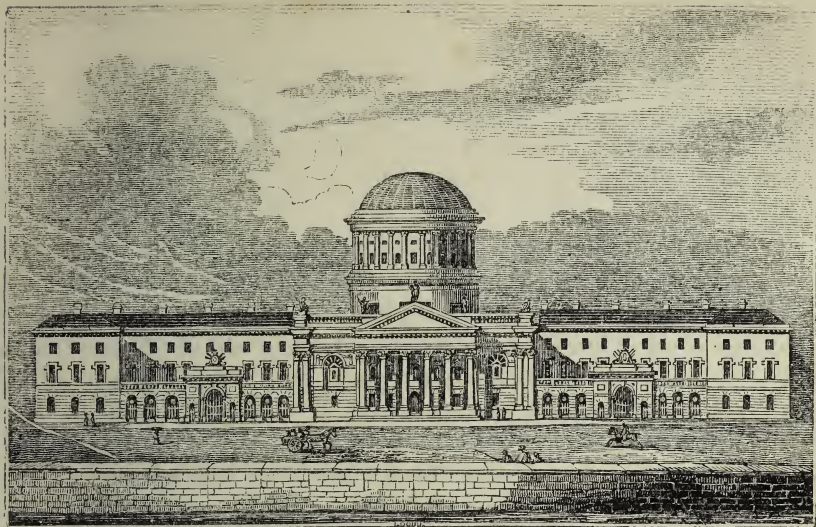
The situation of the town is very delightful, being in a deep, narrow valley of the river Tepel. It contains several public buildings, as the Church, the Hotel de Ville, the Theatre, the Hall of Bohemia, and that of Saxony. The part called the Wiese, or the Meadow, is the most healthy and agreeable quarter of the town. It consists of a long range of houses, before which is an esplanade planted with fine chestnut trees, stretching even to the banks of the Tepel.



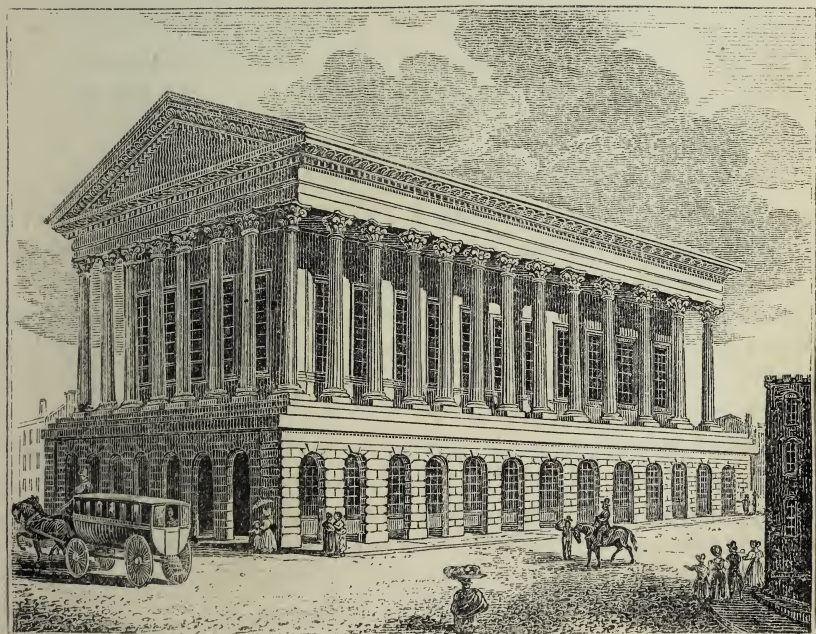
QUEBEC.



CARLEAD.



THE COURTS OF LAW, OR "FOUR COURTS," DUBLIN.



BIRMINGHAM NEW TOWN HALL.

THE COURTS OF LAW, OR "FOUR COURTS," DUBLIN.

FEW cities of its size can boast of a greater number of magnificent and useful buildings than Dublin. Through its main body runs the river Liffey—its aorta of health; across it are thrown eight handsome bridges, and on its banks are reared some noble structures.

Of the latter, the edifice known as "the Four Courts," presents a fine specimen. This very sumptuous pile is situated on the north bank of the Liffey, and between Richmond Bridge and Whitworth Bridge. Surveyed from the quay, on the southern bank of the river, the façade presents an object of considerable magnificence; although the design, as regards symmetry and general effect, may, perhaps, be deemed liable to some objections.

This building comprises the four courts of judicature, and the principal law offices. Previously to the year 1695, the four law courts were separate and ambulatory; but in that year they were assembled under one roof, and the building in which they were appointed to be held was situated in Christ-church-lane, a crowded and inconvenient part of the ancient city. The present building was commenced under the direction of Mr. Tomas Cooley, in 1776. That architect lived to complete the western wing only, and the remainder of the edifice was finished under the care of the able architect of the Custom House, Mr. Gandon.

BIRMINGHAM NEW TOWN HALL.

THIS magnificent edifice is situated in Paradise-street, at the end of New-street, and towards the centre of the town of Birmingham. It is intended for public meetings, and the general purposes of a town-hall; but more especially for those important musical festivals, or entertainments, for which Birmingham has been celebrated upwards of half a century, or since the year 1778; and has thus set an example which has been admirably followed in the principal towns of the empire.

This noble Hall is said to contain a larger quantity of cubic feet than any other in Europe, and will accommodate between three and four thousand persons sitting, or ten thousand standing. Vast as are these dimensions, the spaciousness of the Hall is but proportionate to the stupendous size of the organ placed in it. This instrument is larger, in point of effect, than any other organ in the world, not excepting those of Haarlem, Rotterdam, and York.

WINDSOR CASTLE,

THE EASTERN FRONT.

THIS portion of the Castle is much admired for its picturesque effect: relieved as is its elevation by four stately towers, the Black Prince's, Chester, Clarence, and King's; the latter being extremely massive in its construction, and having handsome corbelled battlements.

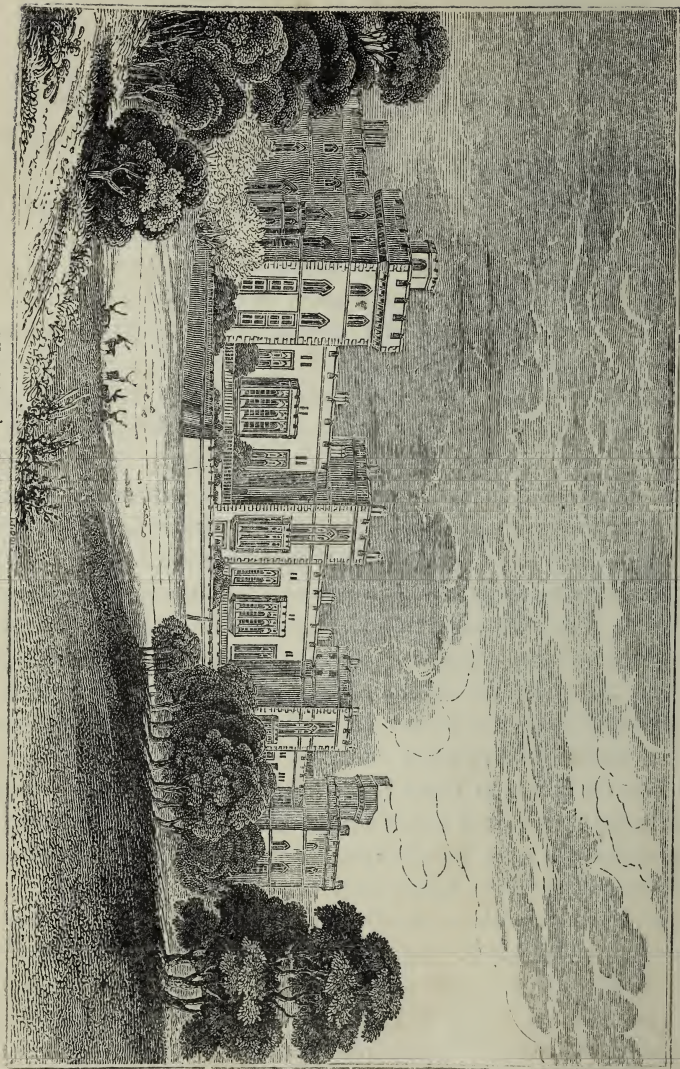
In this front are the principal apartments of the Queen. The suite comprises a dining-room, two drawing-rooms, a library, and rooms for attendants.

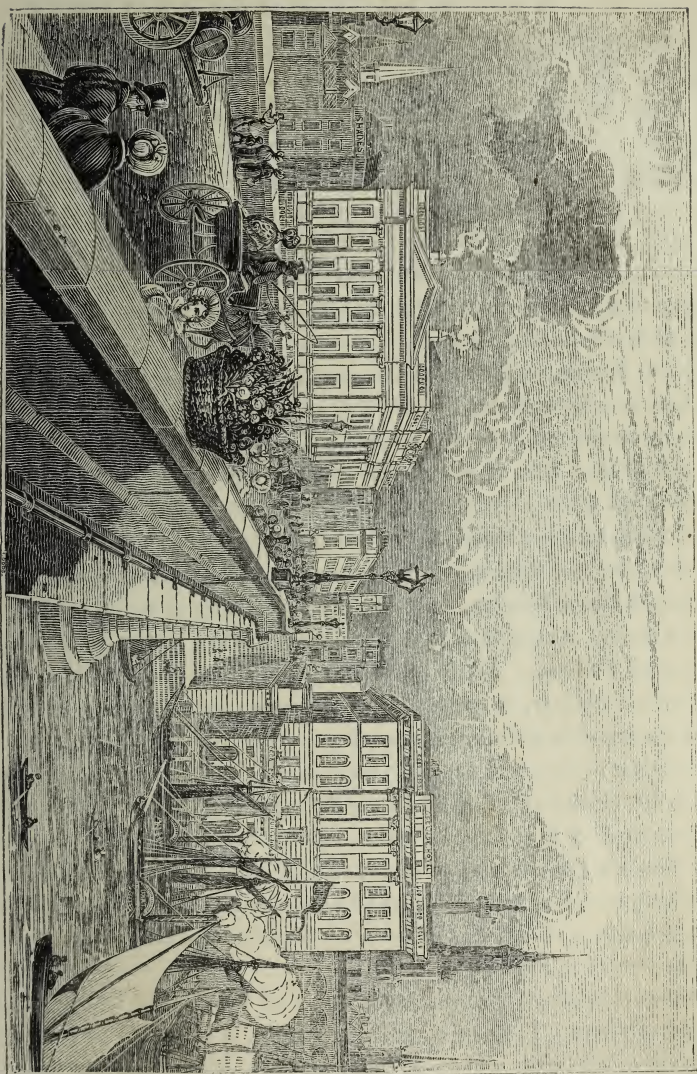
This part of the Castle is constructed upon a fire-proof principle, the girders being iron, and the floors arched with brick. In front of the library, which occupies the whole of Chester Tower, a double flight of steps form a communication with the eastern terrace; and a corresponding one furnishes a descent from that to the site of the new flower-garden, an appendage wholly wanting in the original edifice. It is enclosed by a pentagonal terrace, crowned with a battlemented rampart of freestone, having bastions at the angles, on one of which is placed an excellent sun-dial. An orangery on an extensive scale has been formed beneath part of this terrace, and here are the noble orange-trees which were received from Versailles a few years since. From the terrace a lawn slopes to a flower-garden tastefully laid out, and embellished with a fountain, statues, and sculptured ornaments, mostly in good style. The public are allowed to promenade here during the afternoon of Sundays; and, until lately, a military band, on these occasions, enlivened the scene with first-rate musical performances.

Viewed from the Little or Home Park, this front of the Castle affords a fine foreground, to the massive and stately towers rising beyond it; while the retirement of its apartments must be a delightful relief to the splendour of what are distinctively termed the State Apartments.

Altogether, it is impossible to view Windsor Castle, as it now is, without being impressed with its architectural magnificence. In the repairs, its antiquity has been judiciously maintained in substance, which the atmospheric changes of a few years will soon mantle with the appearance of age. The renovation of the whole pile was, indeed, a regal work, such as must entitle its architect, Wyattville, to pre-eminence in the architectural records of the day.

THE QUEEN'S APARTMENTS, WINDSOR CASTLE.





NEW LONDON BRIDGE.

NEW LONDON BRIDGE.

WELL do we remember the old Bridge, and its scooping line of road—the insecurity of Fish-street Hill as a thoroughfare—the imperfect roadway of the Bridge itself, shelving into the murky picturesqueness of the Borough High-street, (the narrowest leading street in the metropolis) with its gables and plaster fronts. Then too, the effect of these ill-constructed highways—the frequent stoppage of lines of carriages of every description for upwards of twenty minutes or half an hour, and these two at the very hour, when coach loads of tired citizens were panting for the green lawns and greener palings and doors of their suburban villas. Such mortifying embargoes upon public enjoyment, were removed with old London Bridge.

The New Bridge, unrivalled in the world, in the “perfection of proportion, and the true greatness of simplicity,” has, at each approach, structures of suitable architectural character. On the south side, after passing through an improved, though not unique line of street, (about 70 feet in width, or nearly double the width of the old street,) you reach two noble monuments of the piety and philanthropy of our ancestors: these are the venerable church of St. Saviour, and Chapel of Our Lady, restored to their pristine beauty; and St. Thomas’s Hospital, (founded by the Corporation of London, in 1699,) the north wing of which has been rebuilt in massive style. At the back of this structure are the buildings of the head of the Greenwich Railway. At no great distance too, is the School of St. Olave; but the main buildings, in height, if not in beauty, are a vast pile of warehouses upon the eastern side of the street opposite.

The buildings of the north approach are of much greater architectural importance, and have the advantage of immediately fronting the Thames. The south-west angle is occupied by Fishmongers’ Hall, which, besides a handsome river front, presents towards the roadway an elevation upwards of 160 feet in length. The interior arrangements of this edifice are of a superior character. Among the striking beauties, is a screen of columns of polished Aberdeen granite, which separate the Grand Staircase from a corridor.

The opposite angle of the roadway is occupied by a showy building, enriched with fluted pilasters. Like its opposite neighbour, it is fronted by a terrace, and stands upon a platform, which is occupied as a steam-boat wharf, the superstructure being the “Adelaide Hotel.” Before the wharf is a commodious quay, at which steam-boats ply.

THORNBURY CASTLE.

THORNBURY is a moderately sized town, in the lower division of the hundred of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester, and twenty-four miles south-west of Gloucester. Its situation is very picturesque, being on the banks of a rivulet two miles westward of the glittering, red, and rapid Severn, embedded in its emerald vale, and shining up in splendid contrast to the shady hills of the Dean Forest.

The town abounds in antiquities, the principal of which are parts of an unfinished castle and mansion, begun by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; the completion of which was prevented by his execution, in the year 1552. It exhibits a fine specimen of the last gradation of Gothic architecture in its application to castellated houses. The whole is a picturesque architectural group, with many beauties of battlemented tower and turret, and enriched chimney-shaft, in some parts clothed with luxurious evergreens. The outer wall is in good preservation; and over the principal entrance, a well-proportioned arch, is an inscription recording the date of erection, &c.

GODESBERG CASTLE.

A short distance above Bonn, is the little village of Godesberg, at the base of a mountain from which it derives its name. Here rises the spring of Draitsch, celebrated among the mineral waters of the Rhine banks. On the crest of Godesberg mountain are the ruins of the ancient castle, and of the chapel of St. Michael. The name of Godesberg, Gottesberg, or Godshill is, by some writers, assigned as the original *Ara Ubiorum*; while by others it is deduced from the erection of a temple here, dedicated to Wodan, or Mercury; but this etymology is so far controverted, that Wodan was not worshipped in temples; and those sacred to Mercury were seldom, if ever, placed on mountains. The more probable origin is Goding, or Gangericht, a court of justice which held its sittings openly, during the middle ages. The traditionary account is, that in remoter times, a foreign king with a mighty train of followers, arrived in the neighbourhood; and that the royal chieftain was in league with the spirits of darkness, to whom on this mountain he raised a temple, in which human sacrifices were made. Through the power of the demons, he tyrannized over this portion of the Rhine, until the arrival of a Christian priest, whose holy supremacy the unhalloed imps were not able to withstand; and the country was, consequently, relieved from their odious thralldom.



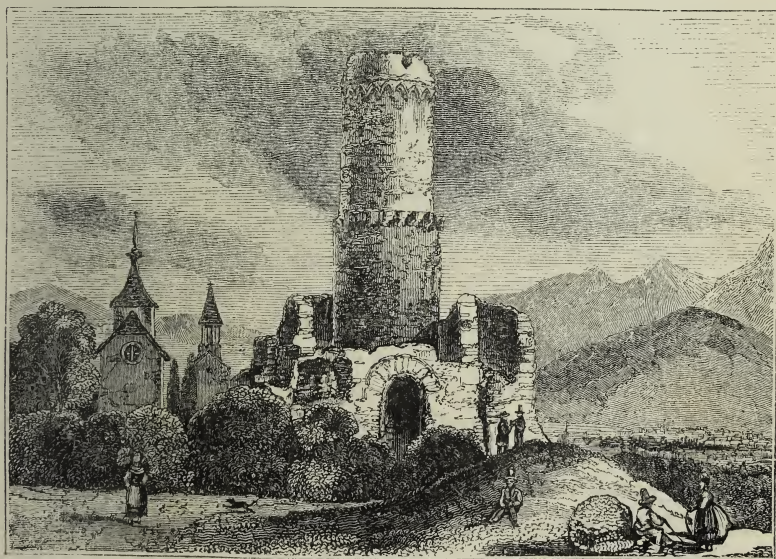
BIRTH-PLACE OF MR. ROSCOE.



BIRTH-PLACE OF COWPER.



THORNBURY CASTLE.



GODESBERG CASTLE.

BIRTH-PLACE OF WILLIAM ROSCOE, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

WILLIAM ROSCOE was born on the 9th of March, 1753, in the *Old Bowling-Green House*, which still exists in Mount Pleasant, a street in Liverpool. His parents, in humble but comfortable circumstances, were little able to advance his education; yet anxious for his improvement, at the age of six, they sent him to a school, except by Mr. Martin, for the elementary instruction of children; whence, in about two years, he was removed to the seminary of Sykes, at that time a considerable private school in Liverpool.

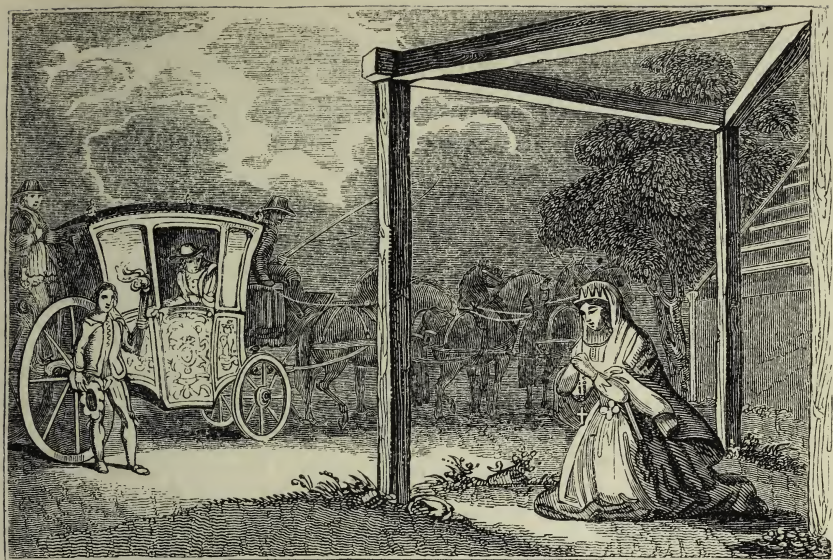
The instruction which young Roscoe here received, was confined to English reading, writing, arithmetic, and the elements of geometry. At the age of twelve years he left school, from which period he may be said to have been, in a great measure, his own instructor.

In fact, Roscoe owed very little of his acquirements to any instructor. What he drew from the conversation of his early associates, there is every reason to believe he amply repaid in kind.

BIRTH-PLACE OF COWPER, THE POET.

THE peaceful home in which William Cowper was born, was situated at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire. Here he passed his infancy, and some years of his childhood. Cowper was only six years old when he lost his mother: and how deeply he was affected by her early death, may be inferred from some exquisitely tender lines, composed more than fifty years afterwards, on the receipt of her portrait from Mrs. Anne Bodham, a relation in Norfolk.

The little Cowper was, in the year of his mother's death, sent to his first school, at Market-street, about eleven miles from Berkhamstead, under the care of Dr. Pitman; and, it is probable that he was removed from it in consequence of a complaint in his eyes. In a letter written in 1702, Cowper says:—"I have been all my life subject to inflammations of the eye, and in my boyish days had specks on both, that threatened to cover them. My father, alarmed for the consequences, sent me to a female oculist, of great renown at that time, in whose house I abode two years, but to no good purpose. From her I went to Westminster school, where, at the age of fourteen, the small pox seized me, and proved the better oculist of the two, for it delivered me from them all."



QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA DOING PENANCE AT TYBURN.



COOMAROW FALL.

TYBURN.—QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA DOING PENANCE.

AMONG the most celebrated instances of pilgrimages and penances recorded to have taken place in England, is that of the beautiful Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., from St. James's to Tyburn.

Henrietta's clergy were the most superstitious, turbulent and Jesuitical priests that could be found in all France. Among their "insolencies towards the Queene," it is recorded, that her Majesty was once sentenced by her Confessor to make a pilgrimage to Tyburn, and there to do homage to the saintship of some recently executed Catholics. "No longer agon then upon St. James, his day last, those hypocritical dogges made the pore Queene to walke afoot, (some adde barefoot,) from her house at St. James's, to the gallows at Tyborne, thereby to honour the saint of the day, in visiting that holy place, where so many martyrs (forsooth) had shed their blood in defence of the Catholique' cause. Had they not also made her to dable in the dirt in a fowl morning fro' Somersett House to St. James's, her Luciferian Confessour riding allong by her in his Coach! Yea, they made her to barefoot, to spin, to eat her meat out of tryne (treen or wooden) dishes, to wait at table, and serve her servants, with many other ridiculous and absurd penances."

THE COOMAROW FALL

Is situated in South America, and has been thus described by a modern traveller—The creek itself was one hundred yards broad, but was so completely choked, from as far as the eye could reach, to the edge of the fall, with grass, that there appeared scarcely any water in it. This grass was, in appearance, like horse-tails, the roots being fixed to the bottom of the creek, the stem as thick as an arm, and dividing at top into a multiplicity of long threads, which completely covered the face of the water. Through this green sieve, however, two feet of water percolated, and discharged itself into one uninterrupted sheet, one hundred yards broad, and, at least, double in perpendicular descent. From the side of the fall, the shoot seemed to have an inclination out of the perpendicular inwards, and finishing in a perpetual rainbow and mist, so as to obscure the bottom. At some distance below this, the creek appeared like a narrow, white thread, running between the rocks, which were of an Indian red colour. And such was the distance of the descent, that the voyagers could not, when at the top, hear the noise of the fall striking the bottom, though they allow only 3 or 400 ft. for the descent; and they give the fall at least double the descent of the breadth, or 600 ft.

THE BIRMINGHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

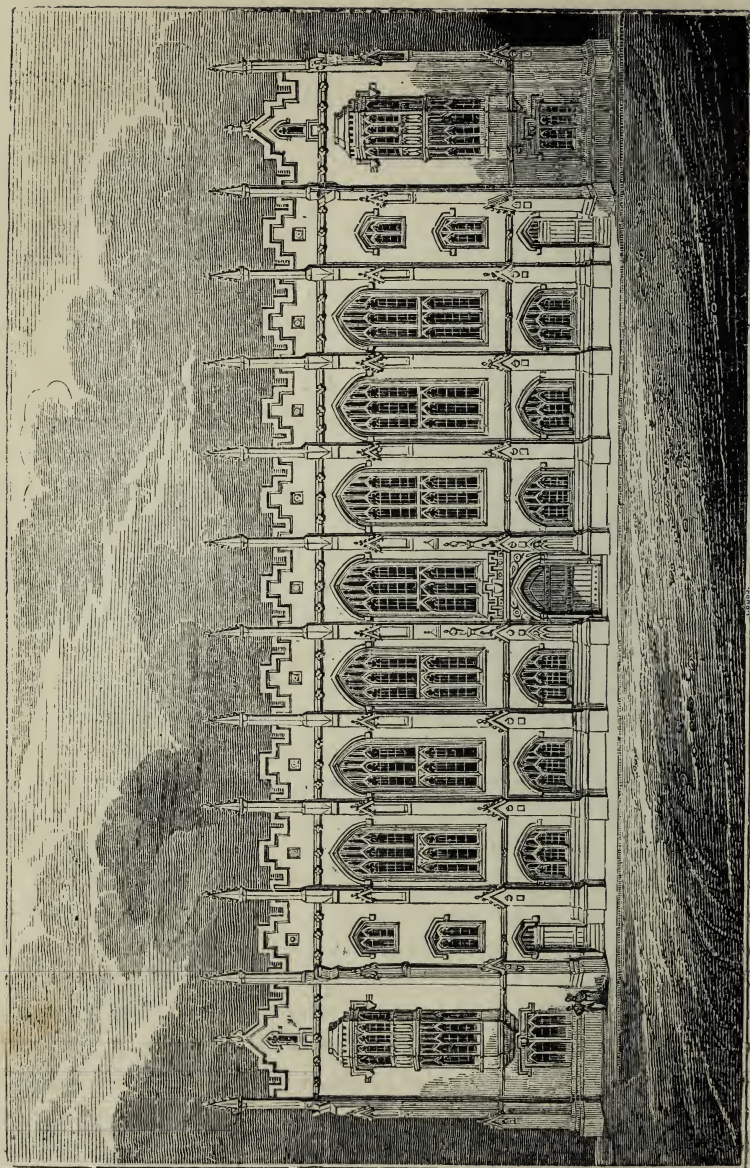
THIS important establishment was founded in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward VI., (1552,) when, on January 2, letters patent were granted for transferring the possession of a religious establishment entitled, "The Guild of the Holy Cross," of the clear annual value of 21*l.*, to twenty inhabitants of Birmingham, who were created a body corporate and elective of themselves in perpetuity. The governors thus appointed possess a common seal, and with the advice of the bishop of the diocese, have the government of the school, the appointment of the masters, whose stipend they regulate, and the preservation and disposition of the revenues.

The Grammar School is conducted by a head-master, and a second master, with an assistant to each, and likewise a writing-master. The two first are required to be Masters of Arts of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and in holy orders. Youths are ineligible for admission to the School unless they can read and write English, and are above eight years of age: nor are they allowed to continue after they have completed their nineteenth year.

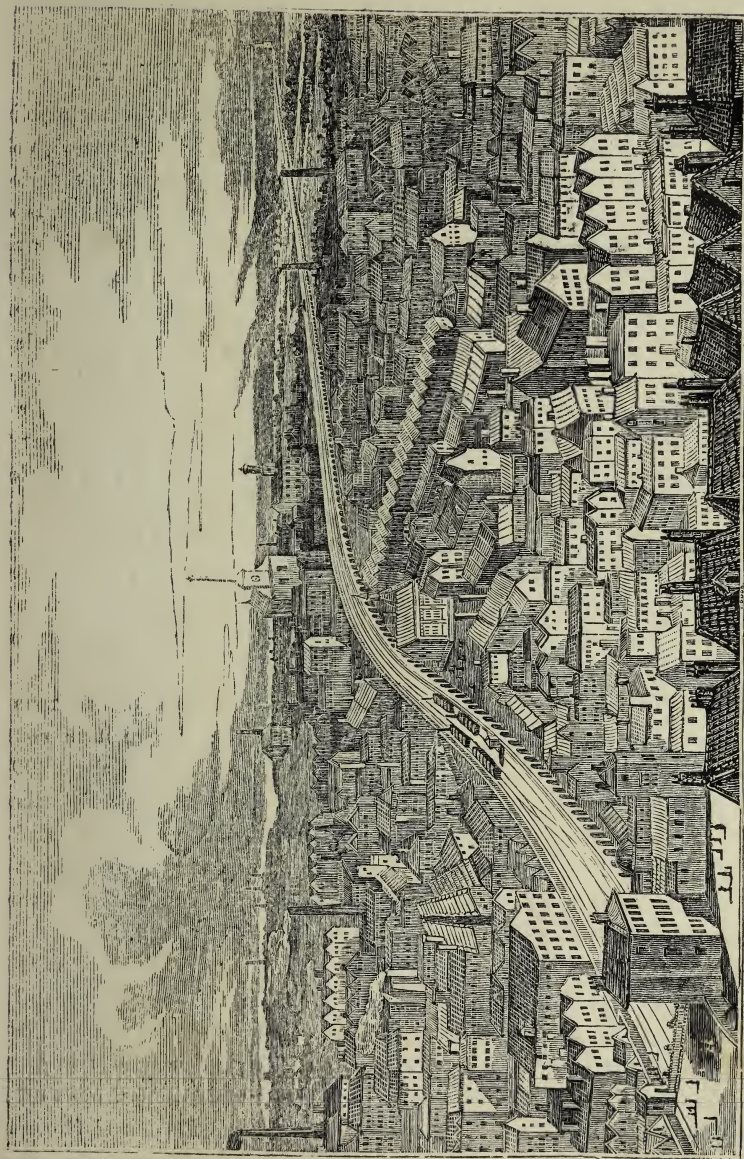
There are ten exhibitions of 50*l.* a year each, to be held four years, with a certain residence, founded for boys who shall go to the Universities of Cambridge or Oxford. The candidates are examined, and their names arranged according to their respective excellence in classical learning. An annual visitation is held in Easter week, at which three examiners attend, and a general examination takes place, to ascertain the proficiency of the boys in the classics, and their knowledge of the fundamental principles and doctrines of the Christian religion. Some important changes in the system of instruction have lately been made, calculated to extend the usefulness of the school.

A judicious regulation has been enacted, relative to publishing the accounts of this Institution; by which it is decreed, "that an abstract of the accounts of the income and expenditure of the revenues of the school-estates shall be hereafter published by the governors once in the month of June in every year, in some one newspaper printed within the said town of Birmingham." The gross annual revenue of the Institution, at present, amounts to about 4,000*l.* per annum; an income which is continually augmented by the termination of existing leases.

The present structure was erected under the superintendence of Mr. C. Barry, and is a beautiful combination of classical materials, without either servile copying or tame imitation.



BIRMINGHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.

THE LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.

THIS was the first completed railway which commences in the metropolis : to employ a familiar phrase, it brings the towns of Deptford and Greenwich almost one-third nearer by distance to London ; and, in the comparative periods of reaching these towns by coach and railway carriage, the saving of time is considerable. A more popular route could not have been chosen for introducing to the Londoners available evidence of that noble triumph of science—a railway—leading, as this one does, to one of the most interesting towns in the vicinity of the metropolis. What Londoner with any locomotive propensity, has not pleasurable recollections of GREENWICH ; its palace of Henry VII. and VIII., the birth-place of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth ; its magnificent Hospital, worthy, indeed, of Britain and her “ wooden wall ;” its Asylum, and school of our “ best bulwarks ;” its Observatory, a redeeming monument of the time of Charles II. ; its very picturesque park ; and its annual fairs ; two of the few festivals which have been spared from the recreations of the people. Old and young, the wealthy and the humble—all remember Greenwich ; whether it be your epicures feasting upon whitebait and cold punch, at one guinea per head (mouth ?), or crowds of holiday folks, with their bright half-crowns, to revel in the meaner luxuries of an Easter or Whitsuntide fair.

The Railway commences close to Tooley-street, and from thence runs upon brick arches in a straight line to High-street, Deptford ; thence it is continued with a gentle curve across the Ravensborne river to its terminus, about 200 yards from the church at Greenwich. The arches, which extend to nearly a thousand in number, are built in the most substantial manner upon concrete foundations. The arches, each 18 feet span, 22 feet high, and 25 feet in width, support a viaduct, upon which is laid the railway, being 25 feet wide, with 22 feet in the clear—that is to say, between parapets, which run from end to end, full breast high, so as to prevent accidents. These parapets are two feet thick of solid brick-work ; at given distances there are small boxes for the signal-men, and those whose duty it is to keep the rails clear, and give notice of any cause which may arise for stoppages. Although the elevation of the viaduct from the ground is 22 ft., from the strength of the parapets the possibility of being thrown off in the event of accident is prevented. The whole length from London to Greenwich is rather more than three miles and a quarter, so that the actual distance saved is a mile and three quarters.

THE LATE HOUSE OF LORDS.

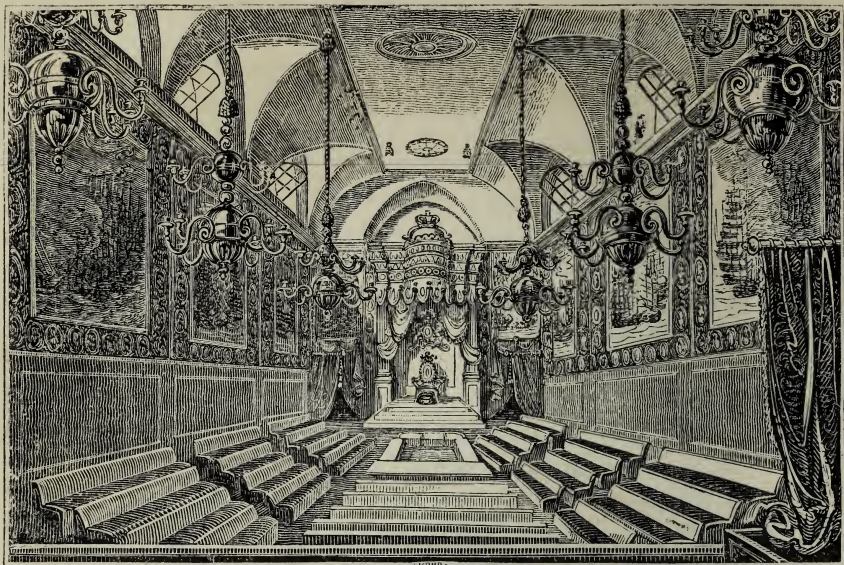
THAT portion of the ancient palace at Westminster which was distinctively known as the House of Lords, is said to have been the banquet-hall of the royal residence before the building of the magnificent apartment now known as Westminster Hall. The old hall then became the Court of Requests, in which petitions of subjects to the King were received; and, subsequently, it was fitted up for the assembling of the Peers, and enlarged at the Union with Ireland.

From old prints, the tapestries of the House of Lords were very superb. The last which decorated its walls, were the most celebrated, consisting of representations of the Spanish Armada in 1588. They were the gift of the States of Holland to Queen Elizabeth. At the Union with Ireland, these hangings were taken down, cleaned, and put up again, within large frames of brown-stained wood, dividing the tapestry into compartments, representing the grand movements of the attack and defeat. Upon the borders were medallion portraits of the several officers who commanded the English fleet on that memorable occasion.

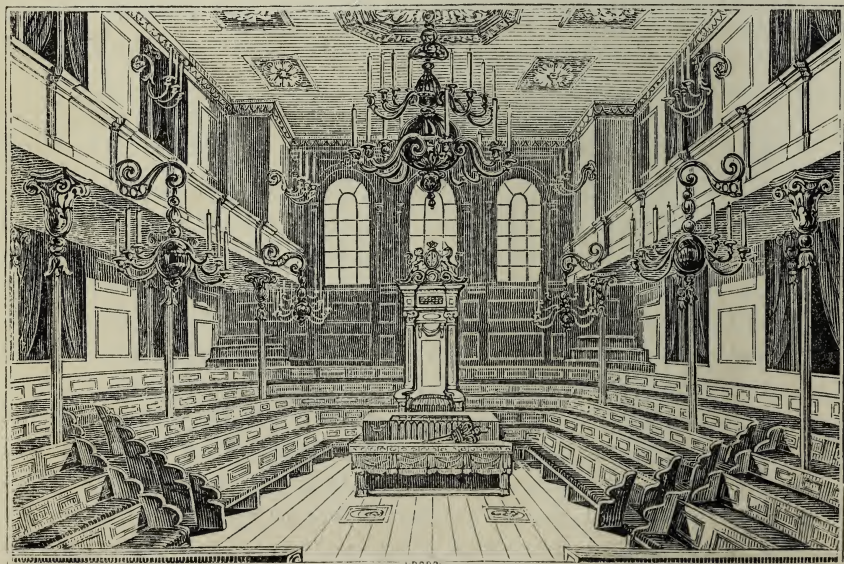
The throne consisted of an immense canopy of crimson velvet, surmounted by an imperial crown, and supported by columns richly gilt, and decorated with oak leaves and acorns; while tridents, olive branches, and other emblematic figures of British glory, ornamented the pedestals. This throne was first used on the accession of William IV.

THE INTERIOR OF THE LATE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

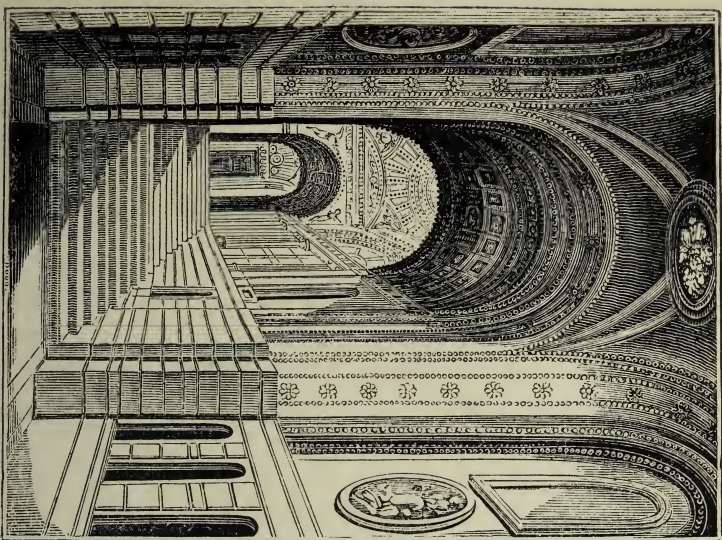
To conceive an accurate idea of the building itself, or rather the hall or room, occupied as "the House," we have only to imagine a small church or chapel capable of seating about 1,000 persons only, when every part is filled, pews, aisles, galleries, and all, and we shall have a correct notion of the *size* of the House. Its *form* was oblong; the length being equal to about twice the breadth. The central pews in the lower part of the Chapel having been all removed, left the open space then called the floor. The side pews, under the galleries, were replaced by open seats or benches, which were ranged lengthwise, instead of across, and ran parallel to the *sides* of the building; and these being raised in elevation one above the other, from the front range on the floor to the back range touching the wall (to the number of five or six in succession), the members, on both sides, faced each other, and were thus more easily seen and heard.



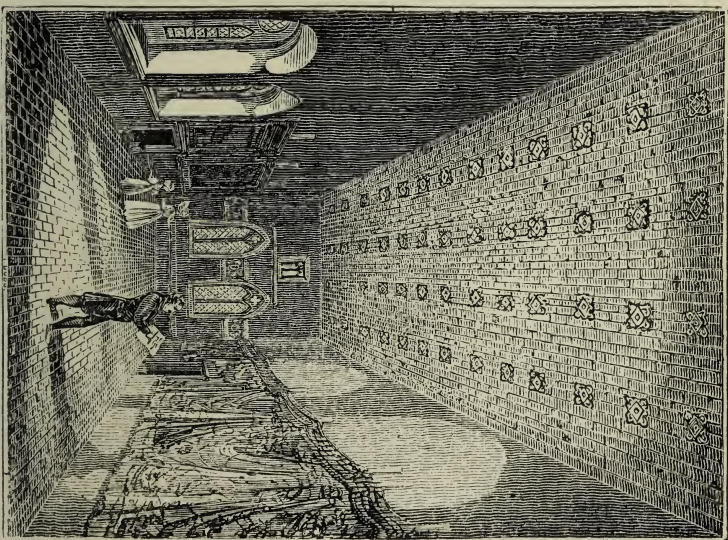
THE LATE HOUSE OF LORDS.



THE LATE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



ROYAL ENTRANCE TO PAINTED CHAMBER.



INTERIOR OF PAINTED CHAMBER.

THE ROYAL ENTRANCE TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE erection of this enriched staircase was the most magnificent of all the improvements of our time in the late Houses of Parliament, at Westminster. Happily, it escaped destruction in the late Fire; and, hereafter, it may lead to a "House" of equal splendour.

The Royal Entrance, and "Scala Regia," originated with Wm. IV., whose taste in architecture led him to object to the old entrance to the House of Lords, which was insignificant, and ill-befitted Royalty.

The Entrance is in the Grecian style. In the central compartment are handsome scagliola Ionic columns, and, above, an enriched dome; the soffite-work, mouldings, friezes, cornices, medallions, and other decorations, present altogether exquisite specimens of plaster.

The pageant of the Queen opening Parliament may be thus sketched. On arriving at the new carriage-entrance, the procession is formed: her Majesty alights, passes along the corridor leading to the *scala regia*, through the ante-room, Royal Gallery, and Painted Chamber, into the Robing-room, and thence into the House of Lords. For the better and more suitable accommodation of the Queen on these grand occasions, the floor of the Painted Chamber is raised, and the doorway from the Royal Gallery into this apartment is enlarged and decorated.

INTERIOR OF THE PAINTED CHAMBER, WESTMINSTER.

FOR accredited antiquity, the Painted Chamber was the most interesting of all the buildings wholly or in part destroyed in the late "Great Fire" at Westminster. This Chamber is reputed to have been the bed-room of Edward the Confessor, and, consequently, one of the principal apartments of the ancient palace at Westminster; in which the Confessor is said to have died in the year 1066.

The Painted Chamber was a long, lofty room, lighted by pointed windows. It derived its name from the *paintings* on its walls, originally executed by command of Hen. III. These embellishments were in accordance with the pious character of the Sovereign. They represented the principal scenes at the siege of Antioch, a memorable event in Jewish history. There were likewise other subjects, and various Scripture texts. Several of these decorations were discovered during the general repairs of 1801, when the walls, which had been previously hung with tapestry, were uncovered, and remains of the embellishments might be seen in the splays of the windows, and on the west side of the chamber.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

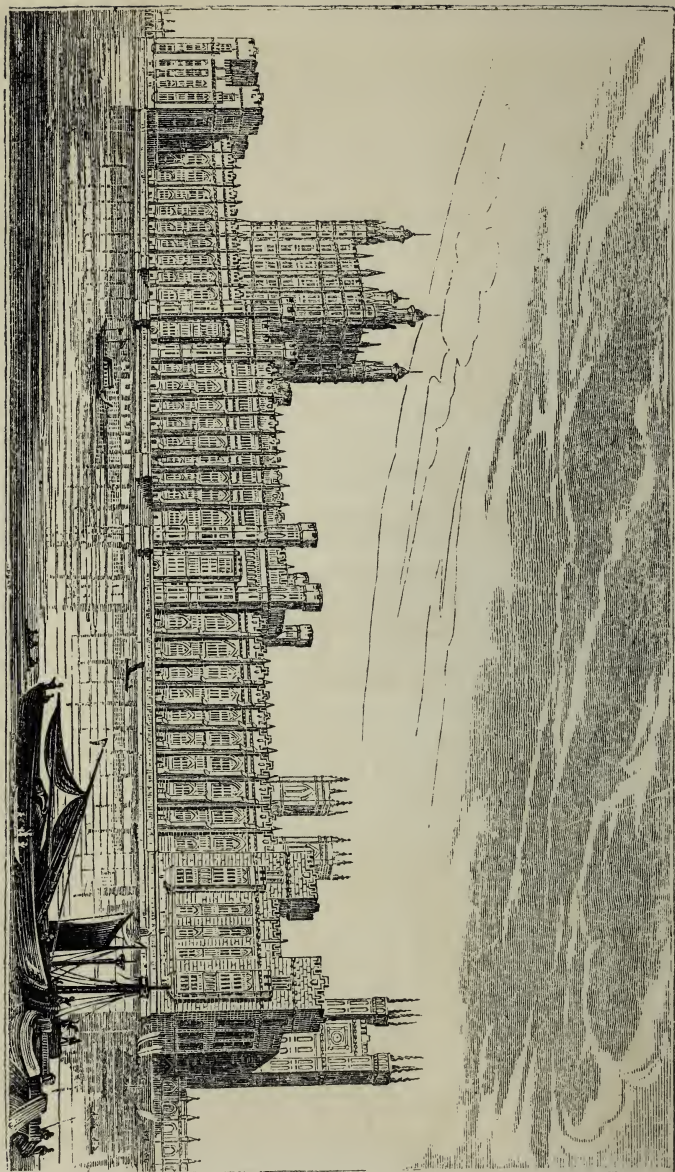
THE main dimensions of the buildings cover a space of about six acres, exclusive of that occupied by Westminster Hall and the Law Courts. The Eastern or River Front, is about two-thirds the whole length of Westminster Bridge, and occupies 870 feet in length, of course, on the left bank of the Thames. The South Front is 340 feet long, and extends westward as far as the line of the eastern flank of Westminster Hall. The front to the Old Palace Yard reaches up to an extension of the effective length of the Hall itself, and is 410 feet long. Westminster Hall, with its adjuncts, and the Law Courts lying before it, occupy a further length on the west side of the site of 330 feet. The north end of the Law Courts, that end of Westminster Hall, and a portion of the New Buildings at the Commons' end, and embracing the Commons' entrance, occupy a length of 300 feet up to the return northward of the West Front to the New Palace Yard, which is 180 feet long, and from the north-west angle of which to the north-east angle of the River Front, the length is 200 feet.

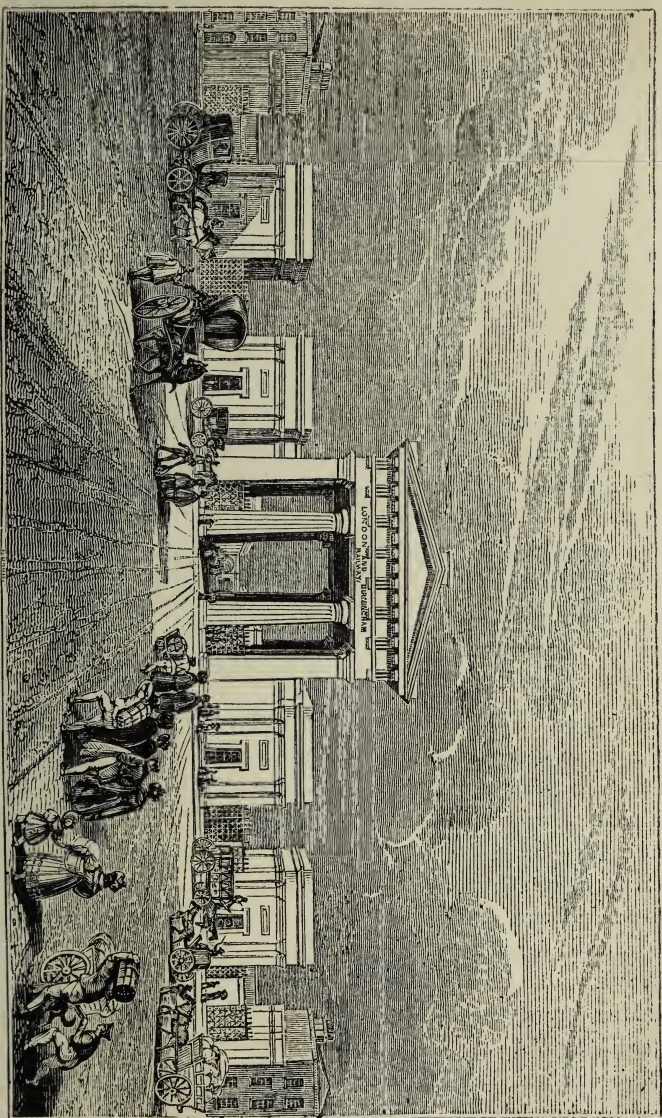
In this design, Mr. Barry, the architect, has thought it desirable to incorporate the entire establishment of the Houses of Parliament, the Courts of Law, and Westminster Hall, in one edifice, as being most conducive to internal convenience and economy, and to the grandeur and importance of the exterior.

The line of frontage towards the river, is adopted for the purpose—firstly, of obtaining the greatest possible extent of elevation; secondly, of placing the front of the two buildings as nearly as possible at right angles with Westminster Bridge; and thirdly, of making a more agreeable continuation of the proposed line of embankment above and below Bridge, and one that will be more convenient for the navigation of the river.

If any fault can be found with the building, taken as a whole, perhaps the River Front requires more variety in its general outline; for, it must be remembered, it is a very extensive façade, and one that becomes, after one general view, monotonous, and very unsatisfactory to the eye, from its extreme simplicity. The west front, however, is infinitely better. The north and south fronts are very beautiful, particularly the south front, with the increased decoration of Westminster Hall, and its increased length. The interiors are highly decorated, and a true spirit of Gothic architecture pervades the whole.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.





BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—LONDON ENTRANCE.

ENTRANCE FRONT TO THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY STATION.

THIS grand, but simple structure was erected from the design of Philip Hardwick, Esq. The façade occupies about 300 feet towards Drummond Street, opposite a wide opening into Euston Square. The principal elevation consists of a Grecian Doric portico, with antæ, and two lodges on each side appropriated to the officers of the Company; the spaces between the columns and antæ of the portico, and also of the lodges, being enclosed by very handsome, massive, iron gates.

The design of the portico and general façade is after some of the best specimens of Grecian architecture. The whole is executed in masonry and of stone from the Bramley Fall Quarries, in Yorkshire. The diameter of each column is 8 ft. 6 in., and the height 42 ft., having an intercolumniation of 27 ft. 6 in., which forms a carriage entrance. The width of the portico is upwards of 68 ft, and the total height from the level of the street to the apex of the pediment about 74 ft. The height of the lodges is about 21 feet, and that of the gates 13 feet. It is altogether a noble structure, well adapted to the national character of the undertaking.

LITTLE STRAWBERRY HILL.

MRS. CLIVE, or "Kitty Clive," as this fascinating actress is playfully called, was celebrated in those characters in which Mrs. Jordan subsequently excelled; her talents being peculiarly adapted to scenes of low life. After long being a distinguished ornament of the stage, Mrs. Clive retired to Little Strawberry Hill, an elegant cottage facing the Thames, on the western extremity of the parish of Twickenham, where, for many years, she "drank the pure pleasures of the rural life." Her neighbour, Horace Walpole, as well as many other persons of rank and eminence, courted her society, attracted by her wit and drollery; besides which, as old Pepys would have said, "a mighty pretty woman she was too." Miss Mary and Miss Agnes Berry afterwards occupied the cottage, which was bequeathed to them for life by Walpole.

Mrs. Clive was buried at Twickenham, and a marble tablet on the outside of the east end of the church bears an inscription to her memory, by Miss Pope.

THE CHATEAU OF YVERDON AND PESTALOZZI.

THIS chateau, celebrated as the abode and establishment of the Pestalozzi, is situated in the centre of the delightful little town of Yverdon, in the Canton de Vaud, Switzerland. Lying as this beautiful town does on the southern extremity of the lake of Neuchatel, and surrounded by the most enchanting scenery, the place presented the most inviting and desirable spot for such an establishment as the energetic and philanthropic Pestalozzi had undertaken to raise.

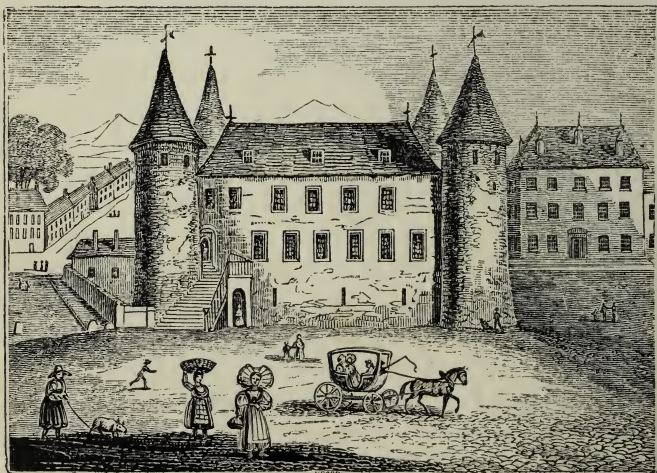
The chateau is one of those ancient piles in which the deputy-governors of bygone times used to exercise their proud rule. Flanked by four strong towers, it presents a rather noble and imposing appearance; but being closely surrounded by houses, it is far from possessing the warlike and menacing exterior of its neighbour, the chateau of Grandun, the foundations of which are washed by the waters of the lake. If, however, externally, it falls short of the latter, the interior far supersedes, in point of beauty and accommodation, that of Grandun. The apartments of the chateau of Yverdon are large, airy, and commodious; a spacious hall runs through its northern and western sides; broad, stone staircases lead to the upper apartments; the hall is paved with large flag-stones, and a court of about 80 ft. square, and raised about 20 ft. from the level of the exterior, fills the space formed inside by its four flanks.

In the height of Pestalozzi's prosperity, there were nearly two hundred boarders, boys from several countries; and no less than half-a-dozen different languages were spoken among them as their respective native tongues. Every day they exercised in military accoutrements, on a large common immediately separating the town from the lake; on their return from parade, they marched down the principal street, the Rue de Lac, which leads to the chateau, preceded by a military band of their own companions. Gymnastics also formed part of their recreative studies, and every Wednesday and Monday afternoon were devoted to an excursion in the vicinity of Yverdon; twice a year these excursions extended to real journeys, a week or ten days being allowed for the purpose of travelling among the mountains, or visiting some celebrated spot.

In such a manner did Pestalozzi conduct his establishment, that his kindness earned him from his *children* the surname of *Rabbi*. Although there was nothing prepossessing in his general appearance, still the benevolence and kindness which beamed from his eyes, the ease and insinuating manner of his expression, irresistibly impelled one to love, admire, and revere him.



LITTLE STRAWBERRY HILL.



CHATEAU OF YVERDON, SWITZERLAND.

CHATSWORTH HOUSE.

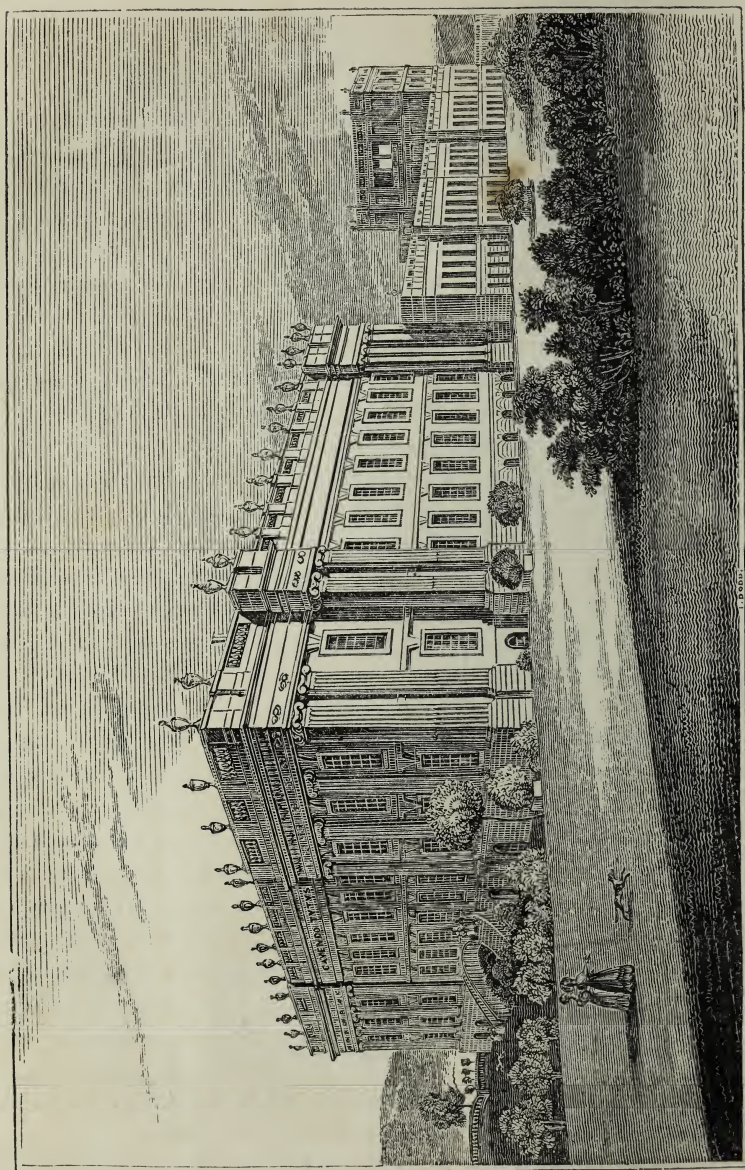
THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

This is one of the few seats in this country that deserves the name of a palace; but neither of the abodes of the Sovereign (Windsor excepted) approaches Chatsworth in extent, completeness, or splendour. It is popularly called one of the seven wonders of the Peak; and in art, occupies a similar position to that claimed by the other curiosities of the district in the kingdoms of nature.

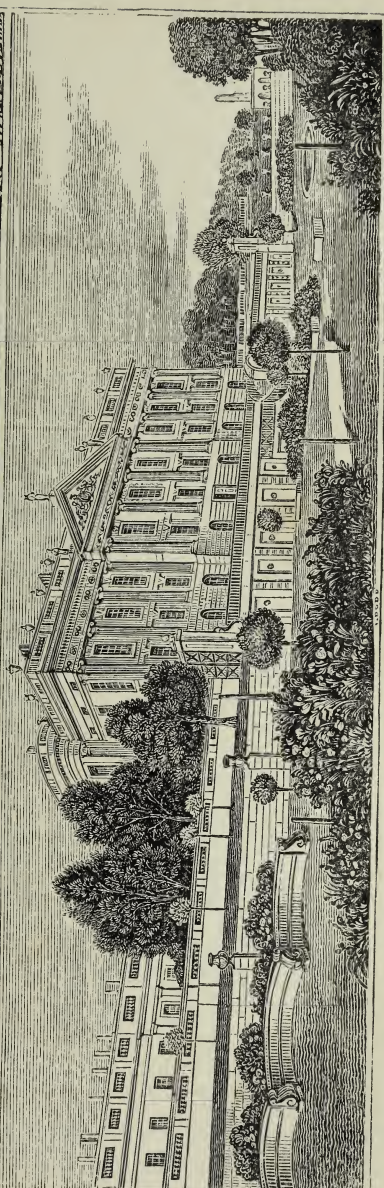
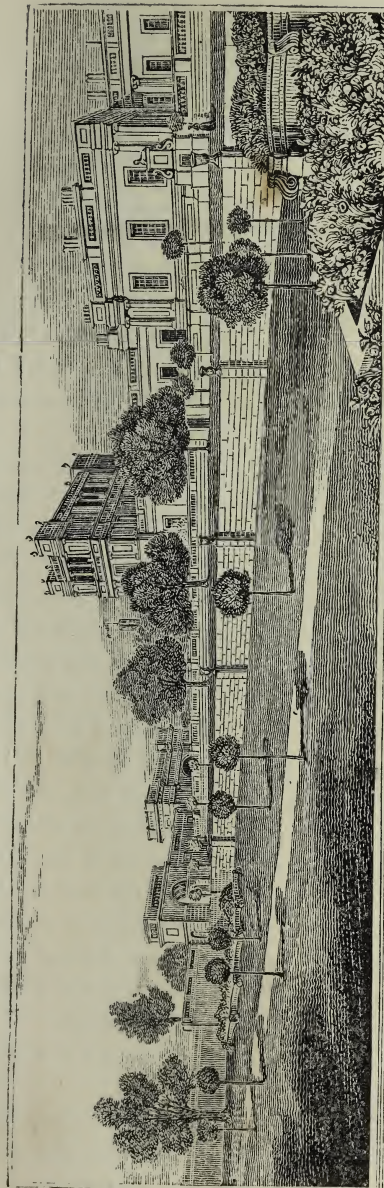
The superb domain of Chatsworth forms the greater part of the extra-parochial hamlet of the same name in the parishes of Edensor and Bakewell, in the hundred of High Peak. The manor at the Norman Survey belonged to the Crown, and was in the custody of William de Peverill, reputed to have been the natural son of the Conqueror, and to have distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings; for which he received a liberal grant of property in this neighbourhood, where he built for himself a fortress, to this day called "the Castle of the Peak." Chatsworth was for many generations the property of a family named Leche, or Leech;—one of whom, name John, was surgeon, or, in the term of the period, *leech*, or medical attendant, on Edward III. By this family the estate was sold in the sixteenth century to the Ayard; of whom it was purchased by Sir William Cavendish; since which it has been the principal country seat of the noble family of Cavendish.

The mansion stands in a park nearly eleven miles in circumference, and beautifully diversified with hill and dale, wood and water; the river Derwent flowing with a serpentine course through the valley. The house rises amid a noble amphitheatre of wood, which is connected with the remote hills by a succession of forest scenery, until it terminates in the rude and barren mountains of the Peak. Many and delightful are the points of view, but perhaps none more exquisite than the following, described by Mr. Rhodes, the native topographer of the district:

"Immediately before us lay the river, across whose stream a stone abutment or weir has been erected, which damming up the water, expands it into breadth; it is thence precipitated over this interruption to its progress, where it forms a magnificent cascade. On a gentle ascending ground, about half a mile higher up the river, stands Chatsworth. A little on the left is the bridge, backed with broad and ample foliage; cattle reposing in groups on the banks of the river, or cooling themselves in the stream, adorned the foreground; and the middle and



CHATSWORTH HOUSE.—SOUTH AND WEST FRONTS.



CHATSWORTH HOUSE, — RIGHT PORTION OF WEST FRONT.

remote distances, which are ornamented with a palace, a bridge, and towers and temples, disclose a scene as rich and as lovely as the fancy of Claude Lorraine ever portrayed when under the influence of his happiest inspirations. Yet the foreground had more of Berghem than Claude about it: the respective features which constitute the peculiar charm and excellences of these great masters, were most harmoniously combined; every part was in character, and the whole was faithful to nature."

The approach to the mansion from Edensor is an elegant bridge, built by Paine, and said to be from a design by Michael Angelo; the niches between the arches have four marble figures, by Cibber. Northward of this bridge is a small tower, encompassed by a moat, and approached by a flight of steps: this is called the tower of Mary Queen of Scots, from a garden having formerly occupied its summit, wherein that unhappy princess passed many hours.

The mansion is in the Ionic style of architecture; all the original design consists of an immense quadrangle, with two principal fronts, the south, 183 ft. 2in. in length, enriched with Ionic piliasters, resting on a rustic base; and the west front, 172 ft. in length, with similar enrichments, and a pediment supported by Ionic half columns. On this side is the principal entrance, by a flight of stone steps, to a terrace, which extends the whole length of the building. The south and east sides, in general style and richness of ornament, correspond with the principal fronts. The roof is flat, and crowned with a balustrade, surmounted with vases.

The State Apartments, or third story of the south front, are lined with choice woods, costly cabinets, carvings, and old paintings, and fitted up with Gobelin tapestries of the Cartoons of Raphael: the Mosaic floors are of oak, curiously inlaid. Over the door of the Antechamber is a carved pen, as Walpole said, "not distinguishable from real feather." The Second Drawing-room is hung with Gobelin tapestry. The State Bed, or Scarlet Room, contains the bed in which George II. expired; and the chairs and footstools used at the coronation of George III. The Great North Staircase is of oak richly gilt, and has a domical ceiling and lantern, enriched. On its walls are whole-length portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, painted at Moscow, by Dawe, for 1,000 guineas.

The Library, about 81 ft. long, 22 ft. wide, 17 ft. high, contains a fine assemblage of books.

The Pleasure-grounds are upwards of eight acres in extent, including lawns, shrubberies, and gardens, with fountains and cascades. They are also rich in forest scenery, especially in picturesque beech, chesnuts, and elms.

VITTORIA, IN NORTH SPAIN.

VITTORIA, in Latin, *Victoria*, is the capital of the canton of Alava, in the province of Biscay, in the North of Spain. It is the first city after crossing the Bidassoa from France, and entering Spain. It is situated partly upon the declivity of a hill, and partly at the end of a well cultivated valley, through which meanders the Zadorra river.

Vittoria was founded by Don Sancho, King of Navarre. Why it received the name of Victory does not appear; but, to an Englishman, it has become a most appropriate and significant designation of the place, from the signal victory of the allies under Wellington, over the French, under Jourdan.

THE GREAT PLANE TREE OF FRAUENSTEIN.

IN the village of Frauenstein, (or Frankenstein) in Germany, there is an immense plane tree, the limbs of which were originally trained almost horizontally, until, unable to support their own weight, they were supported by a scaffolding of stout props. It has five arms, each resembling a stem, which bend towards the earth, and almost touch it. There is a curious legend among the Germans respecting this celebrated tree, which will account in some measure for the reason why it has been suffered to extend to such a gigantic size:—

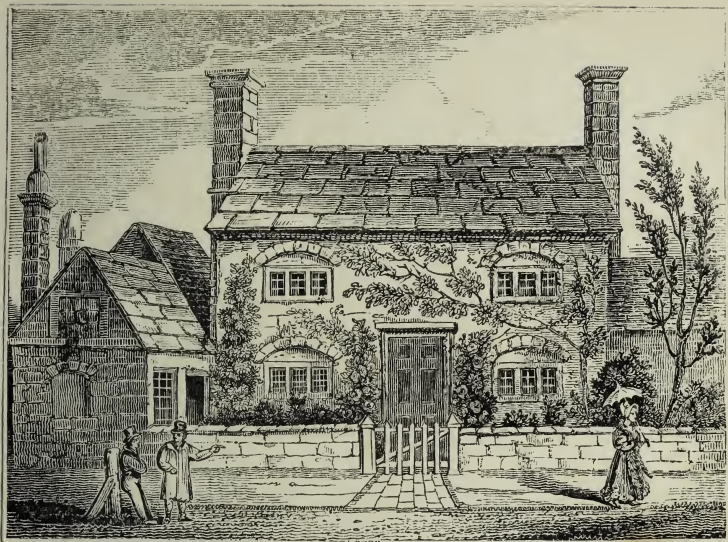
“Many years ago there came a young man here, in knightly garb, who had a young woman with him, beautiful and delicate, but, apparently from their long journey, worn out. Pale were her cheeks, and her head, covered with beautiful golden locks, hung upon her conductor’s shoulder. Timidly he looked round—for from some reason he appeared to fear all men, yet, in compassion for his feeble companion, he wished to conduct her to some secure hut, where her tender feet might repose. There, under that ivy-grown tower, stands a lonely house, belonging to the old lord of the castle; thither staggered the unhappy man with his dear burden, but scarcely had he entered the dwelling, than he was seized by the Prince, with whose niece he was clandestinely eloping. Then was the noble youth brought bound, and where this plane tree now spreads its roots, flowed his young blood. The maiden went into a convent; but before she disappeared, she had this plane tree planted on the spot where the blood of her lover flowed: since then it is as if a spirit life were in the tree that cannot die, and no one likes a little twig to cut off, or pluck a cluster of blossoms, because he fears it would bleed.”



VITTORIA, NORTH SPAIN.



PLANE TREE OF FRAUENSTEIN.



RESIDENCE OF MISS MITFORD.



GUILDSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

THE RESIDENCE OF MISS MITFORD.

THE Cottage in which this talented lady has spent the greater portion of her life, is situated at Three-mile Cross, a little village so called from its being just three miles from Reading. It straggles prettily up a gentle hill, on the road from Reading to Southampton, and is often pointed out to the traveller as the scene of those pictures of rural life which have so often multiplied the enjoyments of country people, and given the feeling of the fresh air to citizens. We need scarcely add that Three Mile Cross is the original of Miss Mitford's delightful series of sketches and pictures with the unassuming title of *Our Village*; which resemble nothing that preceded them in literature, and yet are as true likenesses of the most familiar objects in the world as an imagination of reasonable honesty can be desired to mirror.

Perhaps the great distinction of these works is, that they are—not only in style, and subject, but in manner and tone—essentially and idiomatically *English*. There are no writings, since the novels of Fielding, which we would so readily present to a foreigner, in order to show him what, in the most characteristic points, English scenery, habits, and virtues are. The descriptions are all individual—they set, or seem to set, the place before us by a few masterly touches, almost as few and as vivid as those of Mr. Cobbett himself.

GUILSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

GUILSBOROUGH, a small parish in Northamptonshire, has been especially fortunate in its provision for public education. It contains a free school for the instruction of youth in English, writing, &c., and a free grammar-school.

This school was founded by indenture, dated 8th of March, 1688, by Sir John Langham, Bart. of Cottesbrook, in this county, and endowed with a salary of £50 a year to a master, £20 to an usher, and £10 for keeping the dwelling house, school, and other premises in constant repair. These several sums are paid out of the manor and lands of Sibertoft, now producing £160 per annum.

The school is *free* for the youth of Guilsborough, Cottesbrook, Thornby, and Cold Ashby, or any other place within the distance of four miles. The government is invested in trustees, who, when reduced to four, are to nominate others.

Upwards of half a century ago, many of the sons of the neighbouring gentry were educated here, when Rugby School was less eminent than it is now. But until lately the School was a sinecure, without either Free Boys or Private Boarders.

THE VERMILION TOWERS OF THE ALHAMBRA, IN SPAIN.

OF the Torres Vermejas, or Vermilion Towers, the most picturesque and striking among the conspicuous objects which arrest the eye of the tourist on entering the spacious Vega, no authentic account has survived as to date or origin. They rise boldly from the rocky height, rivaling the proudest of the Alhambra; and it is generally admitted that they are of greater antiquity than any by which they are surrounded. It is the popular belief that they were erected by the Romans; but some writers assert, with more show of probability, by some wandering colony of the Phœnicians. This, it has also been observed, in many instances, is the popular impression of the Spaniards themselves upon the spot; but, upon what authority, it would be idle to conjecture. They are, however, known as the regal home of successive races of warrior-chiefs, through the eventful history of the Phœnicians, Romans, Goths, Moors, and Christians. Their present inmates, although of a more peaceful and less honourable calling, are, perhaps, more usefully employed than their predecessors. The place is inhabited by a colony of potters, and the proud Vermilion Towers, instead of reflecting the steel cap and morrion of the mail-clad warriors, are appropriated to baking the produce of their quiet labourers in the sun, which is here almost sufficiently powerful to allow of dispensing with the heat of an oven for the same purpose.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

THE CHOIR.

THE term magnificent, is rather applicable to the interior than the exterior of the cathedral. Originally, the organ divided the nave from the choir, but the instrument having been removed to a side gallery, the perspective is of vast extent, and with its "high embowed" roof, has an effect of almost indescribable grandeur. This vista, or the length of the whole building, from east to west, is 514 feet, of which the choir occupies 180 feet. The breadth of the nave, with its side aisles, is 71 feet, and its height 80 feet. It is lit by three-tier windows; the roof-tree springs from lofty clustered columns, and its ribs and bosses give it the appearance of everlasting strength and solidity. But the upward view from beneath the great central tower is of still greater sublimity: it is open to the



VERMILLION TOWERS OF THE ALHAMBRA.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

height of 200 feet, and being lighted by tiers of windows, it has the effect of a gigantic lantern. The nave was built towards the close of the fourteenth century; for it appears that, in 1379, Archbishop Sudbury took down the old nave, proposing to rebuild it; but, in the following year, before he had laid one stone, he was murdered by Wat Tyler's rabble. The monks then undertook the work at their own charge, in which they were assisted by the succeeding archbishops, Courtney and Arundle, by the benefactions of the pious King Richard II., and the munificence of his nobles. It was thirty years in building, and is now firm and entire, in beautiful condition. The great middle tower, up which we look from the area of the nave, is called Bell Harry Steeple, from a small bell of that name at the top of it, the only one remaining there, said to have been brought from France by Henry VIII., and given by him to this church.

The nave is beautifully paved with Portland stone. The north cross aisle, at the upper end, is called the martyrdom, from Becket's murder having taken place in it.

The ascent from the nave to the choir is by a noble flight of steps. Here is a highly enriched stone screen, built by Prior Hen Estria, in 1304. It is rich in flutings, pyramids, and canopied arches, in which stand six statues crowned; five hold globes in their hands, the sixth, holding the model of a church, is supposed to be King Ethelbert, and the figure next to him is probably his queen, Bertha. There were also originally thirteen figures, representing Christ and his apostles, in the mitred niches which are round the arched doorway, and twelve mitred saints in the loft along the stone work: but these were wantonly spoiled by the Puritans. After a lapse of five centuries, the screen became in a dilapidated condition, when the dean and chapter, with exemplary liberality, restored the whole structure, with the statues; and it now presents one of the finest specimens of florid pointwork in the kingdom.

The ascent to the communion-table is by black marble steps. The altar-screen has not long been erected, from the design of Mr. Austen, with the approbation of the late Dean, Dr. Percy. It is of florid pointwork, and very beautiful, but not in harmony with the general style of the choir.

One of the most interesting portions of the whole cathedral is the undercroft, or crypt, over which the choir is raised. The columns have grotesque capitals, and the shafts are round or twisted. This part, extending eastward to the Trinity Chapel, is said to have been built by Lanfranc, and consequently to be the most ancient part of the cathedral.

TODDINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE SEAT OF CHARLES HANBURY TRACEY, ESQ., M.P.

THIS stately mansion is in the style of the monastic edifices of the middle ages, and thence popularly called Gothic. It has been erected during the last eighteen years, and has been designed and superintended by its opulent owner.

Unlike the old manor-house of the Traceys, which was placed in the lowest part of the land, on the verge of a rivulet, this is seated on a gentle eminence, with the ground declining to the south and to the west, whilst the eastern side is flanked by a knoll, covered with trees. On this site is a large mass of buildings, consisting of three distinctly marked features, and respectively occupied by the house, by its domestic offices, and by the stables. The first is, properly, the most prominent in size and decoration, whilst the second is a grade below it, and the third still more subordinate. All these are, however, intimately combined and associated by means of buttresses, gables, chimney-shafts, and towers.

The general elevation displays two stories, each of which contains ornamented windows, with mullions, tracery, and label mouldings, string courses, with bosses and heads, panels, enriched parapets, pinnacles, turrêts, &c.; and a square tower, with crocketed pinnacles, forming an apex to the whole.

 CAPE HORN.

CONSIDERING the vast extent of sea-coast that comprises the southern part of the continent of South America, it is not a little surprising that it should have been so frequently passed by during the last century, without having been more visited and explored. Within the last twenty years, however, it has been very much resorted to by English and American vessels in the seal trade; and, to the observant portion of their enterprising crews, many of its intricacies are well known.

Cape Horn is remarkable for its imposing figure and situation, terminating the greatest north and south extension of land on the globe. Captain Basil Hall describes it as presenting a bold and majestic appearance, worthy of the limit to such a continent. It is a high, precipitous, black rock, conspicuously raised above all the neighbouring land, utterly destitute of vegetation, and extending far into the sea in solitary grandeur.

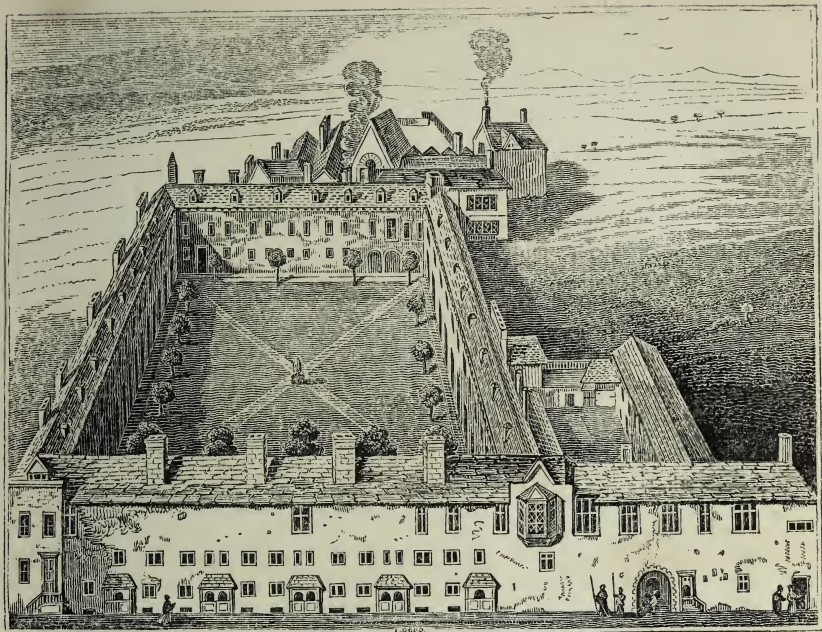
The many disasters which have befallen ships off this cape, the difficulty of getting round it to the westward, and above all, the sufferings of the fleet under Lord Anson, and in the expeditions of Pizarro, induce persons to regard this promontory with more than common interest.



TODDINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.



CAPE HORN.



GRESHAM COLLEGE.



SATIN WOOD BRIDGE, CEYLON.

GRESHAM COLLEGE.

THIS College, or to speak more properly, the residence of Sir Thomas Gresham, occupied the site of the present Excise Office. By the last will of Sir Thomas, dated on July 5, 1575, he bequeathed all his interest in the Royal Exchange, and his dwelling-house, (after the decease of the Lady Anne, his wife,) jointly, for ever, to the Corporation and Citizens of London, and the Company of Mercers, upon trust, that, among other conditions, they should provide seven persons, unmarried, to deliver public lectures, gratuitously, in the seven liberal sciences, viz. Divinity, Astronomy, Music, Geometry, Law, Physic, and Rhetoric, within his own mansion, in Bishopsgate-street; which, with its gardens, and all its appurtenances, were to be appropriated to the use of the said persons, “for them and every of them there to inhabite, study, and *daylie to read* the said severall lectures.”

Although Sir Thomas's foundation was not precisely a collegiate one, yet, by general consent, it acquired the appellation of Gresham College almost immediately after it was occupied by the Professors. To this, probably, the regulations originally established by the trustees contributed, as the Professors were to have a “common table” within the house, and, for “the more order and comeliness, to read their lectures as the manner is in the universities,—viz., in such hoods and habits as fit their degree.”

SATIN-WOOD BRIDGE, CEYLON.

This bridge has recently been thrown over the Mahavillaganga river, at Peradenia, in Ceylon, the richest and most extensive of all the islands appertaining to British India; and independently of its interest as a novelty in bridge-building, must be regarded as a gratifying specimen of British skill in the improvement of our colonial possessions.

The bridge consists of a single arch, (principally of satin-wood,) of 225 feet span. The roadway is twenty feet wide, and its height above the river at low-water mark about sixty-seven feet. The arch is composed of four treble ribs transversely distant from each other five feet from centre to centre. The sum of the depths of these ribs is four feet, which with two intervals of two feet each, make the whole depth of the arch eight feet.

The beams of which the arch is built are, with the exception of those next to the abutments, from sixteen to seventeen feet in length, and twelve inches thick. They abut against each other with an unbroken section, and are secured at the joints by the notched pieces which support the roadway.



DIVIDEND WARRANT OFFICE, BANK OF ENGLAND.
(Now used for Private Accounts.)

DIVIDEND WARRANT OFFICE, BANK OF ENGLAND.

THIS Office is now used for Private Accounts; it is situated immediately behind the colonnade of the west wing of the south front of the Bank, and forms one side of what is called the Garden Court, and occupies a space of 94 feet by 42 feet; and was lighted by a series of five Venetian windows. Above the spacious hall, or rather in the upper part, it was found requisite to construct a set of smaller rooms: and the difficulty lay in effecting this without impairing its appearance, and rendering it not only disproportionately low, but also inconveniently gloomy. The hall below is divided longitudinally into three spaces by two series of coupled, Corinthian columns, forming six wide inter-columns on each side, five of which, on the side towards the court, correspond with as many Venetian windows. The centre division is much loftier than the others, the new offices being formed above the side ones; and these offices are lighted by a series of windows in the upper part of the central space, where a strong light falls directly upon them through the glazed compartments of the arched ceiling.

The centre avenue is divided halfway by a handsome, bronze stove, with open grates and railing, about five feet and a half high. On one side, the railing slides in a groove in the floor, behind the stove, or rather in a place provided for it between the two stoves, it being a double one, with a fire-place facing each end of the room. The side divisions of the room are also parted off in the middle by an open Venetian window, with double columns and pilasters; which, while it increases the scenic richness of the whole, keeps up the character produced by the windows looking into the court. These lesser columns serve also, in some measure, to give by comparison greater importance to the principal order, which not being very large, might otherwise appear smaller to the eye than it actually is. The entablature to this latter order has not quite the depth usually assigned to it, and the cornice is rather plain, and of little projection; yet this deficiency is amply made up by the deep and richly decorated cover which springs from it. Above every pair of columns, and between the triple windows, placed in each compartment of the upper story, corresponding with an inter-column below, there is a panel, embellished with a Mercury's head in a hollow, surrounded by a wreath; and the remainder of the surface is covered with arabesque foliage and scroll-work.

DUNLUCE CASTLE.

NEAR to that stupendous natural wonder, the Giants' Causeway, on the north-east coast of Antrim County, Ireland, are the tottering gables and crumbling walls of Dunluce Castle, one of the ancient residences of the Earls of Antrim, who derive the title of Viscounts of Dunluce from this castle and barony.

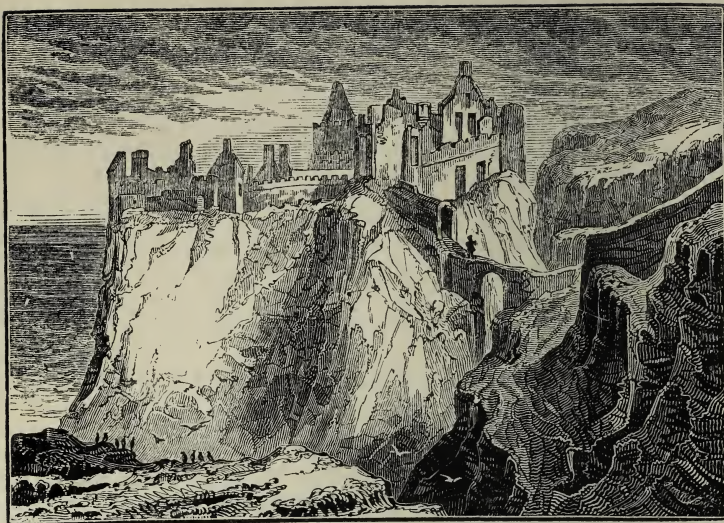
The ruins stand on a perpendicular insulated, or, rather detached, rock; the entire surface of which is so completely occupied by the edifice, that the external walls are in continuation with the perpendicular sides of the rock. The walls of the building were never very lofty, but from the great area which they inclose contained a considerable number of apartments. In the north-eastern end is a small room actually projecting over the sea, the rocky base having fallen away, and from the door of this apartment there is a very awful view of the green sea beneath. The rock on which the castle stands is not surrounded by water, but is united, at the bottom of the chasm, to the main land, by a ledge of rock, a little higher than the surface of the ocean. The castle was entered by a bridge, formed in the following manner;—two parallel walls, about eight feet asunder, thrown across the chasm, connected the rock with the main land: upon these, planks were laid crosswise for the admission of visitors, and removed immediately after the passage was effected.

DUNNOTTAR CASTLE.

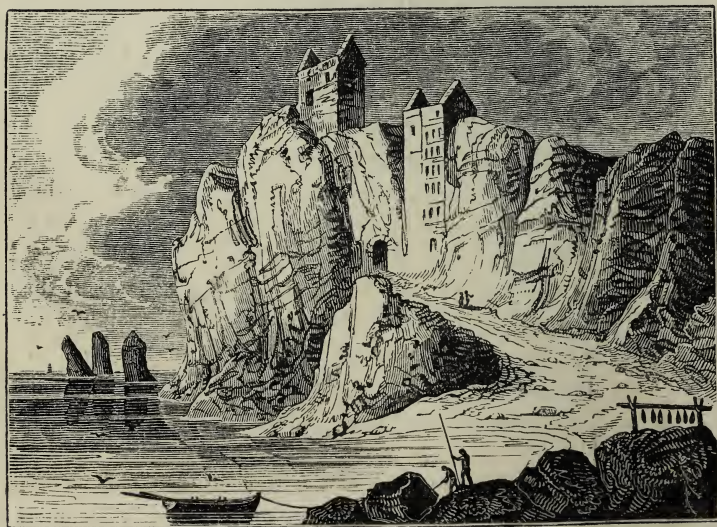
THIS "magnificent curiosity" stands about a mile and a half to the south of Stonehaven, in Kincardineshire, upon the eastern coast of Scotland; not far south of the descent of the "Grampian hills" into the above county, and about midway between Aberdeen and Montrose. Chambers describes it thus:

"Upon the top of a stupendous, insulated, plumb-pudding rock, in shape like an inverted tub, and standing half in and half out of the sea, imagine a vast congregation of stately towers, rather resembling a deserted city than a dismantled fortress. The superficies of the castle measures three acres, half the space of Edinburgh Castle, the rock of which otherwise strongly resembles this. It is approached by a steep path winding round the body of the rock, not by any connexion with the land, which is in fact divided from it by a wide chasm. The shore is very bold, rising to an equal height with the castle, and bending round it like a horse shoe."

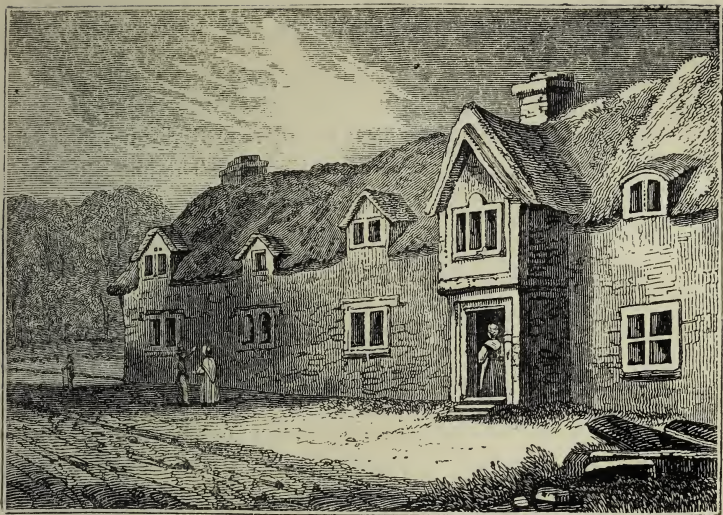
Dunnottar was originally the seat of the ancient family of Keiths, Earls Marischal, and was built by their ancestor, about the time of the contest betwixt Bruce and Baliol for the Scottish crown.



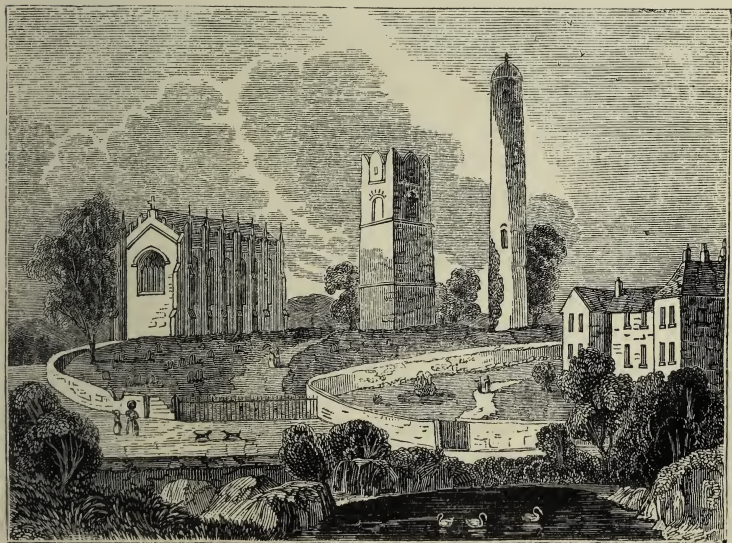
DUNLUCE CASTLE.



DUNNOTTAR CASTLE.



THE INN AT CUMNOR.



SWORDS (NEAR DUBLIN), ROUND TOWER, AND CHURCH.

CUMNOR, BERKSHIRE.

CUMNOR is a small, neat village, on the borders of Berkshire, about five miles from Abingdon, and within three or four of Oxford. The immediate neighbourhood has little to interest the traveller. The entrance to the village on the Abingdon side is rather picturesque: the church on the one hand, and the parsonage-house nestled among the trees on the other, are the first objects which attract attention. Next, on the latter side, stands "the Bear and Ragged Staff," the "bonny Black Bear," where lies scene i. chap. i. of *Kenilworth*.

Who, among the many thousand readers of the Waverley Novels, all over the world, can forget the first glowing pages of *Kenilworth*, where "the scene is laid during the old days of merry England, when the guests of an inn were in some sort not merely the inmates, but the messmates and temporary companions of mine host, who was usually a person of privileged freedom, comely presence, and good humour. Patronized by him, the characters of the company were placed in ready contrast; and they seldom failed, during the emptying of a six-hooped pot, to throw off reserve, and present themselves to each other, and to their landlord, with the freedom of old acquaintance.

 SWORDS, NEAR DUBLIN.

SWORDS, is a small town, distant northward from Dublin about seven miles, and consists chiefly of one street. It was formerly a palce of much greater importance than at present: it still derives a considerable degree of interest from the vestiges of its past splendour, although these receive little aid, or illustration, from the pages of history.

Among the antiquities of Swords, are the ruins of a castellated palace of the Archbishops of Dublin; and a few traces of a nunnery founded at an unknown date. The only ecclesiastical remains, strictly speaking, are a fine and lofty round tower, coeval with the foundation of the original monastery, and the abbey belfry, a square building of the fourteenth and fifteenth century.

The Round Tower is in fine preservation; its height is stated at 73 feet; at the top is a semicircular coping, surmounted by a small cross, which pious emblem is said to have been erected at a date long subsequent to other parts of the structure. A short distance from the Round Tower, is a portion of the former church, now used as a bell-tower.

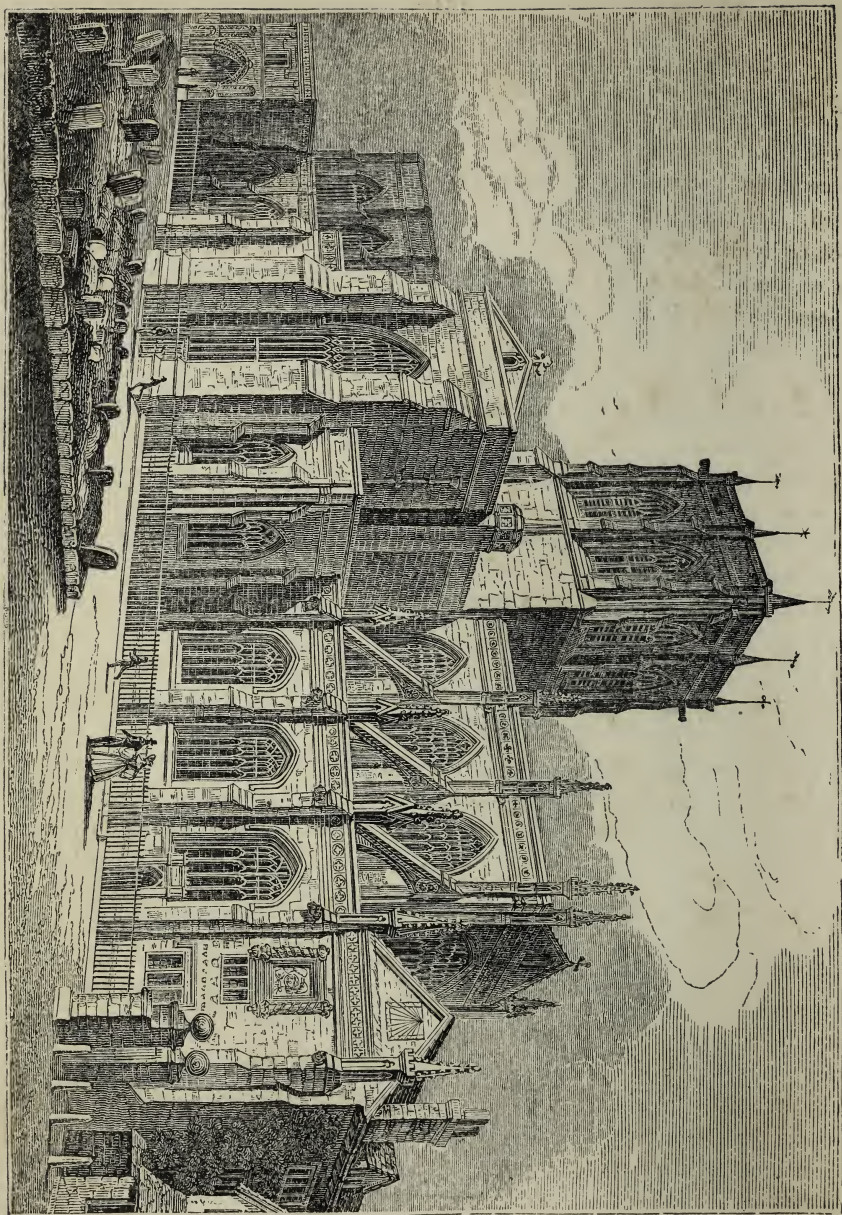
SHERBORNE CHURCH, DORSET.

THE interesting town of Sherborne is pleasantly situated partly on the acclivity of a hill, and partly in the fertile vale of Blackmore, in the northern division of the county of Dorset. Its antiquity is very remote, though not distinctly ascertained. Its name is from the Saxon Scireburn, implying its situation on a clear brook or rivulet. As early as the year 705, it was made an episcopal see by King Ina, on the division of the bishopric of Winchester. One of its most eminent bishops was the celebrated Asser, who was tutor to Alfred the Great, and wrote his life.

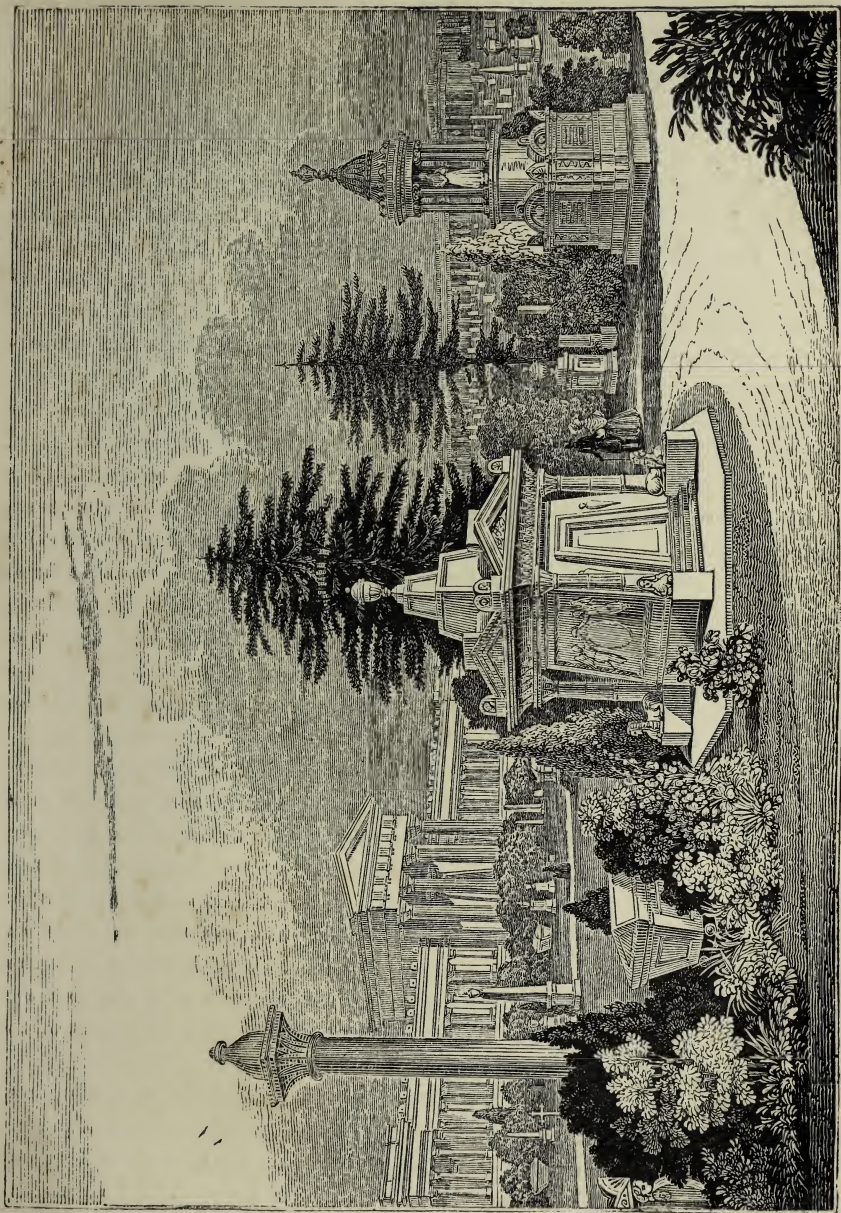
The present church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a magnificent pile of building; and from its enriched architecture and magnitude, more resembles a cathedral than a parochial church.

The interior of this edifice is light, lofty, and spacious, having the roof supported by numerous groins, springing from the side aisles. At the intersection of the tracery work are a number of shields, bearing different arms, with roses, portcullises, and other cut devices: among them are the arms of Bishop Neville; the initials and rebus of Bishop Langton: and the letter H. E., connected with a true lover's knot, said to be the initials of Henry the Seventh, and his Queen. The initials of Ramsam's Christian name, and his rebus (a scroll, with the word 'SAM,' and a large P., inclosing a ram and crozier), are carved in many places upon the walls and roof.

Adjoining the east end of the church is the Free-school, founded and richly endowed by Edward VI.; and in the windows of the school-room are emblazoned the arms of its benefactors. The Alms-house on the south side of the church-yard was originally a hospital of the order of St. Augustine. It originated from the pious exertions of some of the inhabitants of Sherborne, and was founded and augmented by license from Henry VI. Its present provisions are for sixteen men and eight women, chosen and governed by a Master and nineteen Brethren. It has a chapel at the east end, in which prayers are read daily by the perpetual chaplain, and a sermon on Thursday mornings. An ancient custom existed here a few years since: every Midsummer night, a garland *was* hung up at the door, and watched by the alms-men till next morning, in honour of St. John. We say *was*, for the observance may have been lost in "the march," or abolished as "a superstition" of the dark ages.



SHERBORNE CHURCH, DORSET.



GENERAL CEMETERY, KENSAL GREEN.

THE GENERAL CEMETERY, KENSAL GREEN.

THE picturesque environs of London do not afford a more pleasant, rural drive than the road to Harrow; although the spirit of improvement is fast trenching upon its beauties. Leaving Oxford-street, and proceeding somewhat more than half a mile up the Edgware-road, the road branches off on the left to Paddington-green. A few houses, of comparatively old fashion, and the church, about fifty years old, denote the village of Paddington; but all around is strangely characteristic of the busy spirit of the present, in the basin of the Grand Junction Canal, with its many sheltered wharfs. Thence the road skirts the church-yard, wherein genius lies sleeping; for here repose Nollekens the sculptor, Curran, Dr. Geddes the zealous priest, and Mrs. Siddons, long "the pride of the British stage." While these recollections call up the past glories of our time, how are they contrasted with the future, which the same locality suggests. The spoiler Art has been at work here, and has cut up the turf of Westbourne-green, and has scored and disfigured its surface with railway lines and banks. Having crossed the Canal by two bridges, the stream and the road run parallel as far as the hamlet of Kensal-green. Here are some good suburban dwellings, overlooking, in the rear, the Canal, with the rich pastures leading to the Uxbridge-road, and the Surrey Hills: in the front there is a fine open view of the fields communicating with the Edgware-road. The new church at Highgate may be seen in this part of the road.

The Cemetery, or new Burial Ground, lies on the left of the road, between which and the canal, it extends about a quarter of a mile, and contains about forty-eight acres. It is surrounded by a lofty wall, with occasional apertures, secured by iron railing. This area is laid out in the style of Pere la Chaise, near Paris: it has gravelled roads, and is planted with forest-trees and evergreens; in its parterres blooms for a season the gay flower, fit emblem of the transitory life of man, and harmonizing with the more costly memorials of his brief existence. The site is one of extreme beauty, and the view extends over the rich and varied scenery of the western environs of the metropolis, and a large tract of the county of Surrey.

At the eastern extremity of the Cemetery is an arched gateway, opening from the road into about four acres of ground, appropriated to the interment of persons whose friends desire a funeral service differing from the Church of England. Here is a handsome colonnade, having in its centre a chapel, with a pediment supported by four Ionic columns; beneath are capacious vaults.

WOLSEY'S TOWER, ESHER.

FOREMOST among the acts of laudable munificence, which are so many redeeming points in the character of Cardinal Wolsey, must be placed his genius for architecture, the indulgence of which was one of the ruling passions of this princely prelate. Fortunately for posterity, this taste was exercised conjointly with his zeal for the advancement of learning. Thus, while uniting with Erasmus, at Oxford, in encouraging the study of the Greek writers, or, as it was then called the new learning, he enlarged and embellished his college, (Magdalen,) and built the tower of the chapel known to this day as *Wolsey's Tower*, and admired for the chaste simplicity and elegance of its architecture. It, is however, lamentable to find that "the building of this tower involved Wolsey in pecuniary embarrassments which affected his reputation; for he is affirmed to have fraudulently applied the college funds, over which his office of bursar gave him some control, to the erection of the edifice; and is even reported to have used violent means to supply himself from the college treasury with the necessary money."

DIEPPE CASTLE.

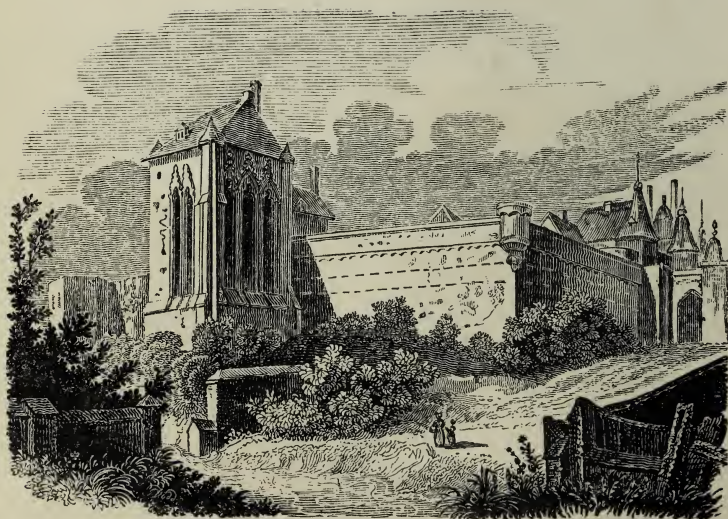
DIEPPE, a considerable sea-port town of France, is situated in Upper Normandy, at the mouth of the river Arques, or Bethune, on the British Channel. It lies nearly opposite to our Brighton. The general appearance of both coasts is similar; but the height of the French cliffs may be greater.

The last memorable event in the history of the original town was its bombardment in 1694, when the English, foiled near Brest, wreaked their vengeance upon Dieppe, and reduced the whole to ashes, save two churches and the castle. The town was rebuilt on a regular plan, agreeable to a royal ordinance. Hence Dieppe is commonly regarded as one of the handsomest places in France.

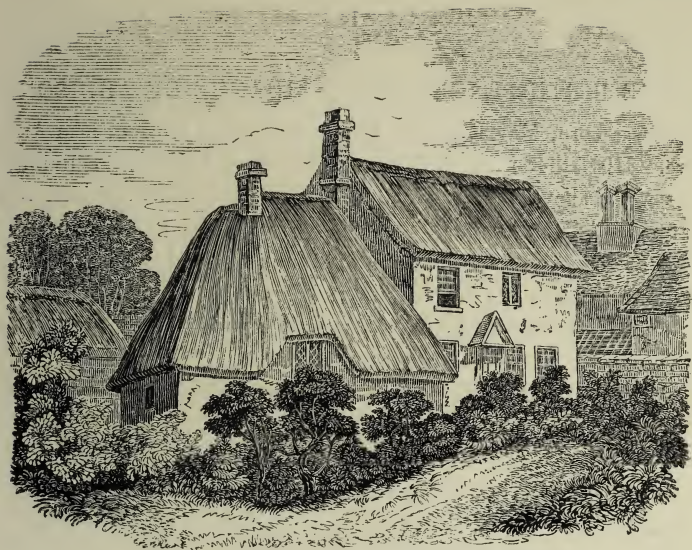
The present castle is said to have been completed in the reign of Henry IV., for it was not till this time that permission was given to the inhabitants to add to it a keep. In its perfect state, whilst defended by this keep, and still further protected by copious outworks and bomb-proof casemates, its strength was great; but the period of its power was of short duration; for the then perturbed state of France naturally gave rise to anxiety on the part of the government, lest fortresses should serve as rallying points to the faction of the League; and the castle of Dieppe was, consequently, left with little more than the semblance of its former greatness.



WOLSEY'S TOWER.



DIEPPE CASTLE.



BIRTH-PLACE OF ADDISON, MILSTON, WILTSHIRE.



BILTON HOUSE, WARWICKSHIRE; THE RESIDENCE OF ADDISON.

THE BIRTH-PLACE, AND RESIDENCE OF ADDISON.

Addison was born, May 1, 1672, at the parsonage at Milston, near Ambresbury, Wiltshire. His father was, at this time, rector of Milston, the living of which place was worth about 120*l.* per annum; but he eventually obtained the deanery of Lichfield. Appearing weak and unlikely to live, the infant Addison was christened on the day of his birth; and it is said that he was laid out for dead as soon as he was born. He received the rudiments of his education from the Rev. Mr. Naish, at Ambresbury; but was removed to Salisbury, under the care of Mr. Taylor; and thence to the grammar-school at Lichfield, in 1663, in the beginning of his twelfth year; when his father being made dean of Lichfield, naturally carried his family to his new residence there.

From Lichfield, Addison was removed to Charter House, where he pursued his juvenile studies under the care of Dr. Ellis, and contracted that intimacy with Sir Richard Steele, which their joint labours have so effectually recorded.

BILTON HOUSE is situated in the village of Bilton, about one mile and a half from Rugby, in Warwickshire. This substantial mansion was purchased by Addison, in the year 1711, for the sum of 10,000*l.*, in which he was assisted by his brother, Gulstone Addison Esq., Governor of Fort St. George, at Madras. It appears probable that Addison bought this estate as a lure to the Countess of Warwick, whom he married in 1716; and he resided much here during the brief period which succeeded that event. After Addison's decease, the Countess was often at Bilton; and, on her death, the estate devolved on her daughter by Mr. Addison, who lived at Bilton through the long, remaining portion of her life, and died here in the year 1797.

Bilton House is a spacious but irregular mansion, mainly built in the Italianized style of architecture, which prevailed in the time of James I.; and it was, probably, erected by the Boughton family, soon after they had acquired possession of the manors. The situation of the mansion is delightfully retired;—and the windows of the principal rooms command picturesque prospects. How congenial such a retreat must have been to the mind of Addison, may be inferred from his enthusiastic love of nature.

Many of the pictures at Bilton deserve notice from intrinsic merit of execution; independently of curiosity concerning the character of a collection that once belonged to such a man as Addison.

THE UPPER SCHUYLKILL BRIDGE, AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA is situated on a narrow strip of land between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. The Delaware is particularly adapted for navigation; it is navigable about thirty miles above Philadelphia. The Schuylkill is chiefly used for the transport of large quantities of coal, forming one of the principal branches of commerce in the State.

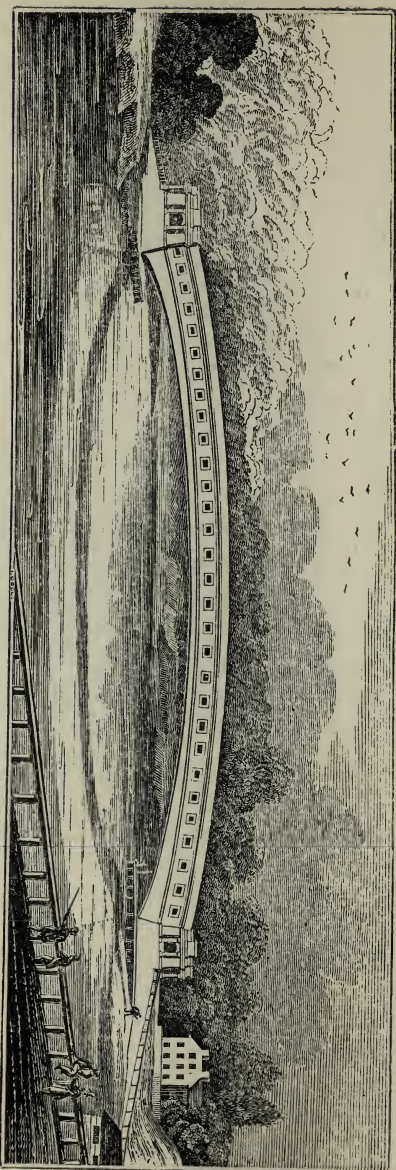
The communication across these rivers is by wooden bridges, most of which are covered, and are, by no means, unpicturesque objects. The most extraordinary of these, is the Upper Schuylkill Bridge, which is a fine specimen of mechanical perfection; it being of the greatest known span by nearly 100 feet; the chord of the arch being 340 feet.

On the right hand side of the bridge are the engine-house and reservoir of the works for supplying Philadelphia with water. The river in the neighbourhood is about 900 feet wide, and between twenty and thirty feet deep. It is contracted by a mound dam, the construction of which was a work of great difficulty, its length being upwards of seventy feet, backing the water up the rivers about six miles. Eight wheels are used to raise the water into the reservoir, into which forty gallons on the wheel raise one, and the quantity thus raised is about eleven millions of gallons per day.

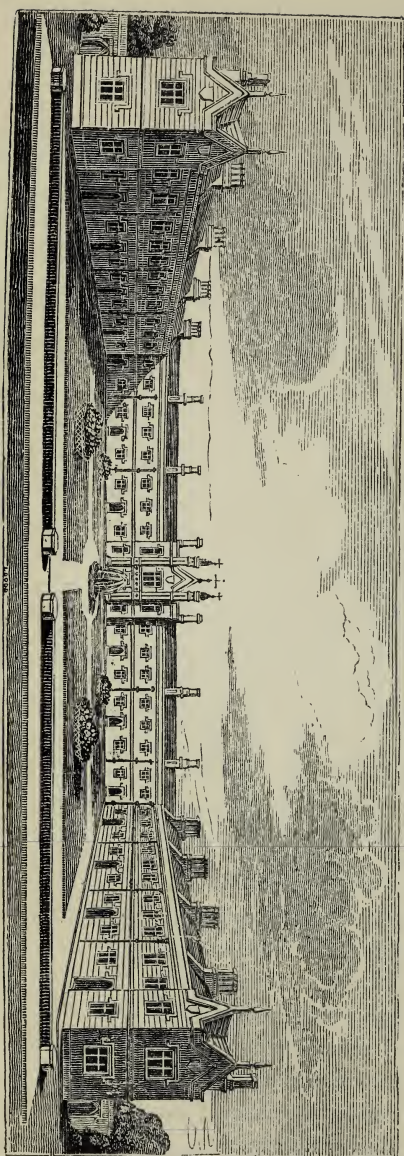
THE MARYLEBONE ALMS-HOUSES.

THIS philanthropic design is, indeed, worthy of the opulent parish of Marylebone. It originated in the munificent legacy of five hundred pounds, bequeathed to the parish by Count Woronzow, long ambassador of Russia to this country. With this sum, a subscription was commenced for erecting an asylum for the aged and unfortunate, and endowing the establishment with appropriate funds.

The ground is nearly 200 feet in length, and 150 in depth. The building consists of a centre, with a chapel, and two wings, in the old English domestic style of architecture. The central chapel is ornamented with octagonal towers and pinnacles. The remainder of the centre and the wings are divided into fourteen houses, with offices in the rear; affording houses for 58 persons. The building is of brick, and the front finished with imitative stone; the gables throughout being ornamented with finials.



UPPER SCHUYLKILL BRIDGE, PHILADELPHIA.



THE MARYLEBONE ALMS HOUSES.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS IN 1748.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, or as it is still called, "the Wells," was a gay, anecdotal resort of the last century, and about as different from its present fashionable and attractive character as can possibly be imagined.

A drawing, found among the papers of Samuel Richardson, the novelist, represents the Upper, or principal, walk of this celebrated place in 1748, where are one of the assembly rooms, the post-office, Tunbridge-ware, milliner's, and other shops, with a row of spreading elms on the opposite side. What a contrast does the humble style of the shops, and wooden portico and tiled roofs, present to the ornamented shop-architecture of our day! What strange dresses, too, did our forefathers and foremothers wear at that time—the laced hat, the flowing wig, the antiquated and tightly-buttoned coats of the gentlemen, and the high-heeled shoes, silken hose, court-hoops, embroidery, and point ruffles of the ladies.

The characters represented in the drawing of Richardson's, before alluded to, were some of the greatest wits of that time; all of whom were then residing at the Wells. The following is the order:—

1. Dr. Johnson.—2. Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Gilbert).—3. Lord Harcourt.—4.—Colley Cibber.—5. Mr. Garrick.—6. Mrs. Frasi, the singer.—7. Mr. Nash.—8. Miss Chudleigh (Duchess of Kingston).—9. Mr. Pitt (Earl of Chatham).—10. A. Onslow, Esq. (the Speaker).—11. Lord Powis.—12. Duchess of Norfolk.—13. Miss Peggy Banks.—14. Lady Lincoln.—15. Mr. (afterwards Lord) Lyttleton.—16. The Baron (a German gamester).—17. Samuel Richardson.—18. Mrs. Onslow.—20. Mrs. Johnson (the Doctor's wife).—21. Mr. Whiston.—22. Logan, the artist.—23. Woman of the Wells.

It is strange that Richardson has only mentioned a few of these characters—(query—guys?)—for instance, "Johnson was at that time but in his fortieth year, and much less portly than afterwards. Cibber is the very picture of an old beau, half-a-dozen of his pleasantries were worth all that is heard from all the playwrights and actors of our day—on or off the stage: Garrick, too, probably did not keep all his fine conceits within the theatre. Nos. 7, 8, 9, are a pretty group: Miss Chudleigh (afterwards the Duchess of Kingston,) between Beau Nash and Mr. Pitt, both of whom are striving for a sidelong glance at the sweet tempered, and "generally admired" lady. Mrs. Johnson is widely separated from the Doctor, but is as well dressed as he could wish her; and No. 21, Mr. Whiston, is as unexpected among this gay crowd as snow in harvest."



TUNBRIDGE WELLS, IN 1748,
(With Sketches of Dr. Johnson, Cibber, Garrick, Lyttleton, &c. &c.)



CONSTANTIN A.

CONSTANTINA.

THIS city possesses a two-fold interest; inasmuch as it associates the glory of the past with the bright anticipations of the future. It presents to us one of the cities of "the antique world," alike attractive from the singularity and splendour of its construction, and the importance of its history; whilst, upon the ashes of its former greatness, civilization is now founding hope for posterity, in the very interesting experiment of establishing an European colony within its walls.

Situated between the meridians of the rivers Booberak and Zainé, upon the skirts of the desert of Sahara, and the coast of the Mauritania Cæsariensis and Numidia, lies the province of Constantina, upwards of two hundred and thirty miles in length, and more than a hundred in breadth. It was formerly a place of vast resources.

The town of Constantina is almost three times as large as Algiers; it is surrounded with strong walls, more than thirty-five feet high, beyond which rise Nature's loftier bulwarks of mountains of picturesque form and stupendous height. Founded during the early achievements of the Carthaginians, Constantina owed its vast population and its unequalled embellishments to the splendid reign of Masinissa, which terminated a hundred and forty-nine years before the Christian era. According to Strabo, it first subdued the Massæglians, who cultivated the fruitful plain of Hamsah. Scipio Æmilianus extended the ancient kingdom of Masinissa, and of Miçipsa, by the addition of the valley of Bagrado, when it took the name of Numidia. It was desolated by the wars of Marius and of Sylla, by the oppression of the old Roman consuls, and by repeated civil strife.

Towards the year 45 of the Christian era, Numidia became a Roman province. Between the years 340 and 350, the town was rebuilt by the Emperor Constant, son of Constantina, from whom it acquired its modern name.

The position of Constantina is very formidable: the Romans fortified it with lofty walls, flanked at internally with strong towers. The enclosure is still in good preservation; in Pliny's time, the city stood on a kind of lofty promontory, inaccessible on every side, except towards the south-east. The town inclined a little to the south, and was terminated a little to the north by a precipice six hundred feet in depth. The view is here magnificent, stretching far over a series of valleys—at one time covered with country-seats, palaces, and Roman villas, of which numerous vestiges are yet to be seen. Again, to the east, it is commanded by lofty mountains, connected by a chain of almost inaccessible rocks.

BIRTH-PLACE OF ROWE THE POET.

THERE is a peculiar picturesque rusticity in the village of Little Beckford, which, even did it not enjoy the lettered fame of being the birth-place of this amiable poet, cannot fail to excite feelings of interest and delight. It is situated about a mile and a half south-east from Eaton Socon, upon the great north road, and upon the borders of the county of Bedford. Here Nicholas Rowe was born, in the year 1678, in the rural dwelling which was the house of his maternal grandfather. The poet was the son of John Rowe, Esq., sergeant-at-law, possessing a considerable estate, with a good house, at Lambertoun, in Devonshire. The ancestor from whom he descended in a direct line, received the arms borne by his descendants for his bravery in the Holy War.

Nicholas was first sent to a private school at Highgate; and being afterwards removed to Westminster, was, at twelve years old, chosen one of the king's scholars. His master was the celebrated Dr. Busby.

At sixteen, Rowe was entered a student of the Middle Temple, and proceeded so far as to be called to the bar. When he was nineteen, he was, by the death of his father, left more to his own direction, and probably from that time suffered law to give way to poetry. At the age of twenty-five he produced his first tragedy of "The Ambitious Stepmother," which was received with so much favour that he devoted himself from that time wholly to elegant literature.

BIRTH-PLACE OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

THIS distinguished warrior, statesman, and writer, was born at Hayes, in the parish of East Budleigh, near Exmouth, in Devonshire, in the year 1552. His family was ancient and respectable; and though not wealthy, sent him to Oriel College, Oxford, where he was soon distinguished for the vivacity of his genius, and the variety of his attainments.

With the leading events of Raleigh's life most persons are familiar; inasmuch as he is one of the great men of history, and perhaps one of the most attractive figures on the historical canvass of his time; and though his life was one continued season of the toils and agitations of war and hazardous adventure, it was his custom to spend four hours every day in reading and study, only five being given to sleep. All the time during which he was employed in composing his "History of the World," he was lying under sentence of death, which a few years after its completion was carried into execution.



BIRTH-PLACE OF ROWE, THE PORT.



BIRTH-PLACE OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PALACE AT ENFIELD.



GRAY'S MONUMENT, STOKE PARK.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PALACE AT ENFIELD.

THIS is but a sorry specimen of a royal residence, and will not compare with Buckingham Palace. The form is, however, nearly the same, and deserted and dismantled as is the Enfield palace, we ought to make allowance for the wear and tear of two hundred and fifty years, before we place its mouldering walls in competition with the gorgeousness and spick-and-span finery of those of Buckingham.

The celebrity of Enfield for its royal chase must be known to the youngest of our readers. In the town, in 1778, stood the above palace, respecting the building of which antiquaries are not agreed. It was the manor-house of Enfield ; and either in this, or another ancient house, called Elsynge Hall (now demolished), Edward VI, on his accession to the throne, kept his court, for five months before he removed to London. The palace underwent considerable repairs, or was perhaps wholly rebuilt, in the reign of this prince, and most probably upon occasion of the manor being granted to the Princess Elizabeth.

When Elizabeth became queen, she frequently visited Enfield, and kept her court there in the early part of her reign. The palace was alienated from the crown by Charles I., and has been ever since in private hands.

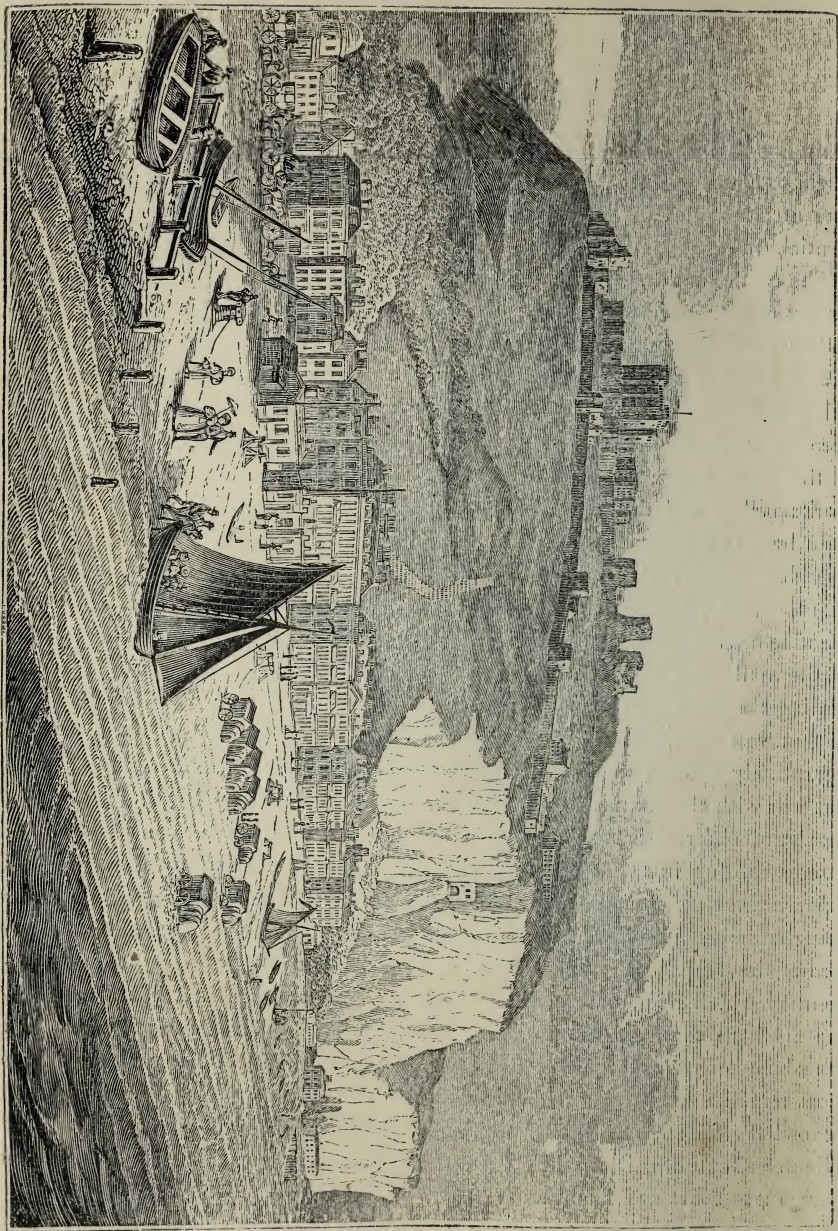
GRAY'S MONUMENT, STOKE PARK.

THIS is an interesting memorial of highly cultivated genius and taste. It reminds us of associations of simplicity and propriety which are extremely grateful ; and in the interest of which few will be found who do not participate ; for the name of GRAY will always be cherished by the lover of poetry and fine sentiment. His *Elegy*—who can forget it ! How beautifully, too, is it spoken of by Johnson :—" In the character of his *Elegy*," observes the critic, " I rejoice to concur with the common reader ; for by the common sense of readers uncorrupted with literary prejudices, after all the refinements of subtlety and the dogmatism of learning, must be finally decided all claim to poetical honours. The *churchyard* abounds with *images, which find a mirror in every mind, and with sentiments to which every bosom returns an echo.*" It is, perhaps, impossible to conceive higher praise, or to convey a sense of admiration in more beautiful terms. Many a time and oft we have thought of this eulogium while pacing the Terrace at Windsor, or picking out the identical churchyard in the landscape before us. Nay, we have almost forgotten the regal splendour, the castled hall, the tower and turret, in the contemplation of Stoke Churchyard.

DOVER.

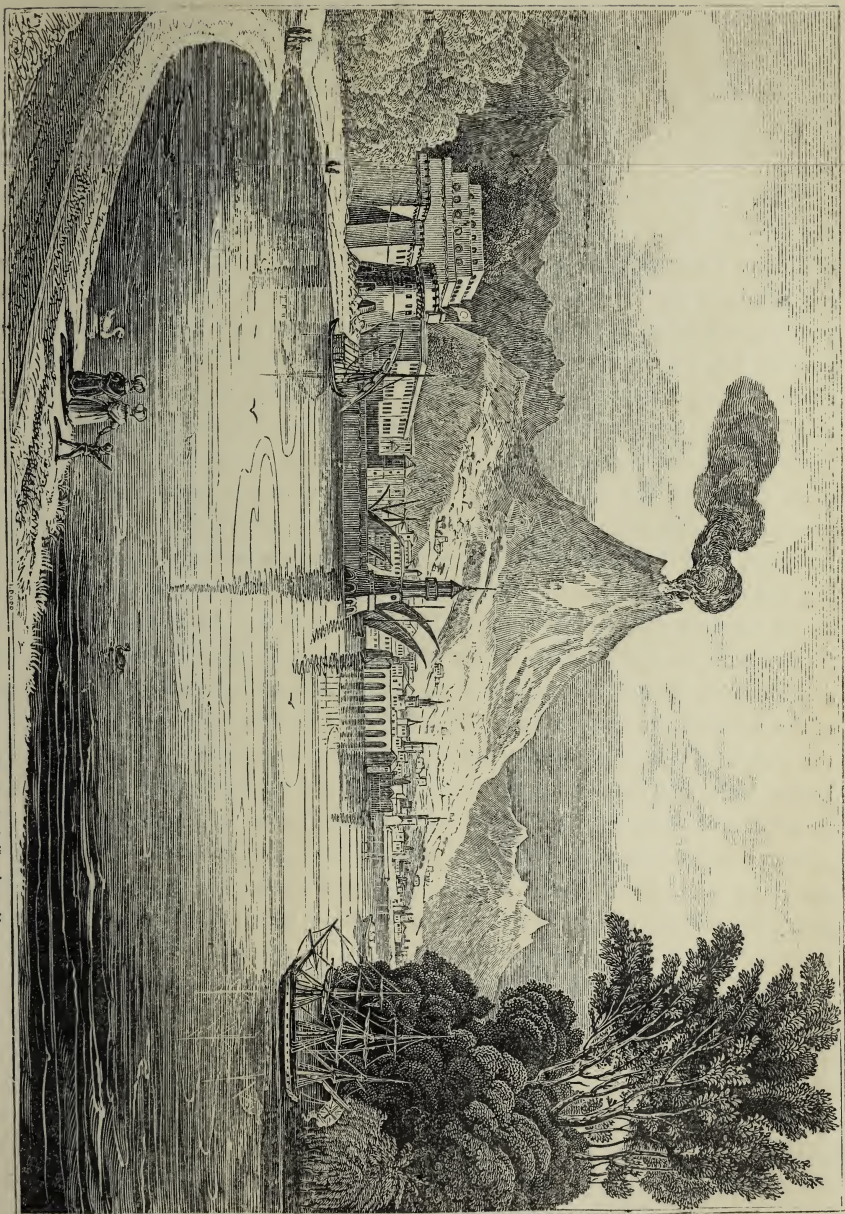
THE situation of Dover is extremely romantic ; and it never fails to make a considerable impression on the minds of strangers, or on Englishmen, leaving or returning to their island home. It seems certain that the port and castle gave origin to the town ; and it is highly probable that in remote times it was, as at present, the principal place of embarkation for travellers journeying to the Continent.

The castle, an immense congeries of almost every kind of fortification which the art of war has contrived to render a situation impregnable—occupies altogether about thirty-five acres of ground, or nearly the whole summit of the lofty hill on which it stands ; and which bounds the south-eastern side of the deep valley in which the ancient town of Dover is built. Upon this mighty crest are seen the noble keep, in design much resembling that at Rochester ; many towers of the upper ward ; the shell of the pharos, unquestionable evidence of Roman workmanship, and the remains of the church, stated, but erroneously, to have been built in the second century. Beneath there is seen part of the curtain wall, its oldest tower reputed the work of Earl Goodwin, and others of the Norman times. This irregular wall surrounds the lower court of the castle, except on the side next the sea, where a considerable part of the cliff, with the remainder of the wall, was thrown down by an earthquake, on April 6, 1590 ; thus furnishing the poets with one of the noblest of “ Albion’s Cliffs.” How the interior of that vast mount is laid out for “ the mystery of murder,” as war has been figuratively termed, we have not space to tell : the works constructed during the last war with the continental powers, for the defence of this important fortress, consist of different batteries, furnished with a very formidable train of artillery ; casemates, dug in the solid chalk rock, magazines, covered ways, and various subterranean communications and apartments for 2,000 soldiers ; light and air being conveyed into them by shafts, and lateral openings through the rock to the face of the cliffs. Within the keep is the ancient well mentioned in the document by which Harold surrendered the castle to the Conqueror. The height of the northern tower is nearly 92 feet from the ground on which it stands ; and the whole height, above low-water-mark, spring tide, is 465 feet 8 inches. The most remarkable places seen from this turret are the point of the North Foreland beyond the Lighthouse, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Richborough Castle, Reculver and Minster Churches, Dunkirk, Calais, the hills beyond Calais and Boulogne, and Dungeness Point and Lighthouse.



DOVER CASTLE.

MOUNT VESUVIUS—as lately represented at the “Surrey Zoological Gardens.”



MOUNT VESUVIUS,

AS RECENTLY REPRESENTED AT THE "SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS."

ALTHOUGH most persons are familiar with the above exhibition, still a brief account of its principal features may not be uninteresting.

Taking advantage of the ornamental lake at the extremity of these Gardens, the proprietors, with judicious artistical aid, constructed a scenic representation of Mount Vesuvius, with the town and fort of Posilipo, at its base, the lake forming a miniature "Bay of Naples." We use the term "constructed," for the painting was what, in stage technicals, is called a set scene: it was not a mere painted flat, but consisted of pieces arranged with admirable effect of light and shade, and a near approach to reality, which was much assisted by the batteries and buildings being actually set in the water. The artist was Mr. Danson, many years scene-painter at Astley's Amphitheatre. This production, to say the least of it, was one of the most effective scenic representations on a large scale ever produced in this country. Although of such great extent, the painting was not, however, coarsely executed; the drawing was cleverly managed, and the colouring was so *kept under* as to possess a naturalness which preserves the identity of mimic art with the sober scenery of Nature around it. In the centre rose, in frowning majesty, the scorched cone of Vesuvius, with Mont Somma on its left, and Mont St. Michel Arc Angelo on its right. About the base and several plains of the volcano, the luxuriance of the foliage was well represented: beneath were the details of the town Posilipo, of equal merit; next leftward were the Lighthouse, Mole, and Batteries, with Castle Nuovo and its impregnable heights—the massive architecture of all which were painted with bold and, consequently, effective relief. In sunny weather, these buildings threw their shadows upon the glassy lake, along the bosom of which were floating feluccas, fishing-boats, and "other varieties of the picturesque craft for which the Mediterranean is so famous;" while a miniature British frigate laid at anchor.

As this picture was painted for daylight effect, more attention was paid to its details than is usually bestowed on ordinary scenes of a theatre, the effects of which are heightened to perfection by the brilliant light of gas in every direction. But the Vesuvius was not only a daylight exhibition; for upon stated occasions, the illusion was wrought up to reality, by a mimic eruption of the volcano at dusk: this was an ingenious performance of pyrotechny, (*un feu d'artifice*, as the French call it,) in which gunpowder was made to "play many parts," and the multi-coloured varieties of flame were turned to excellent account.

ABBOTSFORD, THE SEAT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

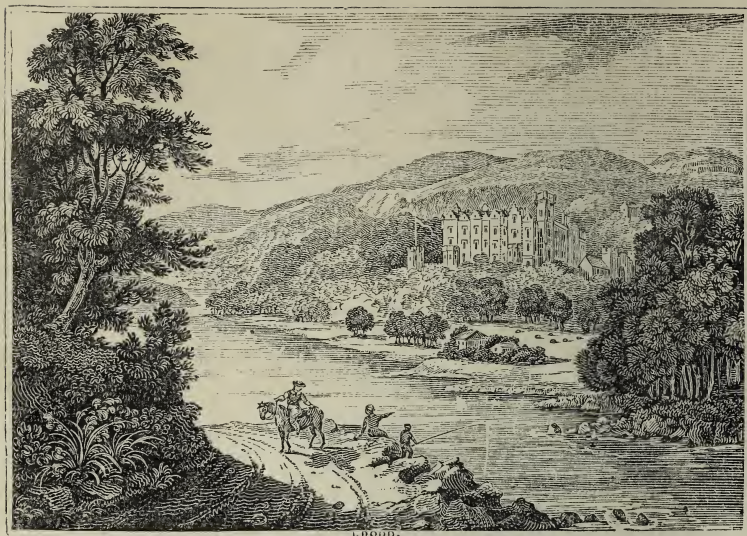
THE situation of Abbotsford is delightfully chosen—on the precise spot most celebrated in border history. The whole country is fraught with poetical and romantic associations. It takes its name from a ford, formerly used by the monks of Melrose, across the Tweed, which now winds amongst a rich succession of woods and lawns, while every hill in the vicinity of the mansion has been consecrated by the fascinating poetry of the owner.

The house stands in Roxburghshire, about a mile and a half from the junction of the Ettrick with the Tweed, overhanging the south bank of the latter river, and a few miles above Melrose Abbey. Immediately below the house the Gala, the beauties of which have been celebrated in many a pastoral, joins its waters with the Tweed; and the Huntly Burn rushes through a deep ravine within the grounds. The mansion was built from designs by Atkinson, of a fine gray granite. The style is not referable to any former period, but has this favourable effect, that the rooms are small and comfortable—now-a-days a rare virtue in mansion-houses, though formerly common.

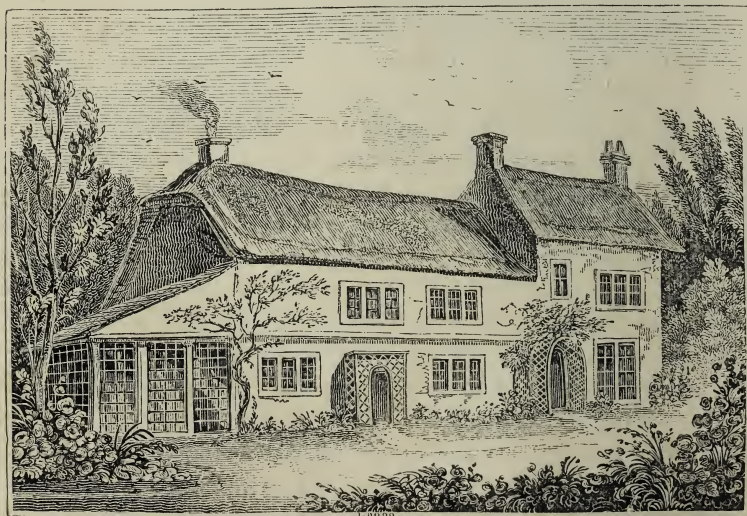
SLOPERTON COTTAGE, THE RESIDENCE OF T. MOORE, ESQ.

In describing the very interesting locality of this delightful and simply elegant *cottage-ornée*, we can only briefly state, that it faces the beautiful woods of Bowood, the picturesque and ancient demesne of Spye Park, and is just on the verge of Bowden Park, and commanding the most extensive view in the county of Wilts. Thus far of *Sloperton* we glean from the History of the Parish of Bremhill, by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, who, after describing the site of Bowden Park, observes—“and let me add, in an age when genius finds its estimation, in the immediate neighbourhood is the cottage of our living Catullus—THOMAS MOORE.”

The vicinity of Sloperton likewise teems with antiquarian attractions. The tract now known as Bowood is spoken of in the Domesday Book as a wood three miles in length, and “descends almost to the verge of the spot where the Abbey of Stanley was situated, founded in this parish (Bremhill) by the Empress Matilda, and her son, Henry the Second; having been transferred from Lockwell, in the forest, about four miles distant. This forest was among the possessions of Henry the First, and was granted to his daughter Matilda after the premature death of his only son.



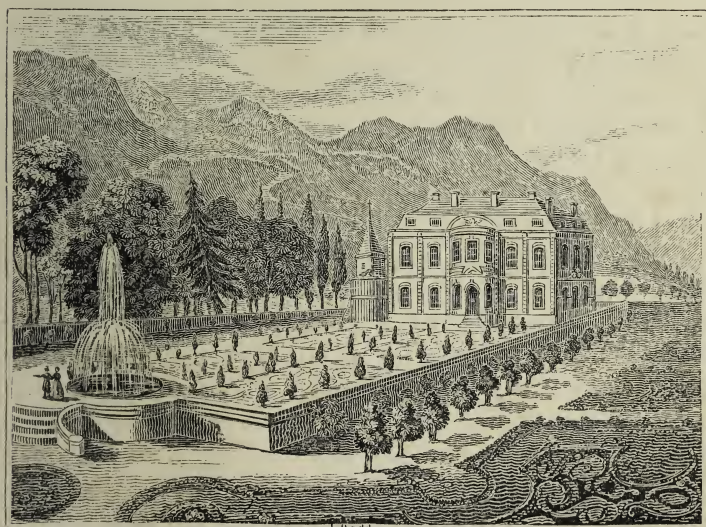
ABBOTSFORD, THE SEAT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.



SLOPERTON COTTAGE, THE RESIDENCE OF THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.



POPE'S TEMPLE, AT HAGLEY.



VOLTAIRE'S CHATEAU, AT FERNEY.

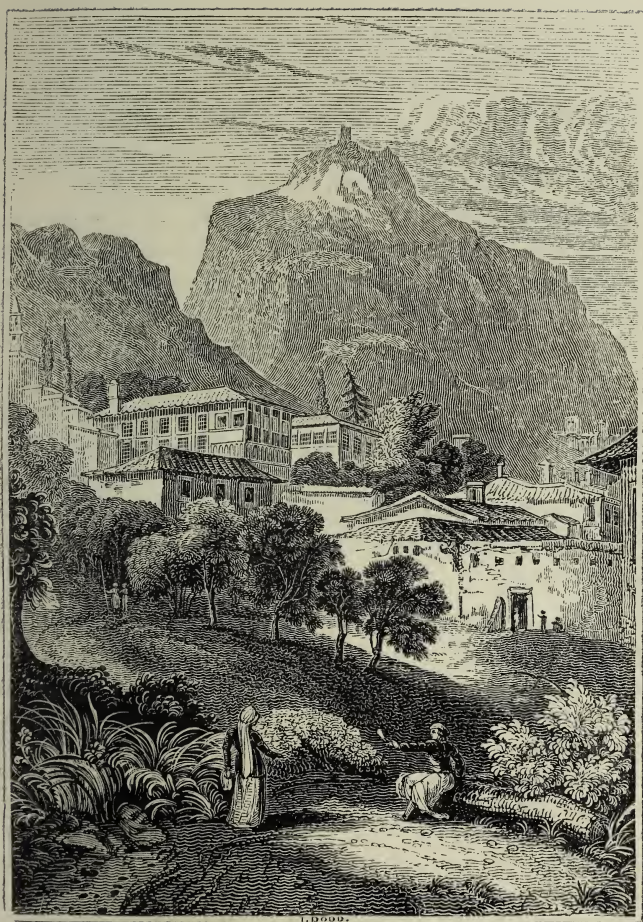
POPE'S TEMPLE, AT HAGLEY.

THE village of Hagley is a short distance from Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, whence the pleasantest route to the park is to turn to the right on the Birmingham road, which cuts the grounds into two unequal parts. The house is a plain, and even simple, yet classical edifice. Whately describes it as surrounded by a lawn, of fine uneven ground, and diversified with large clumps, little groups, and single trees; it is open in front, but covered on one side by the Witchbury hills; on the other side, and behind, by the eminences in the park, which are high and steep, and all overspread with a lofty hanging wood. The lawn pressing to the front, or creeping up the slopes of three hills, and sometimes winding along glades into the depth of the wood, traces a beautiful outline to a sylvan scene, already rich to luxuriance in massive foliage, and stately growth. The present house was built by the first Lord Lyttleton, not on, but near to, the site of the ancient family mansion, a structure of the sixteenth century. Admission may be obtained on application to the housekeeper; and for paintings, carving, and gilding, Hagley is one of the richest show-houses in the kingdom.

VOLTAIRE'S CHATEAU, AT FERNEY.

FERNEY is situated about six miles from Geneva; and here Voltaire lived in princely style, as Condorcet says, "removed from illusion, and whatever could excite momentary, or personal passion." According to M. Simond, a recent tourist, the *château* is still visited by travellers, and Voltaire's bed-room is shown in the state he left it. The gardens are laid out in the formal, geometrical style, and they command a view of the town and lake of Geneva. The apartments of the ground-floor of the house are in the same state as during Voltaire's lifetime. In the dining-hall is a picture, representing demons horsewhipping Fréron: such was Voltaire's mode of perpetuating his antagonists.

Upon Voltaire's settlement at Ferney, the country was almost a savage desert. The village contained but fifty inhabitants, but became by the poet's means the residence of 1,200 persons; among whom were a great number of artists, principally watch-makers, who established their manufacture under his auspices, and exported their labours throughout the continent. Voltaire also invited to Ferney and afforded protection to, the young niece of the celebrated Corneille; here she was educated, and Voltaire even carried his delicacy so far as not to suffer the establishment of Madlle. Corneille to appear as his benefaction.



ANCIENT SPARTA.

ANCIENT SPARTA.

So long as the recollections of

—Glorious structures and immortal deeds
Enlarge the thoughts and set the soul on fire,

Sparta will remain consecrated ground—perpetuated in history and the roll of never-dying fame. The poet and the philosopher—the lover of hoar antiquity and the student just free from “college rules”—all delight in exploring the classic stores of Greece; yet among them is there a spot more closely associated with the valour of her best sons, and the glory of her people—than SPARTA? Illustrious for their courage and intrepidity, their love of honour and liberty, and their aversion to sloth and luxury, the Spartans were courted and revered by neighbouring princes, for their valour in the field and moderation and temperance at home; and such was their magnanimity that they learned to contemplate death without fear and regret. Leonidas and Thermopylæ! what a shoal of glory is shed around these names; yet they relate but to a single episode in Grecian history, and they are but two of the bright lights of her past ages. In our times we trace but faint lineaments of all this fame: yet the poet and the sentimental traveller love to linger beside Sparta, to meditate on the spot which gave birth to her heroes, and perchance to invoke her in song:—

Sparta, Sparta, why in slumbers
Lethargic dost thou lie?
Awake! and join thy numbers,
With Athens, old ally!
Leonidas recalling,
That chief of ancient song,
Who saved ye once from falling,
The terrible! the strong!

Who made that bold diversion
In old Thermopylæ,
And warring with the Persian
To keep his country free;
With his three hundred waging,
The battle, long he stood,
And like a lion raging,
Expired in seas of blood.

—Thus Byron sung.

Sparta is now known by the name of Misitra. It has been severally known by the names of *Lalogia*, from Leleges, the first inhabitants of the country, or from Lalex, one of their kings; and *Œbalia*, from Œbalus, the sixth king from Eurotas. It was also called Hecatompolis, from the hundred cities which the whole province once contained.

ANCIENT PALACE OF HOLYROOD, EDINBURGH.

THE Chapel and Palace of Holyrood are situated at the extremity of the suburb called the Cannongate. The ordinary phrase "the Abbey," still popularly applied to both buildings, indicates that the former is the more ancient of the two. Like so many other religious establishments, it owns David I. for its founder. Erected in the twelfth century, and magnificently endowed by that monarch, it continued for about four centuries to flourish as an abbey, and to be, at least during the latter part of that time, the residence of the sovereign. In the year 1528, James V. added a palace to the conventional buildings. During the subsequent reign of Mary, this was the principal seat of the court; and so it continued in a great measure to be, till the departure of King James VI. for England. Previously to this period, the Abbey and Palace had suffered from fire, and they have since undergone such revolutions, that it is now scarcely possible to distinguish what is really ancient from the modern additions.

As they at present stand, the Palace is a handsome edifice, built in the form of a quadrangle, with a front flanked by double towers, while the Abbey is reduced from its originally extensive dimensions to the mere ruin of the chapel, one corner of which adjoins to a posterior angle of the Palace. Of the palatial structure, the north-west towers alone are old. The walls were certainly erected in the reign of James V. They contain the apartments in which Queen Mary resided, and where her minion, Rizzio, fell a sacrifice to the revenge of her brutal husband.

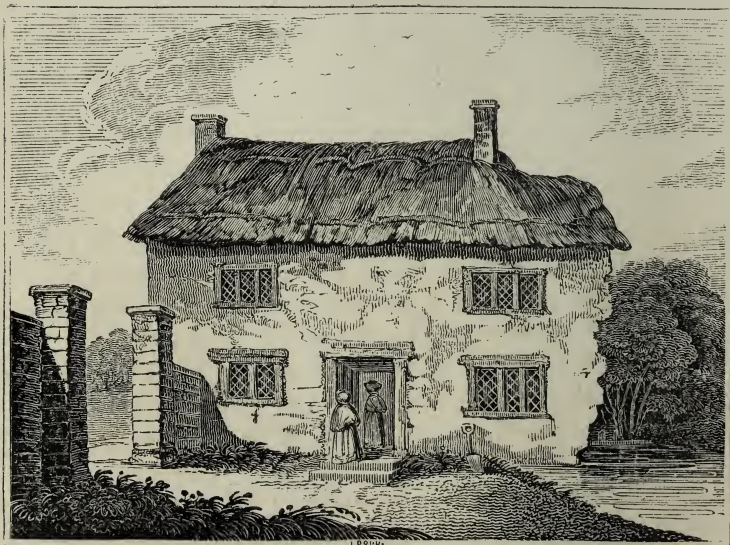
BIRTH-PLACE OF LOCKE.

AT the village of Wrington, in Somersetshire, in a cottage by the churchyard, was born JOHN LOCKE. What a simple, unostentatious record is this of him whom the biographers call "one of the most eminent philosophers and valuable writers of his age and country." Yet the cottage is not preserved with any special care;—there is nothing about it to denote that within its walls the man of whom every Englishman is proud—first drew breath. The house is now divided into tenements; and, fortuitously, one of its rooms is used as a school for young children.

Locke spent the latter part of his life wholly in retirement, applying himself to the study of the Scriptures. He died in 1704, and was buried at Oates, where there is a neat monument erected to his memory, with a modest Latin inscription indited by himself.



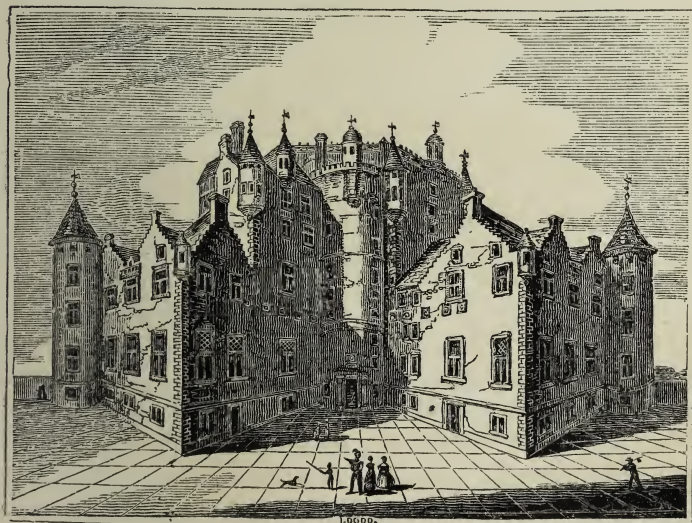
ANCIENT PALACE OF HOLYROOD, EDINBURGH.



BIRTH-PLACE OF LOCKE.



BLARNEY CASTLE.



GLAMIS CASTLE.

BLARNEY CASTLE.

BLARNEY, so famous in Irish song and story, is situated about four miles north-west of Cork, and was, within these few years, a thriving manufacturing village; but it no longer wears the aspect of comfort or of business, and appears much gone to decay.

The castle consists of a massive square tower, that rises broad and boldly above surrounding trees, on a precipitous rock over a stream called Awmartin. It was built about the middle of the fifteenth century, by Cormac Mac Carty, or Carthy, surnamed Laider, or the Strong. He was descended from the kings of Cork, and was esteemed so powerful a chieftain that the English settlers in his part of Munster paid him an annual tribute of forty pounds to protect them from the attacks and *insults* of the Irish.

The military and historic recollections connected with Blarney are doubtless of sufficient importance to give an interest to the place; but to a curious superstition it is perhaps more indebted for celebrity. A stone in the highest part of the castle walls is pointed out to visitors, which is supposed to give to whoever kisses it the peculiar privilege of deviating from veracity with unblushing countenance whenever it may be convenient—hence the well-known phrase of "*Blarney*."

GLAMMIS CASTLE.

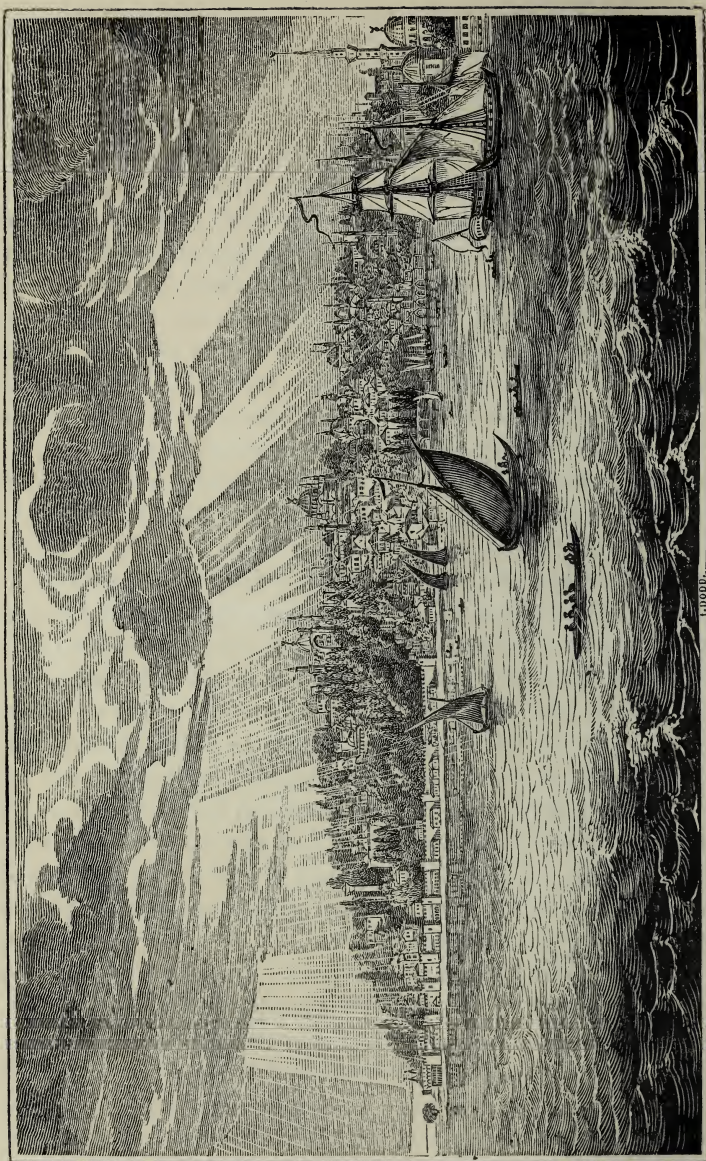
HERE is castellated palace, or princely castle, associated with many great and daring events in the roll of Scottish history. It stands in the valley of Strathmore, in a park of 160 acres, a little to the north of Glammis, a village of Angus, N.B. The original foundation is of high antiquity; for Malcolm II. was assassinated here in the year 1034, and the chamber in which he expired is still shown. Two obelisks, one near the Manse, and the other in a neighbouring field, denote the places where he was attacked. In this castle, also, according to some historians, Macbeth murdered Duncan.

The Castle originally consisted of two rectangular towers, longer than broad, with walls of fifteen feet in thickness; they were connected by a square projection, and together formed a figure somewhat like the letter Z, saving that in the castle all the angles were right ones; this form gave mutual defence to every part of the building. It contains a spiral staircase of 143 steps, reaching from the bottom to the top of the building.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

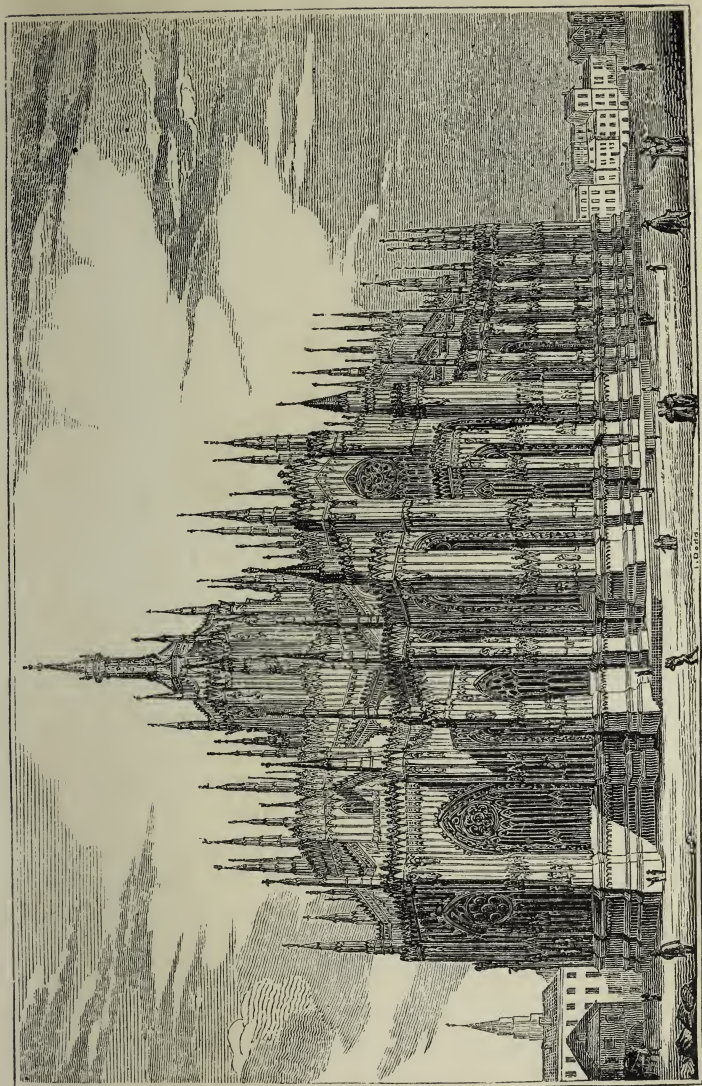
THIS city stands at the eastern extremity of Romania, on a neck of land that advances towards Natolia; on the south it is washed by the sea of Marmora, and on the north-east by the gulf of the Golden Horn. It is built, like ancient Rome, on seven hills, rising above the other in beautiful succession, and sloping gently towards the water; the whole forming an irregular triangle, about twelve miles in circumference, the entire of which space is closely covered with palaces, mosques, baths, fountains, and houses; at a short distance the proudly-swelling domes of three hundred mosques, the tall and elegant minarets, crowned by glittering crescents, the ancient towers on the walls, and the gaudily-coloured kiosks and houses rising above the stupendous trees in the seraglio, situated on the extreme point, form a rich, picturesque, and extraordinary scene.

The city itself is surrounded by walls, built of freestone, with alternate layers of Roman brick, flanked by four hundred and seventy-eight towers; the walls, however, are in several places so dilapidated as to be incapable of any defence without great reparation. On the land side, the fortifications consist of a triple wall, with towers at every hundred and fifty yards; the first wall being twenty feet in height; the second twenty, and about thirty feet from the first; the third is twelve feet in height; beyond this there is a fosse, thirty feet wide, now converted into gardens, and filled with fine grown trees, and a low counterscarp. There are five gates on this side, and several to the water. The streets, with the exception of two or three, are narrow, irregular, badly paved, and exceedingly dirty, the only scavengers being vultures and half-starved dogs. There are fourteen imperial mosques, about two hundred others, and above that number of messjids or chapels. The number of houses is prodigious; they are mostly built of wood, and the dwellings of the lower classes are mere wooden boxes, cool in summer, the windows being unglazed, and in winter heated by pans of charcoal. Fires are consequently very frequent. The khans, or warehouses of the merchants are, however, fireproof; the bazaars are also defended from fire, and are well built; and coffee-houses very numerous. The city is amply supplied with water, there being seven hundred and thirty public baths, a superb fountain, in the Chinese taste, in every street, and few houses without similar provision. The population of the city and suburbs is estimated at upwards of six hundred thousand; of these, above one half are Turks: the remainder Jews, Franks, Greeks, &c.



1860.

CONSTANTINOPLE.



MILAN CATHEDRAL.

MILAN CATHEDRAL

Is situated almost in the centre, and occupying part of the great square of the city. It is of Gothic architecture, and its materials are white marble. In magnitude this edifice yields to few in the universe. Inferior only to the Vatican, it equals in length, and in breadth surpasses, the cathedrals of Florence and St. Paul's; in the interior elevation it yields to both; in exterior it exceeds both; in fretwork, carving, and statues, it goes beyond all churches in the world, St. Peter's itself not excepted. Its double aisles, its clustered pillars, its lofty arches; the lustre of its walls; its numberless niches all filled with marble figures, gives it an appearance novel even in Italy, and singularly majestic. The admirer of English Gothic will observe one peculiarity, which is, that in the cathedral of Milan there is no screen, and that the chancel is entirely open, and separated from the nave only by its elevation.

The pillars of the cathedral of Milan are more than ninety feet in height, and about eight in diameter. The dimensions of the church at large are as follow :—In length four hundred and ninety feet, in breadth two hundred and ninety-eight feet, in interior elevation under the dome two hundred and fifty-eight, and four hundred in exterior, that is to the summit of the tower. The pavement is formed of marble of different colours, disposed in various patterns and figures. The number of niches is great, and every niche has its statue, which, with those placed on the ballustrade of the roof, are reported to amount to more than four thousand. Many among them are said to be of great merit.

The view from the summit of the cathedral is extensive and even novel, as it includes not only the city and the rich plains of Milan, intersected with rivers and canals, covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, and groves, and thickly studded with villages and towns; but it extends to the grand frame of this picture, and takes in the neighbouring Alps, forming a magnificent semicircle, and uniting their black ridges with the milder and more distant Appennines.

The most remarkable object in the interior of this church is the subterranean chapel, in which the body of St. Charles Borromeo reposes. It is immediately under the dome, in form octangular, lined with silver, divided into panels representing the different actions of the life of the saint. The body is in a shrine of rock crystal, on, or rather behind the altar; it is stretched at full length, dressed in pontifical robes, with the crosier and mitre.

CORFE CASTLE.

CORFE CASTLE, which is situated in the Isle of Purbeck, stands a little north of the town, opposite to the church, on a very steep rocky hill, mingled with hard rubble chalk stone, in the opening of those ranges of hills that enclose the east part of the Isle. Its situation between the ends of those hills deprives it of much of its natural and artificial strength, being so commanded {by them, that they overlook the tops of the highest towers; yet the structure is so strong, the ascent of the hill on all sides but the south so steep, and the walls so massy and thick, that it must have been one of the most impregnable fortresses in the kingdom before the invention of artillery. It was of great importance in respect to its command over the whole Isle: whence our Saxon ancestors justly styled it Corf Gate, as being the pass and avenue into the best part of the Isle.

The Castle is separated from the town by a strong bridge of four very high, narrow, semi-circular arches, crossing a moat of considerable depth, but now dry. This bridge leads to the gate of the first ward, which remains pretty entire, probably from the thickness of the walls, which, from the outward to the inner facing, is full nine yards.

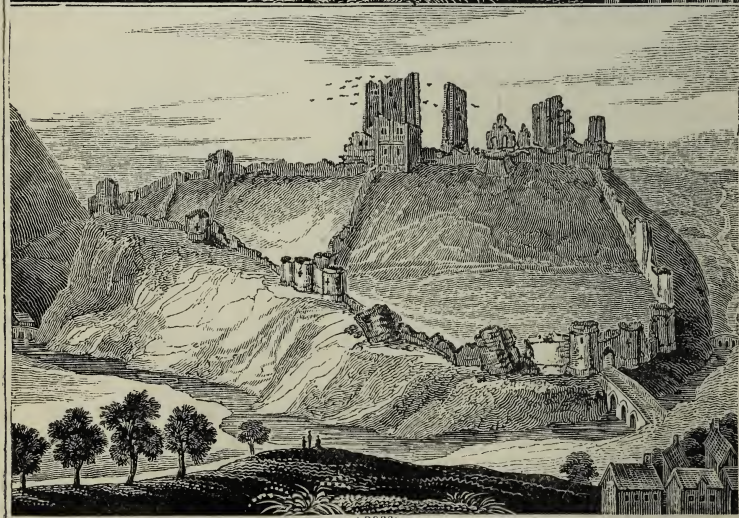
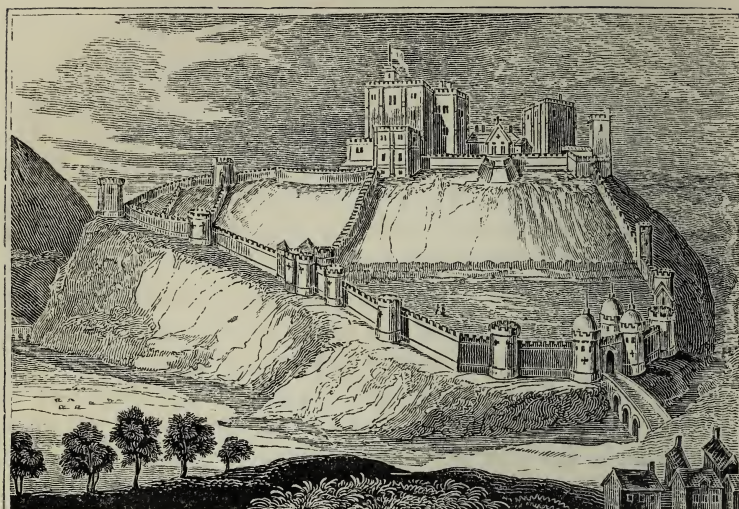
The exact period when this fortress was erected is unknown; though some circumstances render it probable that it was built by King Edgar. That it did not exist previously to the year 887, or 888, the time when the Nunnery at Shaftesbury was founded, is certain, from an inquisition taken in the fifty-fourth of Henry the Third; wherein the jurors returned, “that the Abbess and Nuns at Shaston (Shaftesbury) had without molestation, *before the foundation of the Castle at Corfe*, all wrecks within their manor of Kingston, in the Isle of Purbeck.”

In the reign of King Stephen, the Castle was seized by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon; and though the king afterwards endeavoured to dispossess him, his efforts were ineffectual.

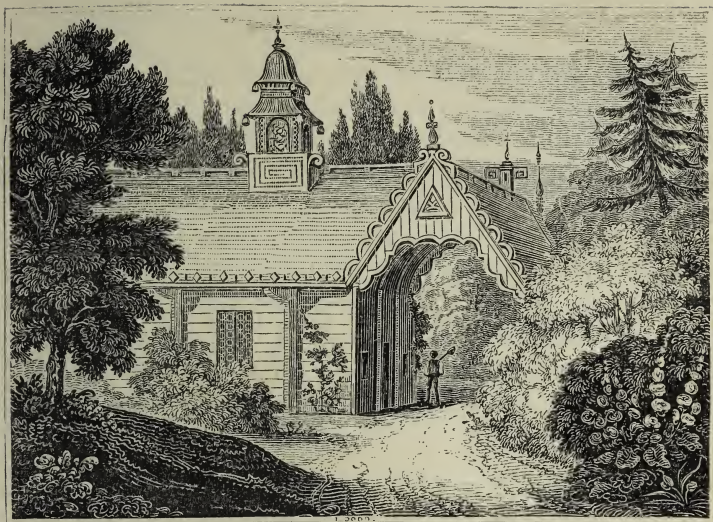
Henry the Seventh repaired the Castle for the residence of his mother, the Countess of Richmond, the parliament having granted £2,000 for that purpose; yet it does not appear that ever it was inhabited by that princess.

In the year 1645 and 1646, the Castle was again besieged, or rather blockaded, by the parliament's forces, who obtained possession through the treachery of Lieutenant-Colonel Pitman, an officer of the garrison. When it was delivered up, the parliament ordered it to be demolished; and the walls and towers were undermined, and thrown down, or blown up with gunpowder.

CORFE CASTLE IN 1643.



CORFE CASTLE IN 1843.



BOAT HOUSE, AT VIRGINIA WATER.



HERMITAGE AT FROGMORE.

BOAT HOUSE, VIRGINIA WATER.

THE attractions of this place are of no common order : all that art and luxury could suggest have been lent to its embellishment. The artificial water is the largest in the kingdom, with the single exception of Blenheim ; the cascade is, perhaps, the most striking imitation we have of the great works of Nature ; and the grounds are arranged in the grandest style of landscape gardening.

The Boat House was built by direction of William IV., and its design, or approval, was probably one of his labours of leisure. It is less decorated and fantastical than other buildings in its vicinity, and perhaps deserves the faint praise of prettiness. Grave persons dislike the little bells attached to the lantern like part of the roof, and consider them too closely allied to the cap of folly. Perhaps this objection to the building itself will only make the scenery more delightful.

HERMITAGE AT FROGMORE.

FROGMORE occupies part of a fertile valley, which divides the Little Park from Windsor Forest, and comprises about thirteen acres. Mr. Hakewell describes it as “ diversified with great skill and taste, and a piece of water winds throughout it with a pleasing variety of turn and shape. The trees and shrubs, both native and exotic, which spread their shade and diffuse their fragrance, are disposed with the best effect ; while buildings are so placed as to enliven and give character to the general scene. The Ruin was designed by Mr. James Wyatt, and being seated on the bank of the water, as well as in part in the wood, it presents, with its creeping ivy and fractured buttresses, a most pleasing object from various points of the garden. The *Hermitage* is a small circular thatched building, completely embowered in lofty trees, and was constructed from a drawing of the Princess Elizabeth. There is also a Gothic Temple, sacred to solitude, and a well-imagined and picturesque barn, which heighten the appropriate scenery. Too much cannot be said of the secluded beauty of this charming spot, or of the taste and judgment displayed by those to whom its arrangements were entrusted.”

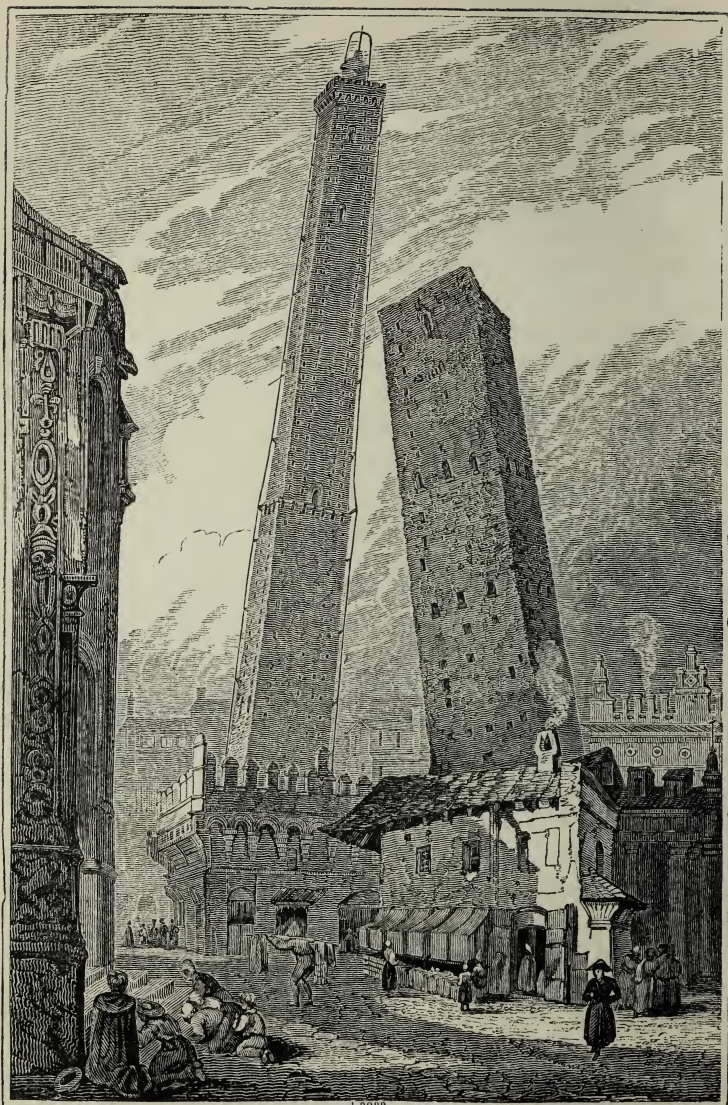
THE LEANING TOWERS OF BOLOGNA.

CELEBRATED alike in arts and in letters, Bologna, 'the mother of studies,' presents numerous objects of interest to the amateur and to the scholar. The halls which were trod by Lanfranc and Irnerius, and the ceilings which glow with the colours of Guido and the Carracci, can never be neglected by any to whom learning and taste are dear.

The external appearance of Bologna is singular and striking. The principal streets display lofty arcades, and the churches, which are very numerous, confer upon the city a highly architectural character. But the most remarkable edifices in Bologna are the watch-towers. During the twelfth century, when the cities of Italy were rivals in arms as afterwards in arts, watch-towers of considerable elevation were frequently erected. In Venice, in Pisa, in Cremona, in Modena, and in Florence these structures yet remain; but none are more remarkable than the towers of the Asinelli and Garisenda, in Bologna. The former, according to one chronicler, was built in 1109, while other authorities assign it to the year 1119. The Garisenda tower, constructed a few years later, has been immortalized in the verse of Dante.

The tower of Asinelli rises the height of three hundred and fifty feet, and is said to be three and a half feet out of the perpendicular. The adventurous traveller may ascend to the top by a laborious staircase of five hundred steps. Those steps were trod by the late amiable and excellent Sir James Edward Smith, who has described the view presented at the summit. "The day was unfavourable for the view; but we could well distinguish Imola, Ferrara, and Modena, as well as the hills about Verona, Mount Baldus, &c., seeming to rise abruptly from the dead flat which extends on three sides of Bologna. On the south are some very pleasant hills stuck with villas. The Garisenda tower, erected probably by the family of the Garidendi, is about a hundred and thirty feet in height, and inclines as much as eight feet from the perpendicular. It has been conjectured that these towers were originally constructed as they now appear; but it is difficult to give credit to such a supposition."

According to Montfaucon, the celebrated antiquary, the leaning of these towers has been occasioned by the sinking of the earth. 'We several times observed the tower called Asinelli, and another near it, named Garisenda. The latter of them stoops so much that a perpendicular, let fall from the top, will be seven feet from the bottom of it.'



LEANING TOWERS AT BOLOGNA.

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

THE first stone this Observatory was laid by Flamstead, on the 10th of August, 1675. It stands 160 feet above low-water mark, and principally consists of two separate buildings: the first contains three rooms on the ground-floor—viz. the transit-room, towards the east, the quadrant-room, towards the west, and the assistant's sitting and calculating-room, in the middle; above which is his bedroom, the latter being furnished with sliding shutters in the roof. In the transit-room is an eight-feet transit-instrument, with an axis of three feet, resting on two piers of stone: this was made by Bird, but has been much improved by Dolland, Troughton, and others. Near it is a curious transit-clock, made by Graham, but greatly improved by Earnshaw, who so simplified the train as to exclude two or three wheels, and also added cross-braces to the gridiron-pendulum, by which an error of a second per day, arising from its sudden starts, was corrected. There is a small building for observing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, occultations, &c., with sliding shutters at the roof and sides, to view any portion of the hemisphere, from the prime verticle down to the southern horizon.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL, NORMANDY.

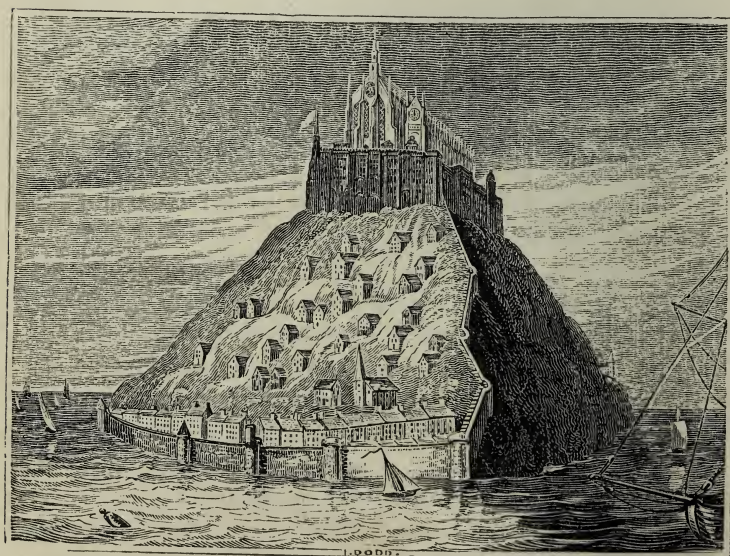
THIS extraordinary place is situated at the southern extremity of the ancient province of Normandy, a district of considerable importance in the early histories of France and England. The "Mount" is likewise one of nature's *curiosities*, it being *one mass of granite*, and referred to by geologists as a fine specimen of that primary or primitive rock; or, to speak untechnically, of that rock "which is most widely spread over the globe in the lowest relative situation," and which contains no remains of a former world.

There is a small town on Mount St. Michael. The castle, which stands at the top, is accessible by steps cut in the solid rock. In the year 708, St. Aubert, Bishop of Avranches, here first created the chapel dedicated to St. Michael; in 966, Richard the first Duke of Normandy established a convent of monks of the order of St. Benoit, and in 1204, Richard the second Duke of Normandy built the church, which still exists.

The lofty situation of the church appears to be peculiar to the churches dedicated to St. Michael. In many parts of the world they are built on very lofty eminences, in allusion, it is said, to St. Michael's having been the highest of the heavenly host. St. Michael's, in Cornwall, is another confirmation of this remark.



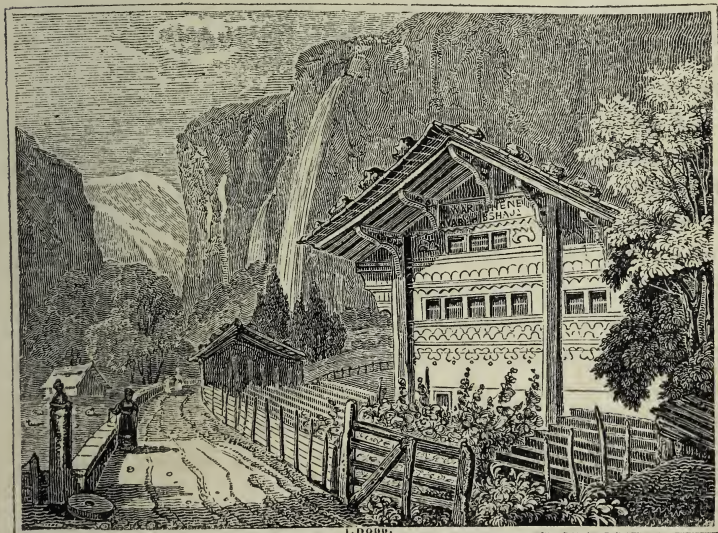
THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.



MONT ST. MICHAEL, NORMANDY.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S COTTAGE, WINDSOR.



FALL OF THE STAUBBACH.

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S COTTAGE, WINDSOR.

THEY who draw their notions of royal enjoyment from the tinsel of its external trappings, will scarcely believe this cottage to have been the residence of an English princess. Yet such was the rank of its occupant but a few years since, distant as may be the contrast of courts and cottages, and the natural enjoyment of rural life from the artificial luxury—the painted pomp and idle glitter of regal state.

The cottage stands in the grounds of Grove House, adjoining the churchyard of Old Windsor. It was built under the superintendent taste of the Princess Elizabeth (since known as the Landgravine of Hesse Homberg). To the decoration of this cottage the Princess paid much attention: it is quite in the *ornée* style; and its situation is so beautiful as to baffle all embellishment.

FALL OF THE STAUBBACH.

THIS Fall is in the valley of Lauterbrun, the most picturesque district of Switzerland. Simond, in describing its beauties, says, “we began to ascend the valley of Lauterbrun, by the side of its torrent (the Lutschine) among fragments of rocks, torn from the heights on both sides, and beautiful trees, shooting up with great luxuriance and in infinite variety; smooth pastures of the richest verdure, carpeted over every interval of plain ground; and the harmony of the sonorous cow-bell of the Alps, heard among the precipices above our heads and below us, told us we were not in a desert.” “The ruins of the mineral world, apparently so durable, and yet in a state of incessant decomposition, form a striking contrast with the perennial youth of the vegetable world; each individual plant, so frail and perishable, while the species is eternal in the existing economy of nature. Imperceptible forests of timber scarcely tinge their inert masses of gneiss or granite, into which they anchor their roots; grappling with substances which when struck with steel, tear up the tempered grain, and dash out the spark.”

Each valley has its appropriate stream, proportioned to its length, and the number of lateral valleys opening into it. The boisterous Lutschine is the stream of Lauterbrun, and it carries to the Lake of Brientz scarcely less water than the Aar itself. About half way between Interlaken and Lauterbrun, is the junction of the two Lutschines, the black and white, from the different substances with which they have been in contact.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

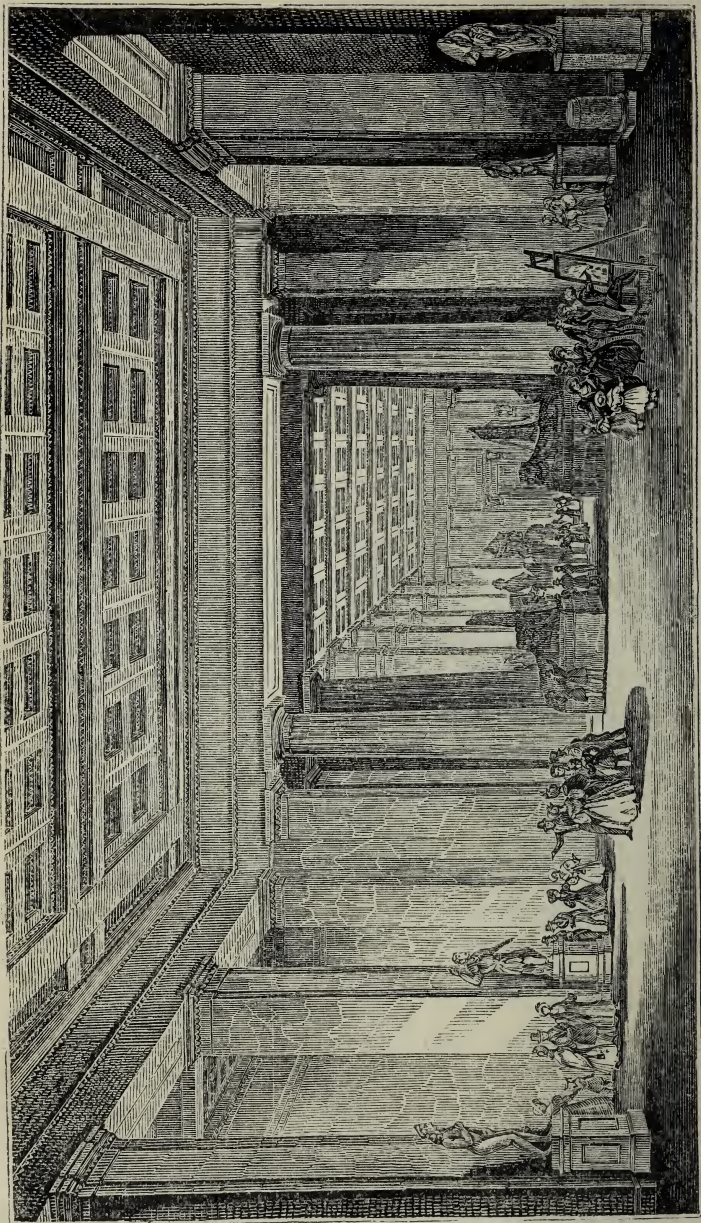
EGYPTIAN SALOON.

GREAT improvements and important additions have of late years been made in this Institution; and everything that has been done bespeaks the just appropriation of the national funds.

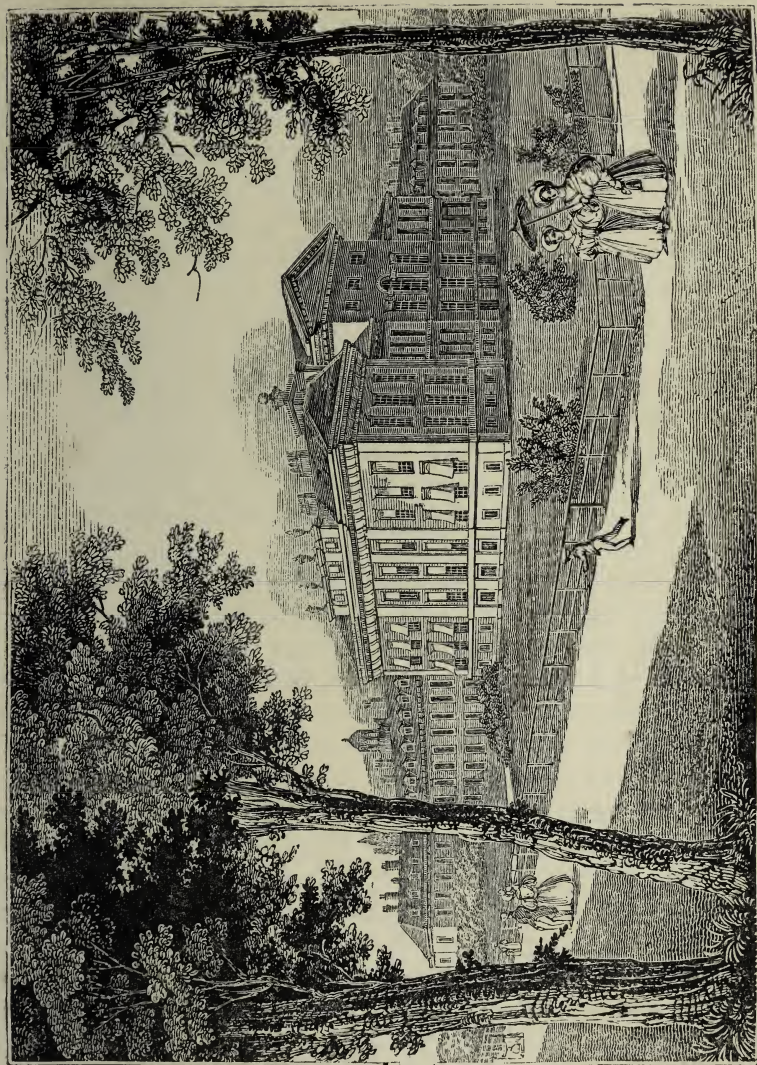
The present must be considered as a fine exemplar of that substantial massiveness and classic purity which characterise the majority of Sir Robert Smirke's designs. Of the order of that before us, the Doric, *par excellence*, "the Grecian," it has been truly said, "What robust solidity in the column! what massive grandeur in the entablature! what harmony in its simplicity, not destitute of ornament, but possessing that ornament alone with which taste dignifies and refines the conception of vigorous genius." The soffit ceilings of this vast apartment are remarkably fine; and the ornaments throughout have that classic beauty which has just been commended as one of the characteristics of its order. The building forms the inner northern side of the new quadrangle.

The noble relics of art assembled within these walls are indeed worthy of so palatial a depository. Of them it has been well observed, that "the colossal dimensions in which some figures are exhibited, the hardness of the material employed, and the strange combinations of the human and animal form, all unite in exciting an intense desire to know in what country and in what age of the world, such marvellous specimens of human art were produced.

We cannot be expected to enumerate the 181 "Antiquities" in this room. Many of the articles were collected by the French in different parts of Egypt, and came into the possession of the English in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, in the month of September, 1801. They were brought to England in February, 1802, under the care of General Turner, and were sent, by order of His Majesty, King George the Fourth, to the British Museum. Thus far the spoils of war. Many other articles have been purchased from Mr. Salt's Collection; and several have been presented by different travellers. Among the most celebrated items are the lions couchant of red granite; the colossal heads from Carnal and Thebes; the Rosetta Stone; basalt obelisks, and granite columns, sphinges, &c.



BRITISH MUSEUM. — EGYPTIAN SALOON.



KENSINGTON PALACE. — The Birth-place of Her Majesty the Queen.

KENSINGTON PALACE,

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE royal palace which takes its name from the adjoining town, although it is situate in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, was purchased by King William the Third, soon after his accession, from Daniel, second Earl of Nottingham. The premises, at this period, were not very extensive, and had been in the possession of the Finch family, about half a century.

The whole structure is of brick, and consists of three courts, called the Clock Court, Prince's Court, and Princess' Court, but is very irregular in point of architecture; and possesses little of that grandeur which should characterize the residence of a British monarch.

Soon after his accession, King William selected Kensington for his residence, from its contiguity to the metropolis, and its healthy air; and here in the society of his queen, and a few select friends, found occasional relaxation from his public duties. Most of his councils were held in this palace; and many of the most interesting occurrences of his reign, happened within its walls. On November 11, 1691, the palace was nearly destroyed by fire.

From this period it was the favourite residence of the successive monarchs; and although during the reign of George III. it was forsaken by the sovereign, towards its close it was fitted up for the occasional residence of the Princess of Wales, and her aged mother, the Duchess of Brunswick.

The lower apartments in the south-eastern parts of the palace, beneath the King's gallery, were for some years occupied by His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, who returned from the Continent thither subsequent to his marriage in the year 1818; and here, on May 24, 1819, was born Her present Majesty Queen Victoria; which event is by far the most auspicious that has occurred within the walls of Kensington Palace. The ceremony of the christening of the Princess took place here on June 24 following. It was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London. The Prince Regent, and nearly all the Royal Family were present at the ceremony, or at the dinner in the evening. After the lamentable death of the Duke of Kent, in 1820, the Duchess continued to reside in Kensington Palace with her amiable daughter, up to her Majesty's accession to the throne and removal to Buckingham Palace; the great Drawing-room, and the other apartments on the same floor, having been added to those originally occupied by the Duke of Kent.

AMPTHILL HOUSE, THE SEAT OF LORD HOLLAND.

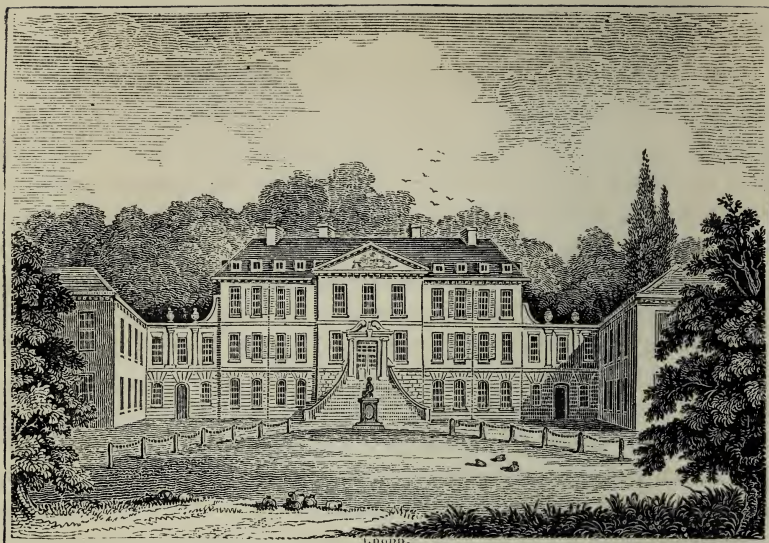
AMPTHILL HOUSE, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Holland, is a plain but neat edifice, built of good stone. It was erected by the first Lord Ashburnham, then the possessor of the estate, in 1694. It is situated rather below the summit of a hill, which rises at some little distance behind, and much less elevated than the site of the old castle, but has still a commanding situation in front, and is sufficiently elevated to possess a good share of the fine view over the vale of Bedford. It is also well sheltered by trees, though the passing traveller would have no idea of the magnificent lime alley, which is concealed behind it. The house has a long front, abundantly furnished with windows, and has two deep and projecting wings. In the centre is a plain angular pediment, bearing the late Lord Ossory's arms, and over the door is a small circular one, pierced for an antique bust, and supported by two three-quarter Ionic pillars. In this house is a small collection of paintings, &c., principally portraits.

The pleasure grounds at the back of the house command a pleasing, extensive view; beyond this is the lime walk, which is certainly one of the finest in England.

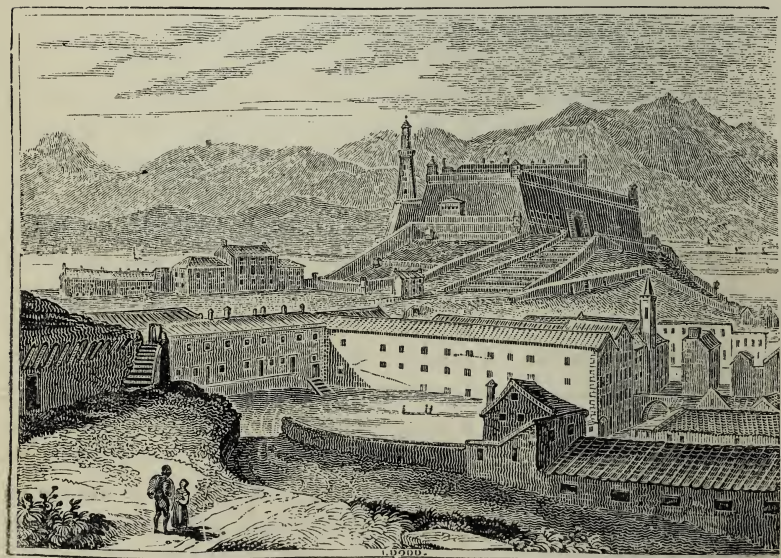
PORT OF FERRAJO, AND PALACE OF NAPOLEON.

ELBA was a little pinnacle of Napoleon's towering fame, and will never be effaced from the recollection of the reader. It is an island opposite to the coast of Tuscany, and about sixty miles in circumference. The air is healthy, excepting in the neighbourhood of the salt marshes. The country is mountainous, and, having all the florid vegetation of Italy, is, in general, of a romantic character. It produces grain, but exports a considerable quantity of wines; and its iron ore has been famous since the days of Virgil. There are also other mineral productions. The island boasts of two good harbours, and is liberally productive of vines, olives, fruits, and maize. Perhaps, if an empire could be supposed to exist within a brief space, Elba possesses so much, both of beauty and variety, as might constitute the dream of a summer-night's sovereignty. Buonaparte seemed to lend himself to the illusion.

The palace of Napoleon is a plain house of two stories, with wings, situate on the ridge above the town, between the forts of Falcone and Stella, and commands a fine view of the town, harbour, and mountains on the south; Piombino on the north; and Italy, as far as the mountains of Lucca, and the islands, on the west.



AMPTILL HOUSE, THE SEAT OF LORD HOLLAND.



PALACE OF NAPOLEON, AT ELBA.



HOUGOMONT, ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.



SION HOUSE, ISLEWORTH.

HOUGOMONT, ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

HOUGOMONT, which is celebrated as being the post so strenuously contended for by the opposing armies at Waterloo, consisted of a farm-house, with numerous offices, an old tower, a chapel, and a garden, partly enclosed by a strong brick wall. Napoleon attached so much importance to this position, that it was here he commenced the engagement, by a vigorous attack with a force of thirty thousand men, but was driven back with great loss. During the whole of the day it was furiously and incessantly assailed by large and reinforced bodies of the enemy, and gallantly and successfully defended to the last by the British. Guns were brought to a height on the right of the position, which enfiladed it, and caused great loss; but although they succeeded in setting fire to part of the buildings, they did not obtain any advantage. On one occasion only, in a most determined attack, an officer, with a few men, gained admittance to the farm-yard, by the gate, when they were immediately cut to pieces.

SION HOUSE.

SION HOUSE stands in the parish of Isleworth, on the Middlesex bank of the Thames, and opposite Richmond gardens. It is called Sion from a nunnery of Bridgetines of the same name, originally founded at Twickenham, by Henry V., in 1414, and removed to this spot in 1432. This conventual association consisted of sixty nuns, the abbess, thirteen priests, four deacons, and eight lay brethren; the whole thus corresponding, in point of number, with the Apostles and seventy-two disciples of Christ. But the inmates were neither sinless nor spotless; many irregularities existed in the foundation, and consequently, Sion was among the first of the larger monastic institutions suppressed by Henry VIII.

The house is a majestic edifice of white stone, built in a quadrangular form, with a flat and embattled roof, and a square turret at each of the outward angles. In the centre is an enclosed area, now laid out as a flower garden. The gardens were originally enclosed by high walls before the east and west fronts, so as to exclude all prospect; but the Protector, to remedy this inconvenience, built a high terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens. Two of the principal fronts command very beautiful scenery; for even the Thames itself appears to belong to the gardens, which are separated into two parts by a serpentine river that communicates with the Thames.

REMARKABLE PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHES.

DUNWICH—OLD SARUM—BRAMBER.

No small degree of interest is connected with these boroughs, from their parliamentary history previous to their disfranchisement by the Reform Bill in 1831. Were it not a notorious fact, few persons would give credence to the statement, that each of these places had the right, before that time, of "returning" two members to Parliament, although the number of voters did not exceed, in any one instance, *twenty*!—We have not so much now to do with the political as the topographical histories of these boroughs, and therefore leave others to reflect upon the circumstances associated with their rise, decline, and final political extinction.

DUNWICH is situated in the hundred of Blything, Suffolk, about 100 miles from London. It stands on a cliff of considerable height, commanding an extensive view of the German Ocean. Although once an important, opulent, and commercial city, it is now a poor desolate place—its ruin being chiefly owing to the encroachments of the sea. Mr. Oldfield describes this borough as "consisting, twenty-four years back, of only forty-two houses, and *half a church*, the other part having been demolished!—The encroachment that is still making by the sea, will probably, in a few years, oblige the *constituent* body to betake themselves to a *boat*, in order to exercise their elective functions; as the necessity of adhering to forms, in the *farcical* solemnity of borough elections, is not to be dispensed with." Schedule A of the Reform Bill, however, had a larger swallow than even the sea; for it did not leave a trace behind of the eighteen independent electors of this borough, or their boat, if they had one!

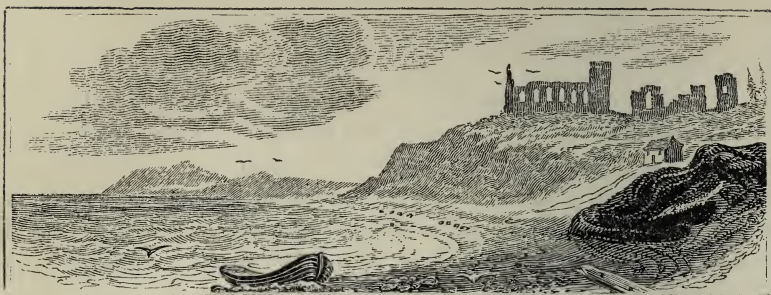
OLD SARUM is in the parish of Stratford-under-the-Castle, Wilts. The father of the great Earl of Chatham once resided at an old family mansion in this parish; and the latter was sent to Parliament from this borough in 1735.

In consequence of a squabble between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, the city was pulled down by the inhabitants, and removed piecemeal to another site, which they called New Sarum, now Salisbury.—The number of voters was seven.

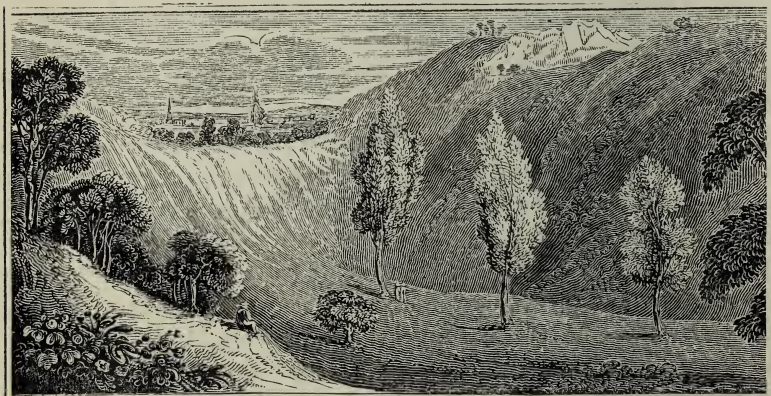
BRAMBER is in Sussex, in the hundred of Steyning. Like the previous boroughs, it sent members to Parliament as early as Edward I. At the time of its disfranchisement the voters amounted to twenty.

The ruins of the castle are the only relic of the former consequence of this place. It was the baronial castle of the honour of Bramber, which, at the time of the Conqueror's Survey, belonged to William de Braose.

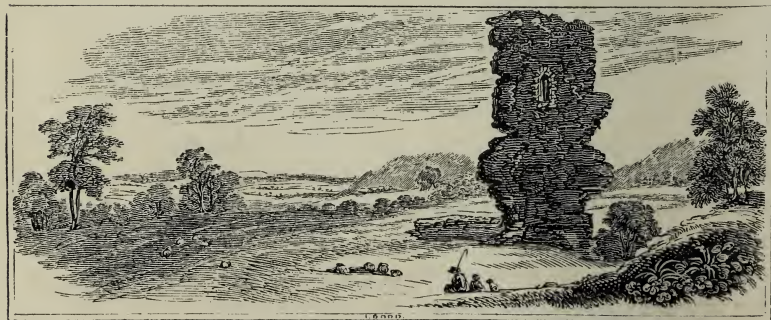
REMARKABLE PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH,
Disfranchised by the Reform Bill.



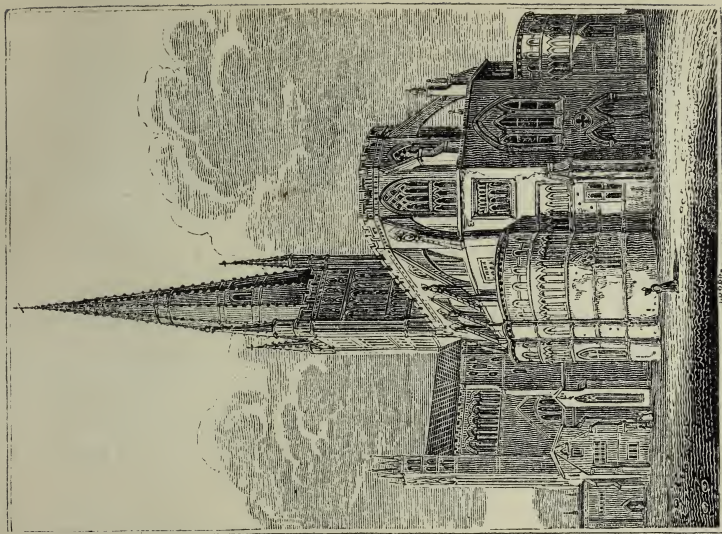
DUNWICH.



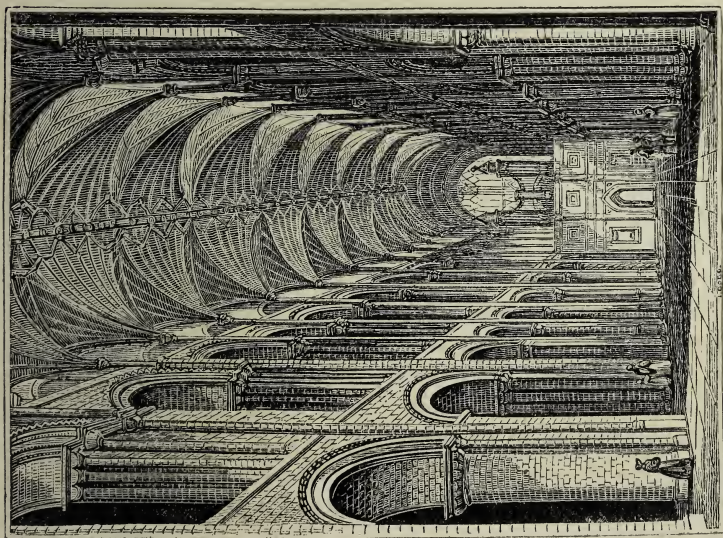
OLD SARUM.



BRAMBER.



NORWICH CATHEDRAL.—EAST END.



NORWICH CATHEDRAL.—NAVE, EASTWARD.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

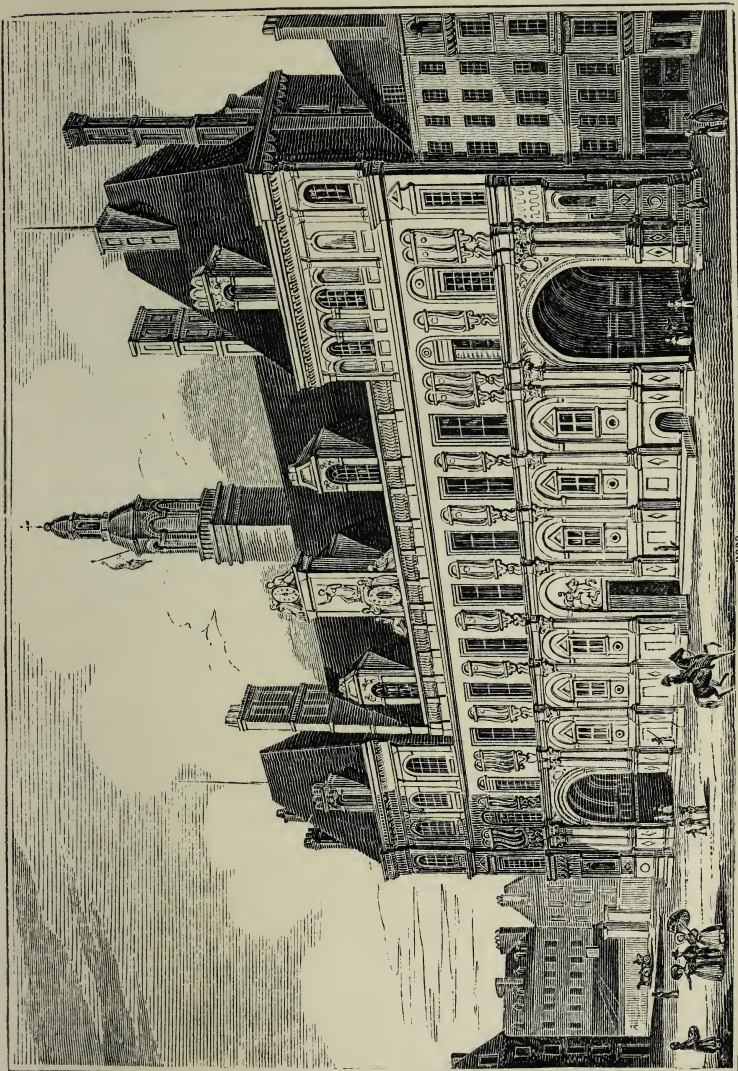
NORWICH has been, from its earliest foundation, distinguished for its numerous monastic structures. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it is stated to have contained twenty-five parochial churches; and in the time of the Conqueror, forty-three chapels were in the patronage of the burgesses, most of which were afterwards made parochial. During the reign of Edward III. there were fifty-eight parish churches and chapels within the walls. Besides these was the cathedral, a monastic college and chapel in the precincts, a conventual church, and other religious foundations; in all, amounting to 76 places of Christian worship.

The cathedral was founded in the year 1096, by Herbert de Losinga, who had two years previously established the see of Norwich. In 1272, the fabric was much injured by fire, during an insurrection between the citizens and the monks. In 1278, the church was repaired; soon afterwards, however, the tower, or steeple, appearing to have been materially injured by the fire, it was taken down, and another erected at the sole expense of Ralph de Walpole.

In 1361, a violent hurricane blew down the upper part of the steeple, and did much injury to the choir; after which the present spire was built. In 1463, the church was much damaged by lightning, which led to extensive alterations and repairs, and embellishment throughout, by the generosity of Bishop Lyhart.

The architecture of this noble pile is chiefly of the Norman style, with the semicircular arch and large short column; which are considerably varied in size, mouldings, and ornaments throughout the structure. The plan displays a nave, with side aisles; a transept, a choir, with semicircular east end, and an aisle surrounding it. The extreme length of the church from east to west, is 411 feet; of the nave, from the western door to the transept, 140 feet. The extreme width of the latter is 191 feet; of the nave, with aisles, 72 feet: the cloisters form a square of 174 feet within the walls. The latter are enriched with windows or arched openings decorated with tracery; and the doorway leading from thence to the nave is a pointed arch, with four columns on each side, having corresponding archivolt mouldings, in front of which are seven canopied niches, with richly-sculptured crockets and statues.

The interior is grand and solemn in general effect; the piers, columns, arches, and mouldings being in a bold and substantial style. But the modern fittings of the choir, or part for cathedral service, extending from the semicircular east end, across the transept, and to the third column in the nave, tend to disfigure the building; the boarded and painted partitions filling up the arches, and shutting out all general and comprehensive views of the noble structure.



HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

THIS is the Guild Hall of the City of Paris. It is situated in the *Place de Grève*, on the north bank of the river Seine. It is a place of some importance in the revolutionary annals of France, and was one of the warmly contested positions during the struggles of the 28th and 29th of July, 1830.

The architecture of the Hotel de Ville presents nothing remarkable, except that it is one of the first buildings in Paris which displayed a return to regularity of forms, and a correct style of decoration. The flight of steps leading to the vestibule is grand; the vestibule is spacious, and the porticoes are very convenient. Their decorations, as well as the sculptures of the staircase, are admirably executed.

The Hotel de Ville was the theatre of violent disorders during the war *de la Fronde*, and also at the revolution. At the latter period its apartments, which contained many valuable paintings and ornaments, were stripped of every thing that could call to mind a monarchical government. The spirit of destruction which then reigned respected, however, the twelve months of the year, carved in wood, in one of the rooms near the *grande salle*. At this period it was called *Maison Commune*, and the busts of Marat and Chalier were placed in the grand hall. Destined afterwards to inferior uses, this edifice seemed devoted to oblivion, when, in 1801, the project was formed of establishing in it the prefecture of the department.

The Hotel de Ville was one of the places attacked by the Parisians early on Wednesday, July 28th, 1830. One of the accounts says, "From the Porte St. Martin, the mob and boys of the Polytechnic School proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, which was held by a band of Swiss; where, after a murderous attack, continued until near nightfall, the possession remained in the hands of its first occupants. The assailants at one time had possession of the hotel; but the Swiss were reinforced by a party of Lancers, Guards, and Gendarmes; and they were compelled to relinquish it. The slaughter in the narrow space was very great—not less on both sides than ten or twelve hundred fell." Again, on Thursday, "The first point of attack was the *Place de Grève*, where the Hotel de Ville, so unsuccessfully attacked on Wednesday, was still held by the Swiss. The bands which attacked this point were marshalled and led by the Polytechnic boys. They captured the place after an obstinate resistance; the defenders were almost wholly cut to pieces."

RETREAT OF DR. JOHNSON IN STREATHAM PARK.

THIS is an interesting relic of genius, although its claims are of an unostentatious character. It is situated in a beautiful park attached to a villa at Streatham, formerly inhabited by Gabriel Piozzi, who married the accomplished widow of Mr. Thrale. During the life-time of the latter, DR. JOHNSON frequently resided here; and this was the favourite resort of the philosopher during his hours of meditation.

Johnson's introduction to the Thrales, about the year 1765, was a good piece of fortune for the former. Mr. Thrales was an opulent brewer, and M.P. for Southwark; both he and Mrs. T. conceived such a partiality for Johnson, that he soon came to be considered as one of the family, and had an apartment appropriated to him, both in their town-house and their villa at Streatham. Boswell says, "Nothing could be more fortunate for Johnson than this connexion. He had at Mr. Thrale's all the comforts and even luxuries of life; his melancholy was diverted and his irregular habits lessened by association with an agreeable and well-ordered family. He was treated with the utmost respect, and even affection. The vivacity of Mrs. Thrale's literary talk roused him to cheerfulness and exertion even when they were alone."

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF WYCHERLEY.

William Wycherley, Esq, the Thalian bard, was born at Clive, near Shrewsbury, in 1640. The house was a handsome structure, but much had been let go to decay, and the remainder repaired in a clumsy incongruous manner for a farm house.

When Wycherley was fifteen years of age, he was sent over to France for the improvement of his education. Here he continued some time, during which he was often admitted to the conversation of the most accomplished ladies of that court. A little before the restoration of Charles the Second, he returned to England, and became a gentleman commoner of Queen's College, in Oxford; and was entered in the public library in July, 1660. After some time he quitted the university, and entered himself as a student in the Middle Temple; but being much addicted to pleasure, he forsook the study of the law before he was called to the bar, and engaged himself in pursuits more agreeable to his own genius and the gallant spirit of the times.



DR. JOHNSON'S RETREAT.



BIRTH-PLACE OF WYCHERLEY.



KETT'S CASTLE, NORWICH.



ALNWICK CASTLE.

KETT'S CASTLE, NORWICH.

PERHAPS the most remarkable event in the history of that very ancient city, Norwich, was the rebellion of 1549, in the reign of King Edward VI. It was occasioned by the enclosure of abbey lands, commons, and other waste grounds, whereby the poor were deprived of the accustomed pasturage of their cattle, and consequently greatly distressed. The leader of the populace in this great rebellion was Robert Kett, a tanner, of Windham, who, it seems, was chosen by them as their captain, from his boldness in avenging a private injury done by a Master Flowerdew, of Hethersett. William Kett, his brother, a butcher in the same town with Robert, joined him, as did also a great number of the worst description of the lower orders of people. They proceeded to Norwich, committing great ravages in all the villages through which they passed, were joined by many malcontents from the city, and encamped on Mousehold-hill and heath, just overlooking it on the east. Part of this domain was called St. Leonard's-hill, from a priory which had formerly stood there, upon the site of which the earl of Surrey built a stately palace, and termed it Mount Surrey; of this, and of St. Michael's Chapel, (ever since called Kett's Castle), of which only a part now remains, the rebel and his followers took possession, destroying every thing they found therein, and converting the palace into a prison.

ALNWICK CASTLE.

THIS magnificent structure appears originally to have been one of the strongholds of the Romans.

It stands upon the summit of a boldly rising hill on the southern side of the river Aln, which meanders its course at its foot.

The building consists of a cluster of semi-circular and angular bastions, surrounded by lofty walls, defended at intervals by towers, of which there are sixteen, altogether occupying a space of about five acres of ground. The castle is divided into three courts or wards; the utter or outer ward, the middle ward, and the inner ward, each of which was formerly defended by a massy gate, with a portcullis, a porter's lodge, and a guard-house, beneath which was a dungeon.

MAGNA CHARTA ISLAND.

RUNNYMEDE, a *plain* on the banks of the Thames, has been celebrated as the place of signature of the Charter. Sir James Mackintosh, after describing the position of King John and the Barons—nearly equal to what in modern language would be called the nobility and gentry—says, “A safe conduct was granted by John at Merton, on the 8th of June, to the deputies of the barons, who were to meet him at Staines; and, two days afterwards, he being at Windsor, agreed to a prolongation of the truce to Trinity Monday. On that day, the 15th of June both parties advanced to a plain called Runnymede, on the banks of the Thames, where they encamped apart from each other, like declared enemies, and opened conferences, which were not concluded till Friday, the 19th of June, 1215. The preliminaries being agreed upon, the barons presented heads of their grievances, and of the means of redress, in the nature of the bills now offered by both houses for the royal assent, except that the king, instead of a simple assent directed, according to a custom which prevailed long after, that the articles should be reduced to the form of a charter: in which state he issued it as a royal grant, with all the formalities and solemnities which in that age attended the promulgation of fundamental laws. Copies were forthwith despatched to the counties and dioceses of the kingdom.”

 REMAINS OF HENRY THE SECOND'S PALACE,

IN WOODSTOCK PARK, IN 1714.

THE original drawing of this palace is in the possession of the Duke of Marlborough. Not a vestige of the palace now remains; but its place is denoted by two sycamore trees, whose broad and spreading limbs point amid the solemn silence to the site where the kings of yore have dwelt.

According to Dr. Burnett, we learn that the witty and dissipated Earl of Rochester once lived here, and here he exchanged his worldly pleasures for the permanent fate of a hereafter—starting on his long journey to that “goal from whence no traveller returns,” feeling the past recede and the future opening with a heart bursting with remorse and penitence.

In this Palace Henry II. received the homage of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and Rice, Prince of Wales (1164); and here was knighted the second son of Fair Rosamond, Jeffery Plantagenet. Elizabeth was detained a prisoner here by command of her sister.



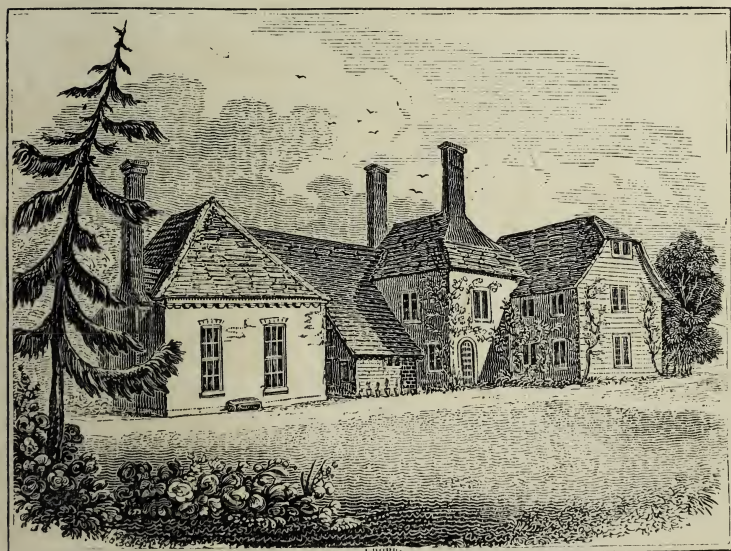
MAGNA CHARTA ISLAND.



HENRY THE SECOND'S CHAPEL



BIRTH-PLACE OF BUCHANAN.



BIRTH-PLACE OF THE REV. GILBERT WHITE.

THE HOUSE IN WHICH BUCHANAN WAS BORN.

DUMBARTON, a town in Scotland, and the chief town of the county of Dumbarton, is celebrated as being the birth-place of George Buchanan, the eminent poet, historian, and one of the great masters of modern Latinity. This eminent man was born in 1506, of a respectable but poor family; and to an uncle, who was struck with indications of his abilities, he owed his education. He was sent to Paris for instruction, where, however, he remained only two years. Necessity, it is said, soon after induced him to enlist as a common soldier in the troops brought from France by the Duke of Albany. He soon, however, released himself from this line of life, and went to St. Andrew's, where he attended the logical lectures of John Major, whom he accompanied into France; and after struggling some time longer with penury, he obtained the professorship of grammar at St. Barbe. From this situation he became tutor of the earl of Cassilis, with whom he lived five years, and in Scotland subsequently obtained the notice of James V., who appointed him tutor to his natural son, afterwards the regent, earl of Murray.

After visiting Bordeaux and Portugal, and suffering imprisonment several times, in consequence of the freedom of his opinions giving offence, he returned to Scotland, where he died in 1582, in very poor circumstances.

BIRTH-PLACE OF THE REV. GILBERT WHITE,

SELBORNE, HANTS.

EVERY reader of Nature—in book or bower—folio or field—must have heard of *Gilbert White's Natural History of Selborne*. Few works have been more frequently quoted by writers on the natural history of our country, and fewer still have enjoyed so well-earned a reputation as the above. The birth-place of its author is, therefore, a place of no common interest, and well deserves to rank among the original houses of native genius and philosophy.

He was born at Selborne, on July 18, 1720, and received his school education at Basingstoke, under the Rev. Thomas Warton, vicar of that place. Being of an unambitious temper, and strongly attached to the charms of rural scenery, he early fixed his residence in his native village, where he spent the greater part of his life in literary occupations, and especially in the study of Nature. Thus his days passed tranquil and serene, with scarcely any other vicissitudes than those of the seasons, till they closed at a mature age on June 26, 1793.

ISAAC WALTON'S HOUSE.

ON the authority of Anthony Wood, his contemporary, Izaak Walton was born in 1593, in the town of Stafford. On the subject of his early history, however, his biographers have been able to ascertain very few particulars; not enough, indeed, to mark with any certainty the track of his boyish days and education. The first notice of an authentic character is of his settlement in a shop in the Royal Bourse, at Cornhill; and from a deed, dated 1624, we find WALTON dwelling on the north side of Fleet-street, in an house two doors west of the end of Chancery-lane, and abutting on a messuage known by the sign of the Harrow. Now the old timber-house, at the south-west corner of Chancery-lane, till of late years, was known by that sign; therefore WALTON lived next door. The tradition of his family is, that he carried on the trade of a wholesale linen-draper or Ham-burgh merchant; but others suppose, that he followed the humbler calling of sempster, or retail linen-draper. Here he lived till 1644, when he retired, on a slender independence, to the neighbourhood of Stafford.

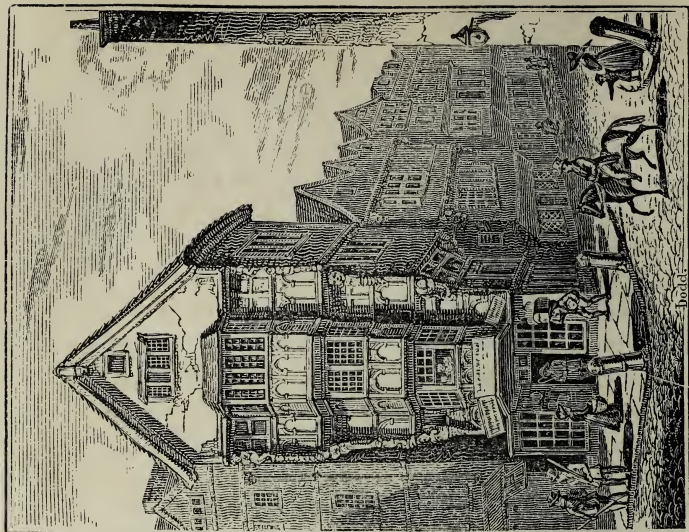
During his residence in London, his favourite diversion was angling; the Lea seems to have been the river which he most frequented for the purpose of enjoying this sport, and Nat. and R. Roe, whom he mentions so affectionately in his preface, appear to have been his usual companions.

HENRY KIRKE WHITE'S TREE.

YEARS have now passed away since HENRY KIRKE WHITE cut the initials of his name in the tree represented in the Engraving; near its root he loved frequently to contemplate, during the short interval of repose he enjoyed from severe study, in the year 1805.

The tree so favoured by the young poet, grows on a dark, shelving bank, a stone's throw from Whitton, a village near Winteringham, where White sojourned for some time. It was a twisting root, on which he frequently used to rest himself.

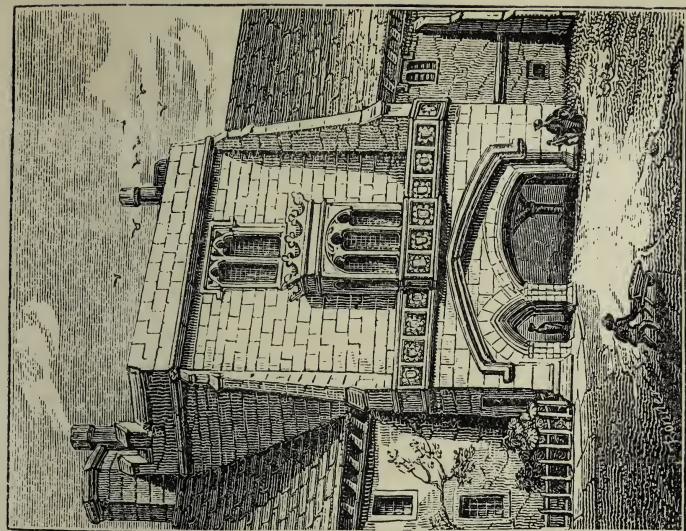
Like the tree of Pope, in Berkshire, numerous visitors have cut their names surrounding that of White's; and this probably, or the too frequent dashing of the briny sea upon its base, has withered its upper branches.



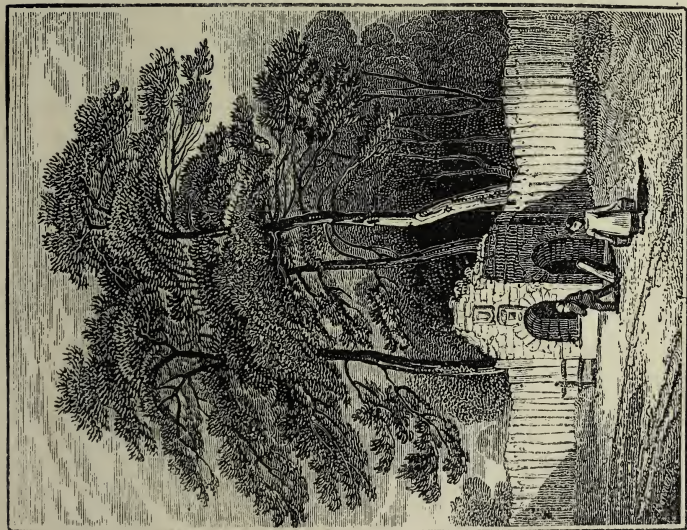
ISAAC WALTON'S HOUSE,



KIRK WHITE'S TREE.



CAWOOD CASTLE.



WOLSEY'S WELL AT ESHER.

CAWOOD CASTLE.

THIS Castle, the ancient archiepiscopal see of York, is situate on the southern bank of the Ouse, and about ten miles distant from York. Here Cardinal Wolsey was arrested for high treason, by Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in 1530.

The Cardinal was at dinner when Northumberland arrived; the bustle occasioned by his admittance reached Wolsey's ears, who came out of the dining room on to the grand staircase to inquire the cause. He was met there by the Earl, who drew him aside to a window and showed him his commission, exclaiming, 'My Lord Cardinal, I arrest you in the name of King Henry.' The Cardinal assumed a lofty air and tone, appealing to the Court of Rome, whose servant he declared himself to be, and consequently not amenable to a temporal arrest. In reply, quoth the Earl, 'My lord, when you presented me with this staff, (shewing his staff of office,) you then said, that with it I might arrest any person beneath the dignity of a sovereign.' Wolsey's countenance immediately fell, while he soberly subjoined, 'My lord, I submit and surrender myself your prisoner.'

WOLSEY'S WELL AT ESHER.

It is situate in the domain of Esher Place, anciently a palace of the prelates of Winchester, being built by Bishop Wainfleete, and greatly improved by Wolsey, when he held that see in conjunction with those of York and Durham. To this place (then called *Asher*) was the magnificent Cardinal commanded to retire from the first frown of his Sovereign; and the account of this incident in the life of the fallen favourite, as detailed by Cavendish, is perhaps one of its most affecting scenes. Here he remained for some weeks in comparative solitude, and, with one exception, he found his blaze of splendour dwindle to

Friends found in sunshine to be lost in storm.

Stripped of his ill-gotten wealth, and exposed to the vindictive attacks of malignity and deadly hate, how characteristic is the following picture of defeated ambition :—

Nay, then, farewell;
 I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness;
 And from the full meridian of my glory,
 Haste now to my setting! I shall fall
 Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
 And no man see me more.

SHAKSPEARE.

ST. LEONARD'S, NEAR HASTINGS.

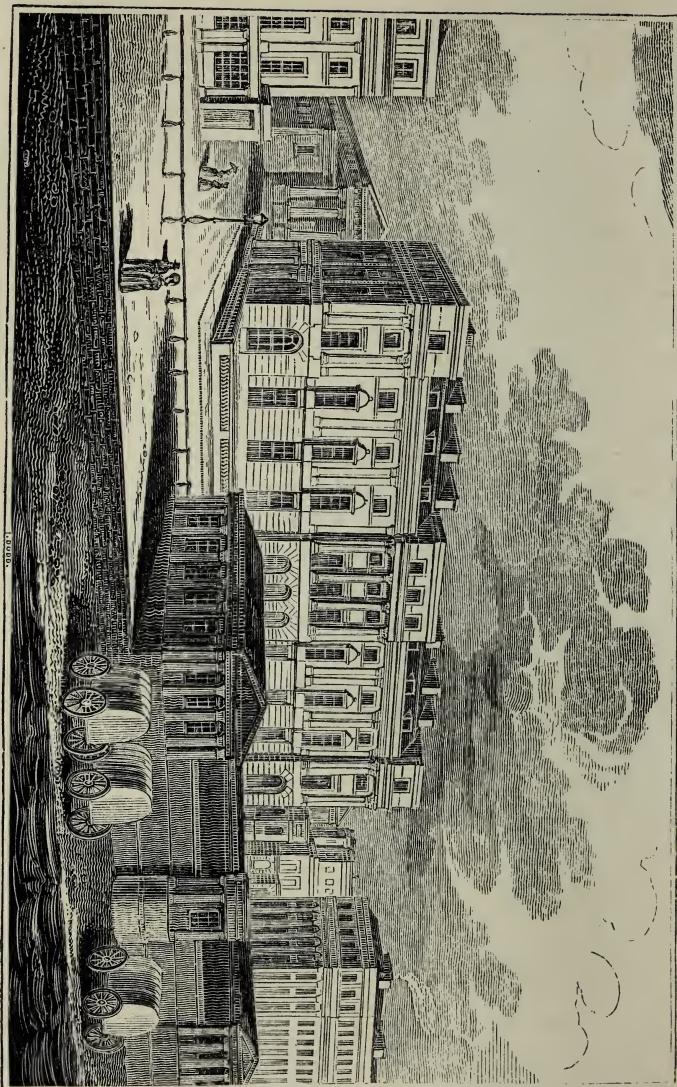
THIS fashionable and delightful watering-place is situated in the immediate vicinity of the romantic vale of Hastings, in Sussex. It may be called an offshoot of the town of Hastings; and few places have sprung into importance with such magical celerity as St. Leonard's.

The buildings are in various orders of architecture. On entering from London, the road passes under a castellated gateway, in the vicinity of which the residences are in the Gothic and Cottage style, which harmonise with the picturesque scenery of the district. One of the most conspicuous of these objects is a clock tower, built in the style of the thirteenth century. On arriving at the bottom of the hill, the houses assume a more regular appearance, and facing the sea they extend, in uniform groups of highly ornamental Grecian architecture, to a considerable distance, having in front a colonnade of the Doric order. The hotel, which is the principal object in the Engraving, is embellished in the centre with six Corinthian columns; the wings have two columns with Grecian antæ; and the piers between the centre and wings are ornamented with coupled antæ. This order stands upon a lofty rusticated basement, and sub-basement, which give the whole a very imposing appearance.

The beautiful Doric building, partly seen in the view, immediately behind the hotel, contains in the centre, a ball-room, about eighty feet by thirty, and thirty feet high, and in the wings are billiard and card rooms. These communicate with an extensive and tastefully laid-out public garden, with large reservoirs of pure spring water, &c. In the grounds on the verge of the garden, are several detached villas in different styles of architecture.

The rides and drives about St. Leonard's are both numerous and picturesque. Among the objects of interest worthy the visitor's attention, is the identical stone on which William the Conqueror dined, after his landing! It is called the *Conqueror's Table*, and was removed from the site on which the St. Leonard's Hotel now stands to the public gardens.

The bathing at this place is considered to be the best in England—the beach being shelving, the water beautifully clear, and the sand extending to a considerable distance.



ST. LEONARD'S, NEAR HASTINGS.

RUFUS'S STONE, NEW FOREST, HAMPSHIRE.

VARIOUS are the opinions as to whether the death of William II, surnamed Rufus, was accidental or intentional on the part of Sir Walter Tyrrel. Dr. Lingard asserts the latter; but the following is the more generally accredited account of the matter. Having alighted from his horse after a chase, a stag sprung up, near him; and a French gentleman, Walter Tyrrel, perceiving the animal, shot off an arrow, which glancing from a tree, entered the king's breast, and penetrated to the heart. Tyrrel, however, who lived many years after, always declared, he was not in the Forest the day on which the king was killed. The king's body was found by the country people, and interred without ceremony at Winchester; this happened on August 2, 1133, when the king was in his 40th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign. Henry, the grandson of the Conqueror, lost his life also in the same forest. While pursuing his game, he was caught by the hair of his head, which got entangled in the bough of a tree, and was there suspended till he died. "The incidents of his reign," says a biographer, "prove him to have possessed vigour and decision, courage and policy; but to have been violent, perfidious, and rapacious, and void of all sense of justice and honour." In his reign were erected the Tower, London-bridge, and Westminster-hall.

About eighty years back, Lord Delaware erected a triangular stone upon the spot where Rufus met his death, in commemoration of so memorable an event.

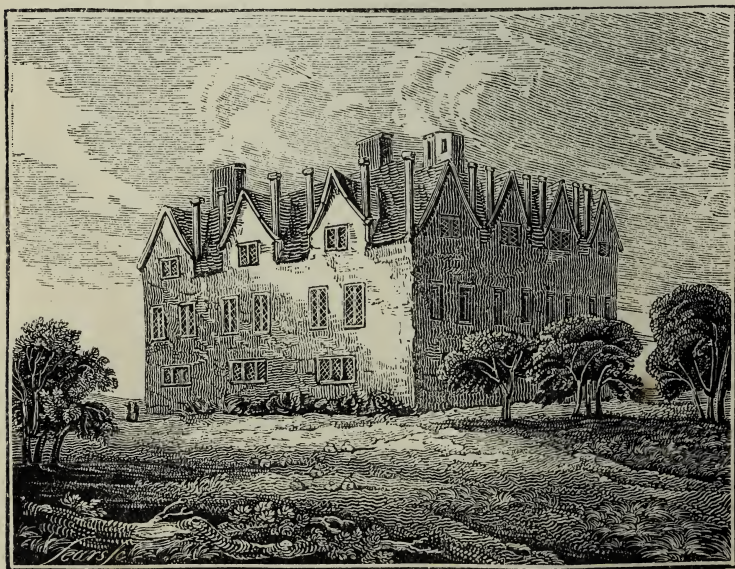
EASTBURY HOUSE, ESSEX.

THIS large and ancient mansion is situated in Barking Level, near Dagenham, in the county of Essex. It is noted as being the residence of Lord Monteaule, at the time of his receiving the letter respecting the plot in 1605 (known as Gunpowder Plot), to destroy the king, James I., the prince of Wales, and the lords and commons in parliament assembled.

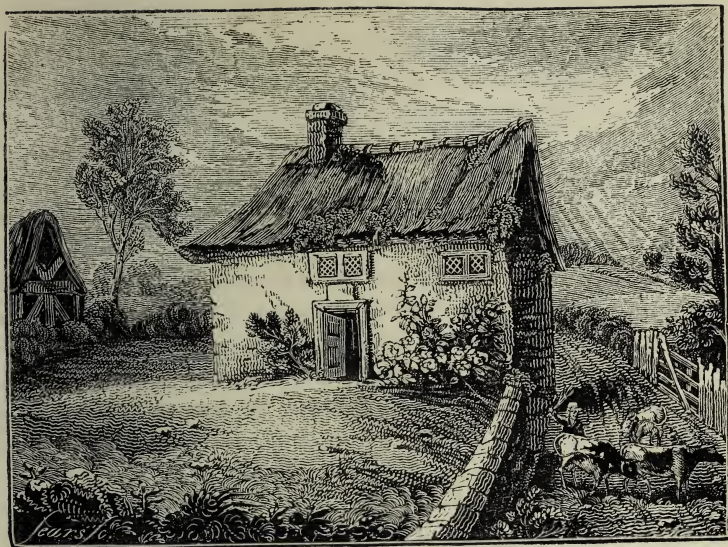
Monteaule knew not what to make of this letter; but though inclined to believe it a foolish attempt to frighten and ridicule him, carried it to lord Salisbury, then secretary of state, who laid it before the king: and thus, ultimately, the diabolical schemes of the conspirators were frustrated, their lives forfeited, and the parliament and the king preserved from destruction.



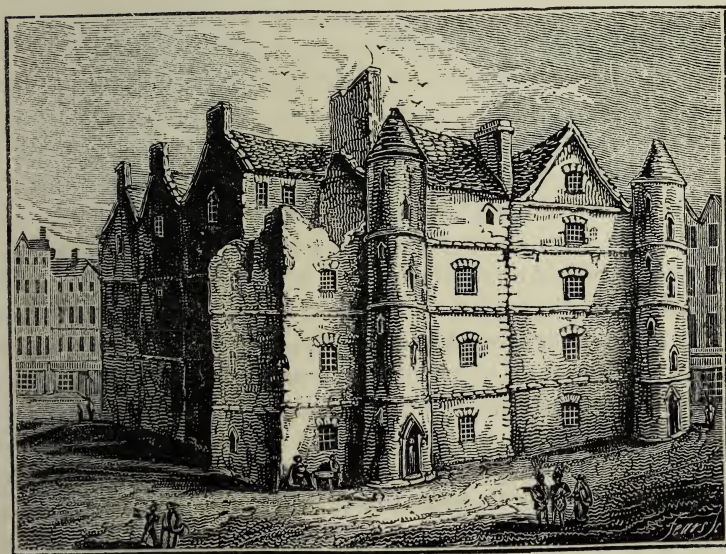
RUFUS'S STONE.



RASTBURY HOUSE.



BIRTH-PLACE OF SELDEN,



TOLBOOTH, EDINBURGH.

SELDEN'S BIRTH-PLACE, SALVINGTON, SUSSEX.

Salvington is a small hamlet, in the parish of Terring, and is within a few miles of Worthing. It is noted only as containing the house in which the immortal Selden first drew breath in 1584. He was educated at Chichester, and after studying at Cambridge, applied himself to the law, and attained the highest eminence in that profession, as well as in the character of a patriot, a scholar, and an antiquary. He obtained a seat in parliament in 1623, where he greatly distinguished himself by his opposition to the measures of Charles I. His extensive erudition and indefatigable industry, are evidenced in his works published in 1726, in three folio volumes; and his zeal and taste in collecting the choicest books, are evinced by the valuable portion they now form of the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford. Selden died in 1654, and his remains were deposited, according to his desire, at the Temple Church.

The house is now in ruins, and only a few fragments direct attention to the spot where once lived this great and learned character.

THE TOLBOOTH, EDINBURGH.

THE Tolbooth, or Newgate of Edinburgh, is the central prison of the Scotch metropolis. The historical notices of the execution of one Wilson, a smuggler, and ungovernable rage of the mob towards Captain Porteous, who fell a victim to his ferocity and resentment against an unfortunate criminal, are accurately depicted in the novel of the "Great Unknown." The "Heart of Mid Lothian," or the Tolbooth, is facetiously declared to be "a sad heart, a close heart, a wicked heart, and a poor heart, a strong heart, and a high heart," and rears its ancient front in the very middle of the High-street, forming, as it were, the termination of a huge pile of buildings called the Luckenbooths, which, for some inconceivable reason, are jammed into the midst of the principal street of the town, leaving for passage a narrow street on the north, and on the south, into which the prison opens, a narrow crooked lane, winding betwixt the high and sombre walls of the Tolbooth, and the adjacent houses on the one side and the buttresses and projections of the old cathedral upon the other. The Tolbooth is a place where, for many years, the Scottish Parliament met; and here it was James took refuge, when the mob, inflamed by a seditious preacher, rushed upon him with cries of "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon—bring forth the wicked Haman!"

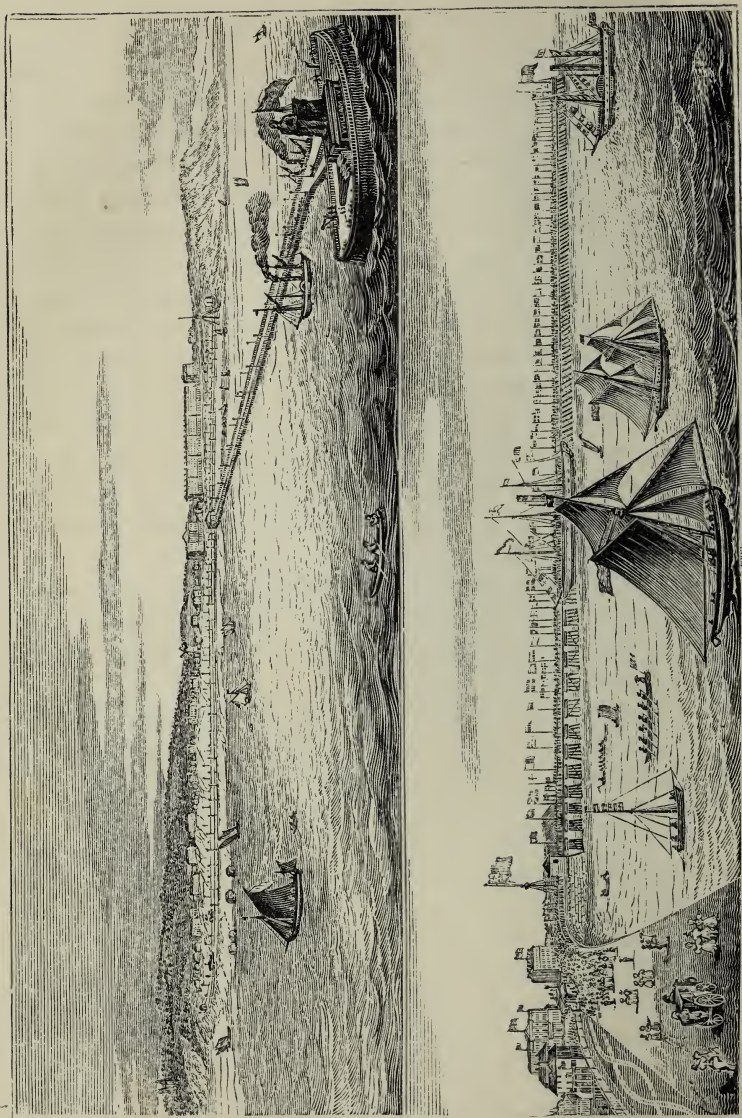
HERNE BAY AND PIER.

THE village of Herne lies about half-way between Whitstable and Reculver, the former famed in the mouth of every *gourmet* for its delicious oysters, the latter a point of interesting prominence, and both on the northern coast of Kent. The *old town* of Herne consisted only of a few cottages, irregularly built round a green, an oasis of rusticity which was easily passed over; and a little town was begun on the shore a mile and a half distant; seven miles from Canterbury. Great difficulty was experienced by persons travelling to Herne sea-ward, in consequence of a landing-place on the wide and shelving beach being out of the question, except at a distance of two miles from the shore in open boats. This disadvantage induced a few persons to consult engineers and others acquainted with the coast, upon the practicability of erecting a Pier, to enable passengers and goods to be landed at all times of the tide. The project was favourably entertained, a company was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and the design of the Pier was furnished by the late Mr. Telford, the eminent engineer. The first pile was driven on July 4, 1831; and the Pier was completed and opened to the public during the summer of 1834.

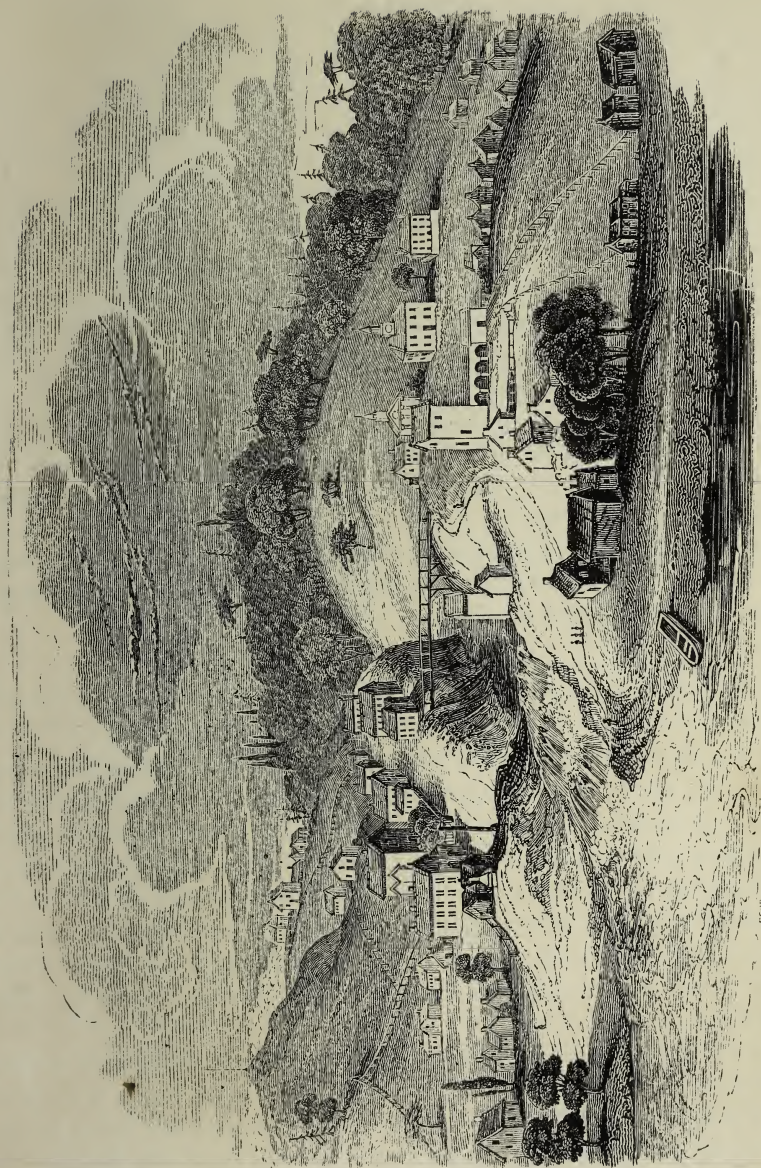
The completion of the Pier led to a plan for the erection of a new town, westward of the junction of the Pier with the shore; and Herne Bay has now all the accommodations, and even luxuries, of an established town,—as libraries, reading-rooms, hotels, places of worship, &c.

The Pier extends upwards of 3,000 feet, or nearly two-thirds of a mile, into the sea. Its general form is that of a T; the head running in length parallel with the shore 400 feet, so as to form a complete breakwater from the force of wind and tides, and afford a perfect shelter and security for vessels to lay protected within the same, either on the east or west side of the Pier. The pier-head has an inclined plane on each side, 20 feet in width, for the convenience of landing passengers and carriages.

The Pier is constructed of immense timber piles, shod with iron, having five in a row, (the breadth of the platform,) each row being 20 feet distant; these are secured in their positions by equally strong and diagonal timbers, tied together by heavy iron bolts and screw nuts. The piles are sunk 14 feet below the water-mark, and find a very firm and secure bed in a strong, close, blue clay. The breadth of the platform is 24 feet; and, landward, a very handsome balustrade branches off at either side.



HERNE BAY, KENT, AND OPENING OF THE PIER.



SHERBROOKE, LOWER CANADA.

SHERBROOKE.

LOWER CANADA.

A FEW years since, Professor Silliman, of Yale College, spoke thus prophetically of this rapidly-improving region: "Lower Canada is a fine country, and will hereafter become populous and powerful; especially as the British and Anglo-American population shall flow in more extensively, and impart more vigour and activity to the community. The climate, notwithstanding its severity, is very healthy and favourable to the freshness and beauty of the human constitution. All the most important comforts of life are easily and abundantly obtained." Each succeeding year has verified this prediction; but, no where has this advancement been more evident than in the Eastern Townships, lying between Quebec and Montreal.

Mr. M'Gregor describes this settlement as "nothing more than log-houses, in small openings made in the forests, scattered along banks of rivers, roads, or the sea-shore, with occasionally a saw-mill, grist-mill, smithy, tavern, shop, place of worship, and school-house."

Sherbrooke stands on a pretty spot of alluvial soil, embosomed within rugged forest land. For ten miles further up, the river is navigated by boats, where it divides into two principal branches.

 RESIDENCE OF STERNE:

COXWOLD, YORKSHIRE.

So long as the fine blendings of humour and pathos have charms for the sensitive reader, the writings of LAURENCE STERNE will be cherished with fond regard. In the school of morality, Sterne is what Hogarth is in that of painting—and he is aptly termed the "painting moralist." The brightness of fancy, the playfulness of wit, the pungency of satire, the chastisement of folly, and the wholesome reproof of knavery and vice, all succeed each other in lights and shadows of great breadth and beauty; and if they whip not "the offending Adam" out of us, the memory of the writer should be respected for his benevolent views.

The dwelling-place of Sterne is consecrated by its association with the above and many more traits of genius. He was presented with the curacy of Coxwold, in the year 1760, by Lord Falconbridge. It is situate in the North Riding of Yorkshire. In 1762 Sterne went to France, and two years after to Italy for the

recovery of his health. In the summer of 1766 he wrote his "Sentimental Journey;" and at the end of 1767 he came to London, to superintend its publication. In March, 1768, he died in Bond-street, at the age of 53.

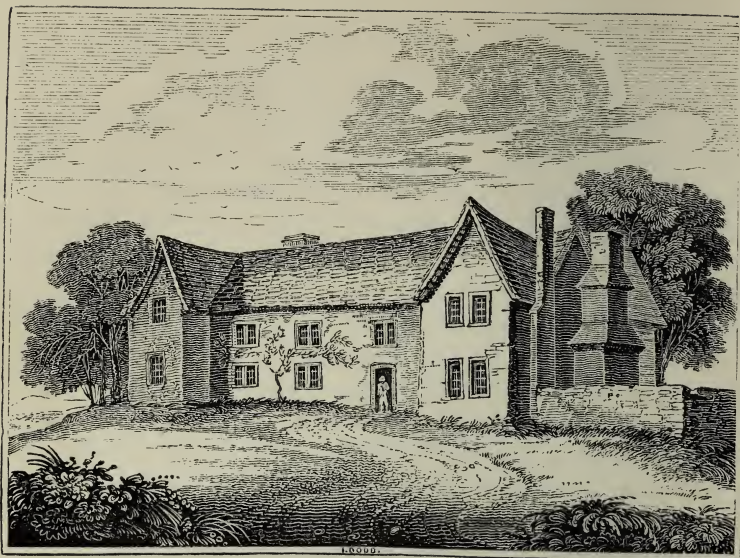
Many of Sterne's "Letters" are dated from Coxwold. The first we meet with is dated August 3, 1760, "to my witty widow, Mrs. F." to use his own words, "wrote with the careless irregularity of an easy heart." In this letter, he calls Coxwold "this Shandy castle of mine;" and says, "I have just finished one volume of Shandy." In a letter of the following year he says, "To-morrow morning (if Heaven permit) I begin the fifth volume of Shandy;" he does not, however, enjoy his solitude at Coxwold, "for, unless for the few sheep left me to take care of in this wilderness, I might as well, nay better, be at Mecca."

We must temper our opinion of Sterne's writings with lamenting their occasional indelicacies. He was, in many respects, a man of the world, and passed much of his time in the hey-day of gay life; but we believe him to have possessed great sincerity. In one of his Letters he says, "My *Sentimental Journey* will, I dare say, convince you that my feelings are from the heart, and that that heart is not of the worst of moulds. Praised be God for my sensibility! Though it has often made me wretched, yet I would not exchange it for all the pleasures the grossest sensualist ever felt."

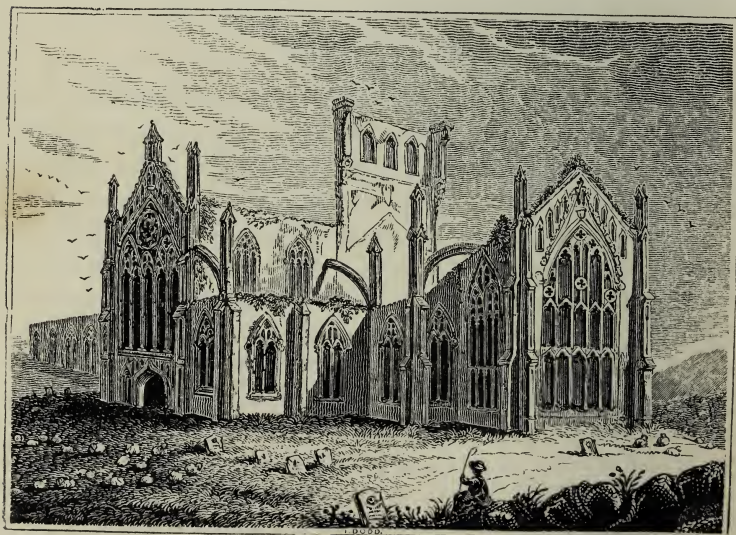
MELROSE ABBEY.

THESE venerable ruins stand upon the southern bank of the Tweed, in Roxburghshire. The domestic buildings of the monastery are entirely gone; but the remains of the church connected with it are described by Mr. Chambers as "the finest specimen of Gothic architecture and Gothic sculpture of which this country (Scotland) can boast. By singular good fortune, Melrose is also one of the most entire, as it is the most beautiful, of all the ecclesiastical ruins scattered throughout this reformed land. To say that it is beautiful, is to say nothing. It is exquisitely—splendidly lovely. It is an object of infinite grace and immeasurable charm; it is fine in its general aspect and in its minutest details; it is a study—a glory."

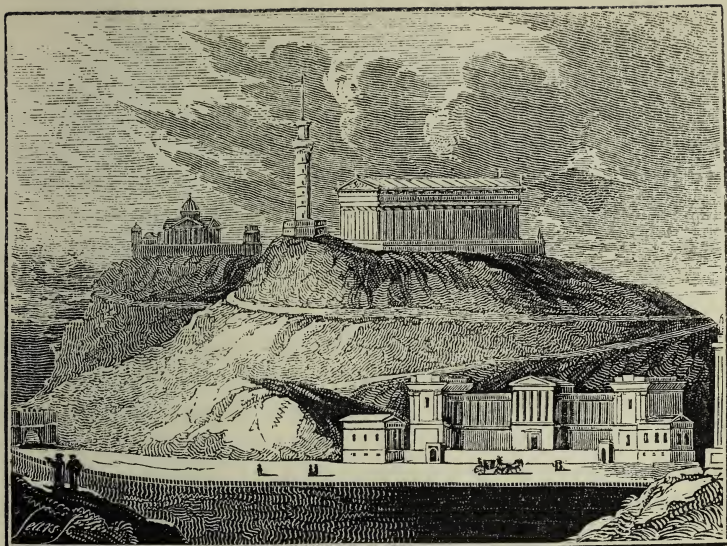
The monks of Melrose were caricatured for their sensuality at the Reformation. Their Abbey suffered in consequence; for the condemnator, out of the ruins, built *himself* a house, which may still be seen near the church. "The regality," says Mr. Chambers, "soon after passed into the hands of Lord Binning, an eminent lawyer, ancestor to the Earl of Haddington; and about a century ago, the whole became the property of the Buccleuch family."



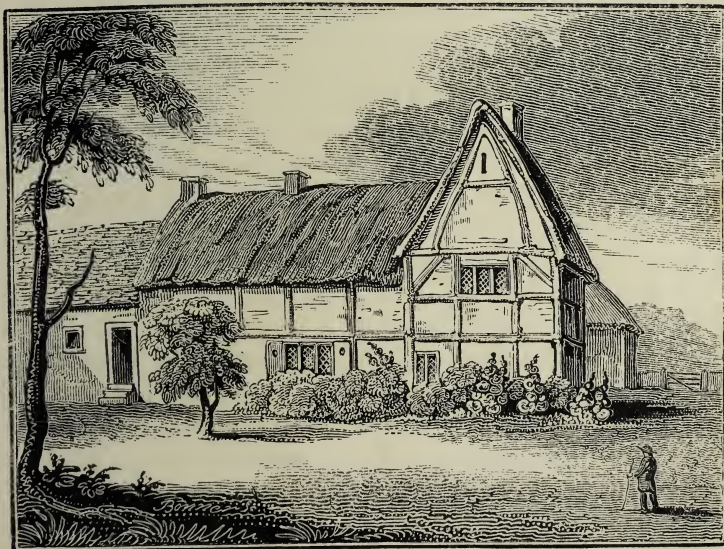
BIRTH-PLACE OF STERNE.



MELROSE ABBEY.



CARLTON HILL, EDINBURGH.



BIRTH-PLACE OF LATIMER.

CALTON HILL, EDINBURGH.

PERHAPS there is no town in the world possessed, at the same time, of so many natural and artificial advantages as Edinburgh. Placed in a tract of land at once fertile and romantic, its inhabitants may, at a moderate expense, regale their finer feelings with the beauties of nature, and gratify their grosser appetites with the pleasures of the table. The sea, at a distance so short as to place within reach all the profits and luxuries that commerce bestows, which are imported into the spacious and commodious docks of Leith, is yet removed far enough to keep out of the way the dirt and low population which a seaport town never fails to be connected with.

The pencil alone, and not the pen, are calculated to give the reader any adequate idea of the extensive, novel, and unparalleled prospect from the Calton Hill. No single picture can do justice to it; a panorama alone can at one view exhibit the ancient churches and buildings, with the curious lofty houses; and, on the other hand, the open, airy, and regular streets of the New Town; the harbour, shipping, and Firth of Forth, forming a striking contrast to the rugged rocks of Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Craigs, and the Pentland Hills.

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF BISHOP LATIMER.

THE village of Thurstaston, which is celebrated as having given birth to the devout martyr, Hugh Latimer, is situated in the hundred of West Goscote, in the county of Leicester, about four miles from the county town. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a tower containing three bells. In this church is still preserved the font at which the reverend bishop was admitted a member of that church which he so eminently adorned. It is of a circular shape, on a hexagon base, with niches. The house said to be that in which Latimer was born, is in the style of the age, built of brick, with beams on the exterior; it is now inhabited by stockingers, and the adjoining part used as a blacksmith's shop.

Latimer was undoubtedly a man of merit, and possessed of learning, but not in the usual acceptation of the word, for he cultivated only useful learning, and lived rather what the world calls a good than a great man. He was endowed with candour, sincerity, and beneficence, and all those virtues which were fitted to render him useful and amiable in society. As a preacher he was eminent, but his sermons that are extant are not patterns of good composition. His manner of preaching was affecting, as he spoke from the heart, and made deep and lasting impressions upon his auditors.

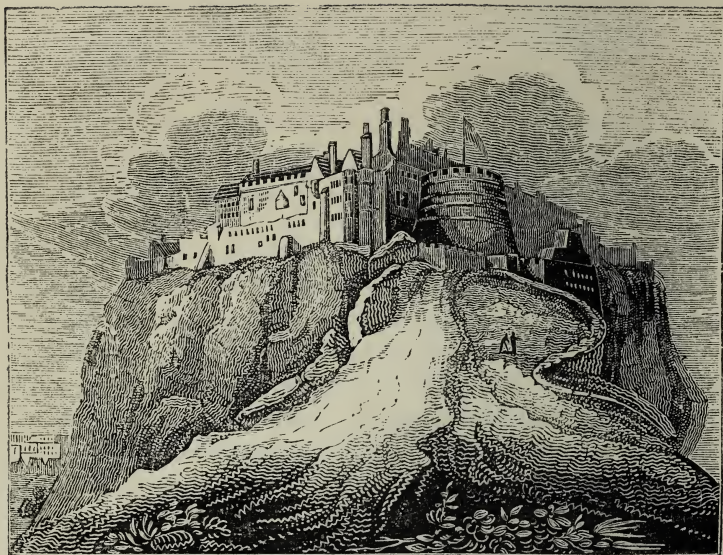
EDINBURGH CASTLE.

THIS castle itself has nothing very peculiar in its structure, and owes its strength much more to the discretion of the artist in selecting the situation, than to the form or proportion of the edifice. The style is Norman, and before the invention of cannon, the fortress might be considered impregnable, excepting to the east, where it joins the old town of Edinburgh. On account of the facility of approaching it on that side, the town was fortified, and some of the gates are still preserved.

The domestic history of this castle is extremely short. James the Sixth, the son of the unfortunate Mary, was brought into the world in a very small apartment, which is shewn to the traveller. Under the floor of one of the passages were buried the bodies of William, Earl of Douglas, and his brother. Nothing is more shocking to the feelings of humanity than the frequent violation of the sacred laws of hospitality which occur in the history of Scotland, to a later period than in the annals of any other country of Europe. On the faith of a royal promise, these youths were induced to enter the castle; while they were partaking of a banquet, the guards suddenly appeared, and in the presence of the prince, were seized and hurried to the block.

 MONKEY ISLAND.

THIS picturesque spot is situate in the middle of the river Thames, near Cliefden, Bucks, and about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Bray. It was purchased and decorated for the enjoyment of fishing parties by the third Duke of Marlborough. Upon its fine sward he erected a small rustic building called Monkey Hall, from the embellishments of the interior being in part fancifully painted with a number of monkeys dressed in human apparel, and imitating human actions. Some are represented diverting themselves with fishing, others with hunting, &c. One is drawn gravely sitting in a boat, smoking, while a female "waterman" is labouring at the oar, rowing him across a river. The ceiling and cornices are ornamented with aquatic plants and flowers. In another building, raised at the expense of the Duke, on this Island, and named the Temple, is an elegant saloon, painted with green and gold, and enriched with figures in stucco-work superbly gilt, representing mermaids, sea-lions, fish, shells, and other objects. The place altogether might be called *Marlborough's Folly*.



EDINBURGH CASTLE.



MONKEY ISLAND.



BIRTH-PLACE OF TASSO.

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF TASSO.

THE birth-place of "the prince of Italian poets" is situate on the promontory of Sorrento, on the winding shores of the gulf of Naples. Here, at the age of seven years, he recited verses and orations of his own composition. He is represented in the engraving (in more advanced life), at his studies, whilst two girls are secretly listening to their recital, as he proceeds.

In person, Tasso is described by his biographers, as tall and well-proportioned, with a countenance pale through sickness and study. His forehead was square and high, his eyes of a deep blue, full, and piercing, and his countenance altogether noble and expressive.

Italy has been appropriately termed the *Elysium of Europe*. The Neapolitan villas are for the most part painted in fresco, and ornamented with statues copied from the antique. They are surrounded with gardens of small extent, but carefully decorated. Large aloes planted in vases formed from blocks of lava, grow on the pedestals of the portals; and everything reminds you of the ornamental taste of the ancients.

The eruptions of Vesuvius have as yet spared the eastern side of the bay of Naples, on which Sorrento is situated, and reserved a delicious rural retreat for its inhabitants. On the same shore are the stupendous colonnades of PÆSTUM, where strangers terminate their tour.

The illustration is a fascinating scene for the lovers of fervid poetry, where everything accords with the romantic genius

And eagle-spirit of a child of song,

whilst the broken and mouldering capitals, intermixed with the wild luxuriance of Nature,—the aerial groves of vines and trellis-work above,—shrubs clinging to the pillars—with the placid bay in the distance—make up a scene of extraordinary interest.

Lord Byron has deepened the melancholy fate of Tasso, in making the confinement of the Poet, in the Hospital of Ferrara, by the Duke of Este, on a charge of pretended madness—the subject of a beautiful lament.



LYONS.

LYONS.

THE CHURCH OF ST. NIZIER, ETC.

Nothing can exceed in beauty and variety of aspect, the scenery through which the tourist passes, in approaching this ancient city,—once the centre of the Roman conquest in the north. Green plains and sunny hills, clothed with purple vine,—towns, castles, and convents, stretching in the distance,—the village spires glittering through the stately trees,—villas, hamlets, and farms,—with the picturesque region of Mont d'Or,—its sloping hills, and its antique-looking dwellings, mark his progress from the French capital, through the more fertile and luxuriant districts, conducting him towards the land of the south. Approaching the town, the general view of Lyons and its cathedral, offers a scene of animation, which has no parallel in any other part of France. The immediate entrance into the city conveys no adequate idea, in the eye of the stranger, of the superior character of many of its edifices. The road into it, which has been formed by the passage of a river, resembles a quarry rather than a street. It continues through a street of houses six or seven stories high, and built against the solid rock. From this gloomy approach, the traveller beholds with singular advantage the numerous bridges of the place, and the opposite banks of the Soane. At length, as he reaches the prison, and the courts of justice, the continual gloom begins to disappear; and just beyond, he beholds the grand cathedral of St. John. But some of the finest parts of this extraordinary city lie beyond the bridge; and there the great square opens to view, beautifully embellished with trees, and wearing an antique, cloistered aspect. Here are situated the governor's residence, the post-office, and other official houses. The Place des Tauxaux, with the Hotel de Ville, rank next in importance. The Hotel Dieu, founded above 1,200 years ago, by Childebert, was considered one of the most admirable, as well as magnificent, hospitals in Europe. The churches of Lyons do not possess much interest—the cathedral, and that of the Chartreux, with St. Nizier, being the only ones worthy of notice. The latter, in particular, is remarkable for having been compared with, and even rivalling, the metropolitan church itself, as well as for its admirable gates, the workmanship of the ingenious Philibert Delorme.

During the Revolution, Lyons withstood a siege of two months, without fortifications, and a garrison, against an army of 100,000 men, and such were the horrors which it subsequently endured, that it was almost depopulated, and reduced to the utmost verge of wretchedness.

BIRTH-PLACE OF DRUMMOND, THE POET,

HAWTHORNDEN.

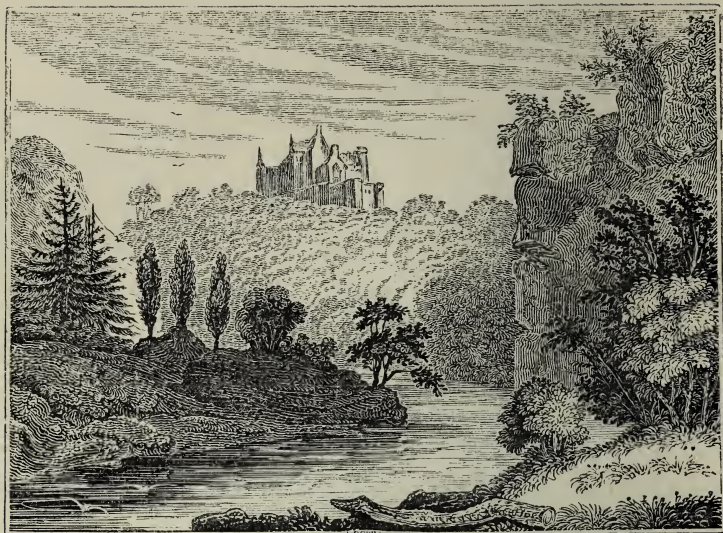
HAWTHORNDEN is situated amidst the lovely recesses of the picturesque glen of the Esk, in the county of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian, about seven miles south of "the Queen of the North." The ancient house rises from a precipitous rock overhanging the south bank of the river. Here was born, December 13, 1585, William Drummond, poet and historian; the friend of Shakspeare and Ben Jonson. Young Drummond was educated at Edinburgh, whence he went to London, and being intended for the legal profession, he was, at the age of twenty-one, sent by his father to study civil law at Bruges. After a residence of nearly four years abroad, he returned to Scotland (1609) and remained at Hawthornden. Soon after his return, his father died, and having thus come into the possession of an independent inheritance, he gave up all thoughts of the law, and resolved to enjoy dignified quiet on his own domain, and there cultivate the graces of poesy.

BIRTH-PLACE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR,

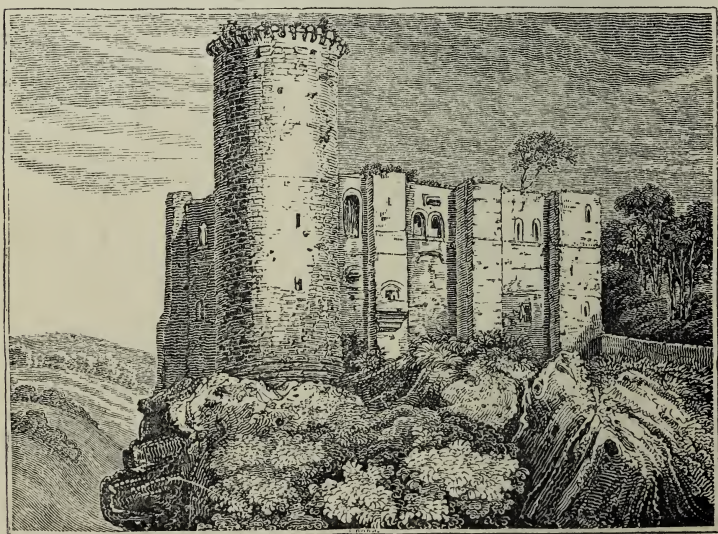
CASTLE AT FALAISE, NORMANDY.

FALAISE is a pretty, rural town, not far distant from Caen, in what was formerly called Lower Normandy, one of the richest portions of the north of France. The valley in which it lies is fertile and well wooded: the town itself, embowered within lofty elms, stretches along the top of a steep, rocky ridge, which rises abruptly from the vale below, presenting an extensive line of buildings, mixed with trees, flanked towards the east by the venerable remains of the Castle, in which William the Conqueror was born, and in which most of his childhood was passed.

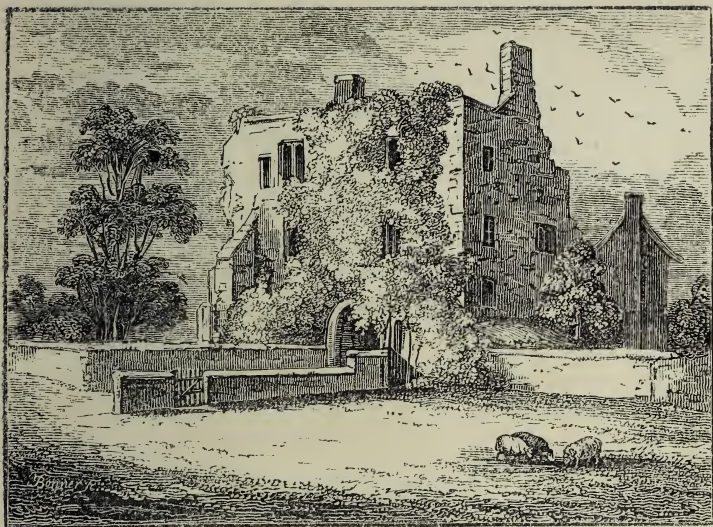
Altogether the Castle is a noble ruin. It possesses an impressive character of strength, which is much increased by the extraordinary freshness of the masonry. The fosses are planted with lofty trees, which shade and intermingle with the towers and ramparts, and group on every side with picturesque beauty. The outline of the Castle is egg-shaped; and the following are its dimensions, according to M. Langevin: length, 270 feet; mean width, 420: quantity of ground contained within the walls, two acres and a perch.



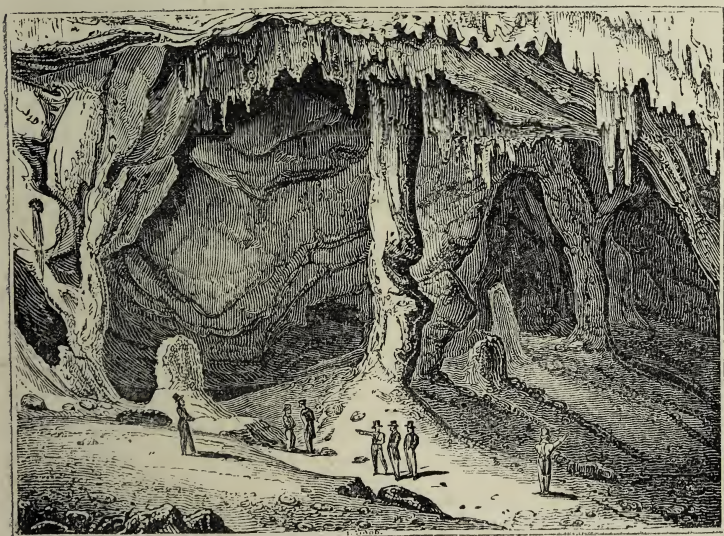
BIRTH-PLACE OF DRUMMOND, THE FORT.



BIRTH-PLACE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.



BIRTH-PLACE OF BAMPFYLDE MOORE CAREW.



ST. MICHAEL'S GROTTO, GIBRALTAR.

BIRTH-PLACE OF BAMPFYLDE MOORE CAREW.

THIS eccentric character was born at Bickleigh manor-house, near Tiverton, in Devonshire, in July, 1693. His father was many years rector of Bickleigh. Carew was sent to Tiverton school, where his hopeful acquaintance with "young gentlemen of the best rank and fortune" led to the chase of Colonel Nutcombe's fine deer with a collar about its neck: and the fear of being punished for their truant sport induced Carew and his companions to visit the Brick ale-house, where they joined a "society of gipsies." The characters and disguises of his subsequent vagrancy, and the achievements by which he raised himself to the dignity of "King of the Beggars," few readers of biography are unacquainted with; although the appetite for such adventures is happily less keen now than during the last century; and it would be as well, also, if the practice of relieving beggars in the streets was more discountenanced than it is.

ST. MICHAEL'S GROTTTO, GIBRALTAR.

THIS is one of the principal excavations of art with which Gibraltar abounds. Its entrance is 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is formed by a rapid slope of earth, which has fallen in at various periods: it leads to a spacious hall incrustated with spar, and apparently supported by a large stalactitical pillar. To this succeeds a long series of caves, of difficult access; the communicating passages of which are over precipices, which cannot be passed without the aid of ropes and scaling ladders. Several of these caves are 300 ft. beneath the upper one. In these cavernous recesses, stalactites may be seen in every stage of formation; from the flimsy, quilt-like cone, suspended from the roof, to the robust trunk of a pillar, three feet in diameter, which rises from the floor, and seems intended by nature to support the roof from which it originated.

The variety of form which this matter takes in its different situations and directions, renders this subterranean scenery strikingly grotesque, and, in some places, beautifully picturesque. The stalactites of the caves, when near the surface of the mountain, are of a brownish yellow colour; but, in descending towards the lower caves, they lose the darkness of their colour, which is, by degrees, shaded off to a pale yellow colour. Fragments are broken off, which, when polished, appear beautifully streaked and marbled,—Stalactitical caverns are common in limestone rocks.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

OF the beauty and variety with which these gardens are laid out it is impossible to convey any accurate idea. The avenues to the various buildings are planted with forest-trees—and each tree and plant has its name affixed on a tally. Every step we take presents a delightful change, and displays no ordinary skill on the part of those under whose superintendence the grounds have been laid out.

The visitor enters by a broad walk, beside which Parrots, Maccaws, and Cockatoos are uncaged on perches; so that we may almost say with Montgomery:—

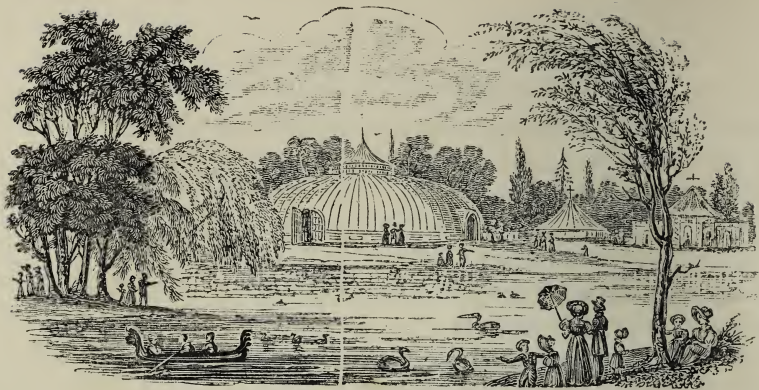
The blossoms swung like blossoms on the trees.

To the right is a semicircular glazed house, containing many beautiful foreign birds, and two Boas. The moving aviaries are too numerous to describe; in one of them, a fine pair of Great Crowned Pigeons from New Guinea, attract much attention; their front colour is a bright slate, as is that of their fine silky feathers. We next pass the circular Confectionary room, and reach the curvilinear glazed building of 300 feet in diameter. There are four entrances to this well-contrived building. Immediately within the wall, and all throughout the circle, is a channel of water containing gold and silver fish; from the margin of which plants are trained up within the glass. Next is a circular range of seats, then a broad walk, and in the centre of the building are placed the cages of carnivorous quadrupeds, as Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Hyænas, &c. The fronts of the cages are ornamented with painted rock-work.

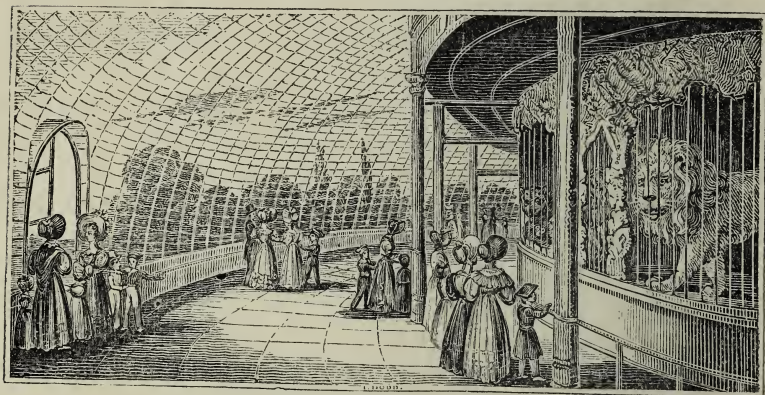
Next is an enclosure containing several fine Pelicans, and the solitary kennels of an Alpine and Cuban Dog; the Armadillo house, with a pair of eight-banded inmates: near the latter there is a sty or cage for Porcupines. At this extremity of the grounds, is the Deer paddock, with numerous specimens, among which the Axis or spotted varieties are very beautiful. We now reach a picturesque group of rock-work, the lower part of which is used for Beavers; the upper craigs were formerly occupied by Vultures and Eagles. The rock-work consists chiefly of granite, with a few masses of the rock of Gibraltar.

The lake, hermitage, and boathouse, are objects of no mean interest, as are also the long, or rather semicircular, glazed building for the Monkeys, and an adjoining house for large birds of prey: here we should notice a fine Ruppell Vulture, from Senegal, (named after Major Ruppell, the celebrated traveller in Africa,) a chanting Falcon from Brazil, and a white Hawk, from New Holland, the latter especially rare in this country.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.



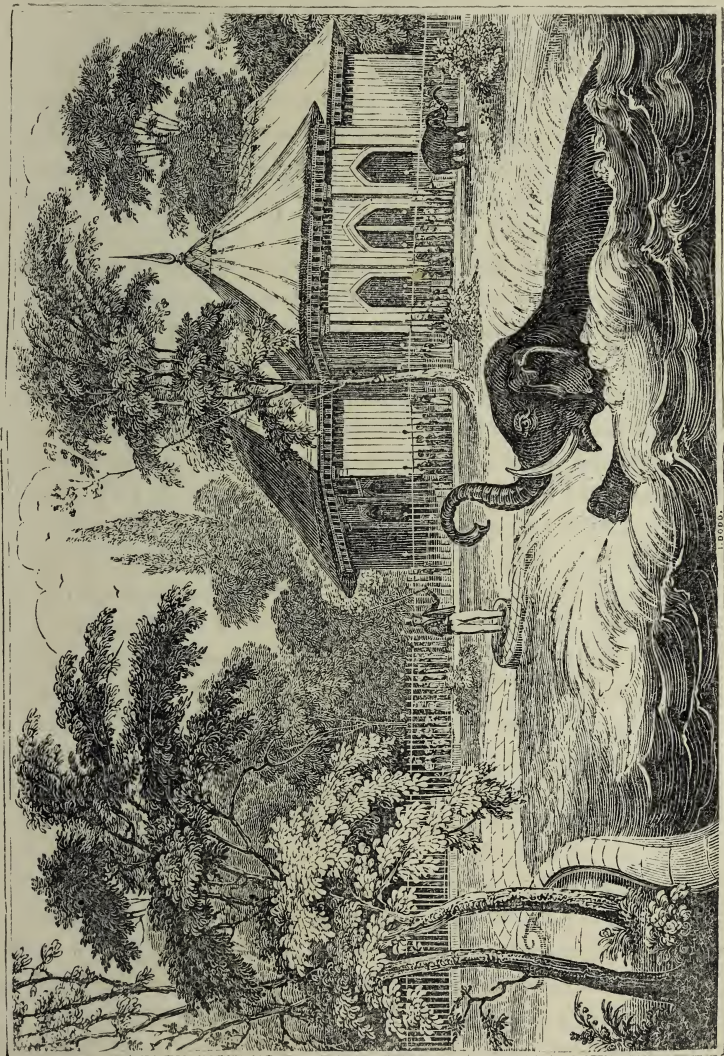
Circular Building for Lions, Tigers, &c.



Interior of Circular Building.



Rock-work for Beavers, &c.



ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK—The Elephant in his Bath.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE ELEPHANT IN HIS BATH.

THE Elephant Stable is at the extremity of the northern garden in the Regent's Park. It is of capacious dimensions, but is built in a style of inappropriate rusticity. Adjoining the stable is a small enclosure, which the Elephant may measure in two or three turns. Opposite is an enclosure of much greater extent so as to be almost worthy of the name of a little park or paddock. The fence is of iron, light but substantial. Within the area are a few lime-trees, the lower branches of which are thinned by the Elephant repeatedly twisting off their foliage with his trunk, as adroitly as a gardener would gather fruit. His main luxury is, however, in his bath, which is a large pool or tank of water, of depth nearly equal to his height. In hot weather he enjoys his ablutions here with great gusto, exhibiting the liveliest tokens of satisfaction and delight. His evolutions are extraordinary for a creature of such stupendous size. His keeper had at first some difficulty in inducing him to enter the pond, but he now willingly takes to the water, and thereby exhibits himself in a point of view in which we have not hitherto been accustomed to view an Elephant in this country. The fondness of Elephants for bathing is very remarkable. When in the water they often produce a singular noise with their trunks. Bishop Heber describes this habit as he witnessed it near Dacca:—"A sound struck my ear, as if from the water itself on which we were riding, the most solemn and singular I can conceive. It was long, loud, deep, and tremulous, somewhat between the bellowing of a bull and the blowing of a whale, or perhaps most like those roaring buoys which are placed at the mouths of some English harbours, in which the winds make a noise to warn ships of them. 'Oh,' said Abdallah, 'there are Elephants bathing: Dacca much place for Elephant.' I looked immediately, and saw about twenty of these fine animals, with their heads and trunks just appearing above the water. Their bellowing it was which I had heard, and which the water conveyed to us with a finer effect than if we had been on the shore." The Elephant can also eject from his trunk water and dust, and his own saliva, over every part of his body, to cool its heated surface; and he is said to grub up dust, and blow it over his back and sides, to keep off the flies.

To watch the habits of these stupendous animals free from unnecessary restriction or confinement, is a treat but rarely enjoyed in this country: but the opportunity may now be embraced by all who wish to avail themselves of it.

THE AZORES.

THE beautiful Azores, or Western Islands, form an archipelago in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean.

The climate of the Azores is delightful ; there being a spring-like softness in the air, and the thermometer ranging from 50 to 75 degrees throughout the year ; so that there is neither intense heat nor cold. Still, the climate can scarcely be considered regular, heavy showers of rain being frequent.

Volcanic eruptions have been frequent, the first and latest being at the island of St. Michael, viz. that of 1445, which formed the lake of the seven cities, and that of 1811, which threw up the island of Sabrina, and which has since disappeared. Earthquakes are not uncommon ; the islands most subject to them being Terceira, St. George, and Fayal, where long droughts, followed by heavy rains, are invariably the preceding symptoms.

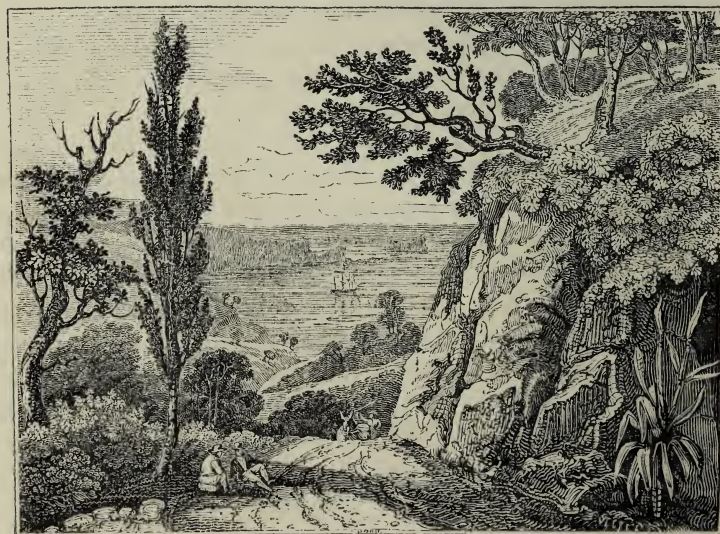
FAYAL was named from its abounding with the candleberry myrtle, which the Portuguese, supposing to be of the beech tribe, named *Faya*. This tree was first brought to England in the year 1777, and designated by its Portuguese cognomen, *Myrica Faya*, or Azorean Candleberry Myrtle. In the early history of Fayal, it is related that the squadrons of Raleigh and Essex made frequent descents on the island, destroying, on one occasion, the fortifications, carrying off the governor, and seizing on, or burning the whole of a Spanish homeward-bound fleet from Mexico. In more modern times, it has been a place of rendezvous for American privateers, during our wars with that country.

The discovery of St. MICHAEL'S originated in the following circumstance :— A prisoner in the island of St. Mary, having escaped to the mountains to evade punishment, during his fugitive sojourn observed, one fine evening, when the setting sun illumined the western horizon with his golden beams, the high, prominent peaks of this islands, rising like pyramids out of the sea. In the hopes of obtaining a pardon as his reward, he lost no time in communicating the event to Cabral ; and thus not only procured forgiveness for himself, but immediately awakened the spirit of research, so characteristic of that great navigator. Cabral forthwith equipped a vessel ; and after two or three days beating against light contrary winds, effected a landing on the 1th of May, 1444 ; which day being the Catholic festival of the apparition of the archangel Michael, he, in commemoration, gave to the island the appellation it bears.

THE AZORES.



FAYAL.



ST. MICHAEL'S.



RESIDENCE OF SOUTHEY, THE POET.



BRITISH GUIANA—A WAROW VILLAGE.

GRETA HALL.

THE RESIDENCE OF SOUTHEY, THE POET.

ON a gentle eminence near the river Greta, amidst the sublime and picturesque beauties of lake, wood, and mountain, the poet Southey fixed his unostentatious home for many years.

The eye of this romantic country is Derwent Water, or Keswick Lake, which occupies a beautiful valley, surrounded with mountain heights. Its shores and islands are clothed with luxuriant wood, and its northern extremity opens to a wide and fertile landscape; at which point, between the Lake and Skiddaw, the loftiest of the Cumberland Hills, lies the town of Keswick; thence the road to Cockermouth and the vale of Newlands crosses the Greta, by Keswick bridge. This bridge, by the way, was the subject of the first original picture, by the late Sir George Beaumont, Bart., which was exhibited at the Royal Academy by the express desire of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Greta Hall commands a much more extensive and varied *coup* than can be portrayed by the pencil. From the front is a delightful view of the Lake and its surrounding heights: here is the poet's library; here, to quote his own words, he possessed many gathered treasures of time; the harvest of many generations; and, added he, "when I go to the window, there is the Lake and the circle of the mountains, and the illimitable sky."

 BRITISH GUIANA,—A WAROW VILLAGE.

THE Warow villages are built in and with eta trees. They grow in clusters as thick as trees can grow: the Warow selects one of these groves and fells the trees about four feet from the surface; on their surface he lays a floor of the split trunks; the troolies are generally adjacent for the roof, but, if not, the eta leaf serves; lumps of clay are laid upon the floor, on which fires are made, which at night illuminate the tops of the adjacent trees, as if they were actually inhabited; but the habitation is an irregular hut, raised on a platform just above the level of the water, which, in these regions, is three feet above the earth for three-fourths of the year. According to Mr. Waterton, the Indians live in small hamlets, which consist of a few huts, never exceeding twelve in number. They are always in the forest, near a river or some creek. Their principal furniture is the hammock. It serves them both for chair and bed.

THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMS,

AT THE TABARD INN, SOUTHWARK.

THE Engraving represents the Canterbury Pilgrims, in the yard of the Tabard, now Talbot Inn, in the Borough, as they are made to assemble in the immortal Tales of Chaucer. It also conveys the marshalling of the characters, and the manner in which they pursued their progress, headed by the miller, as is described in the prologue. The name, Tabard, means an article of clothing; a jacket or sleeveless coat, as represented on the sign-post, worn in olden times by noblemen in war, but now by heralds, and is called their coat of arms in service. At the commencement of the 18th century, and down to the year 1832, the following inscription was on the sign-post over the gateway:—“*This is the Inn where Sir Jeffry Chaucer, and nine-and-twenty pilgrims lodged on the journey to Canterbury. Anno 1383.*” This inscription we may suppose to have been propagated by a succession of faithful transcripts from the very time. Whether the pilgrimage did take place or not, or whether it was a fiction of the author, has been left to conjecture; the internal evidence of the Tales seems to favour the supposition that Chaucer was the guest of Harry Bailey, mine host of the Tabard; the first recorded tapster and drawer of

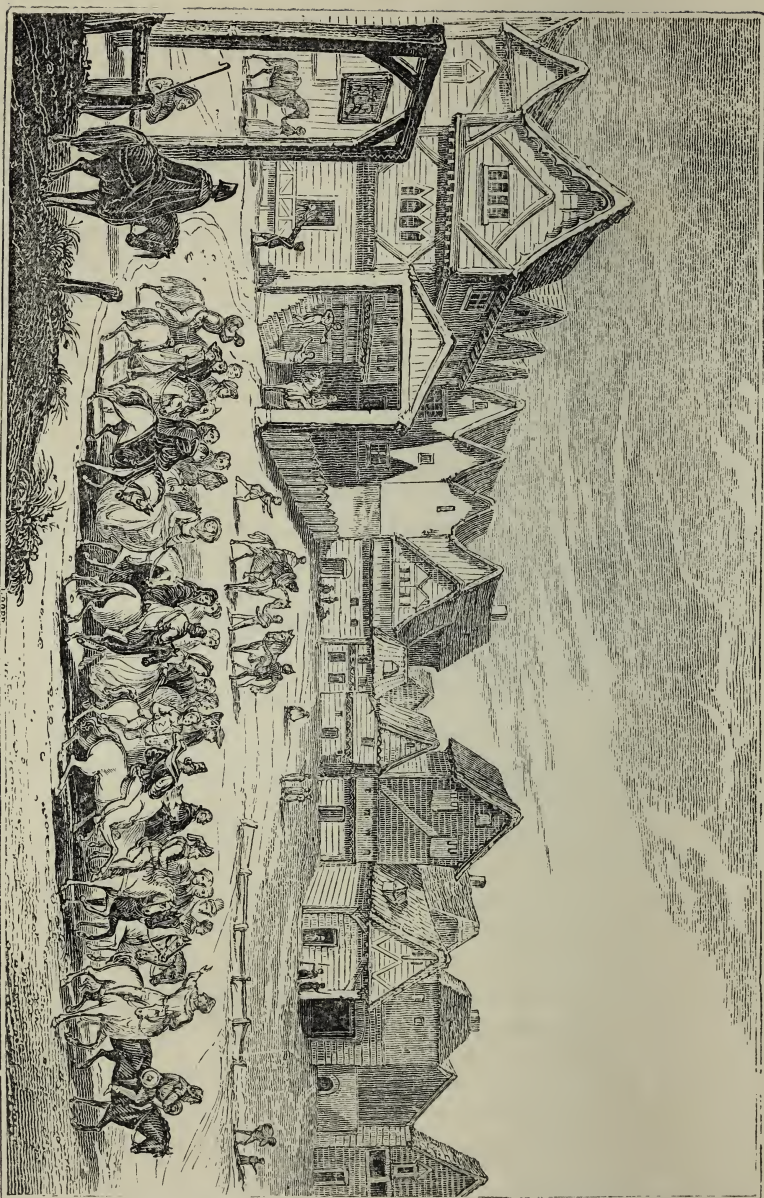
“The nappy strong ale of Southwerk,
Which sent many a gossip fra’ the kirk;”

whose address, mode of marshalling the pilgrims, authoritative deportment, and facetious disposition, rendered him so invaluable to the author, and who furnishes one of the richest of that “merrie train.”

In the prologue to his Tales, Chaucer informs us, that intending to pay a pilgrimage to Canterbury—

“Befell, that in that season on a day,
In Southwerk, at the Tabard as I lay;
Ready to wendin on my pilgrimage,
To Canterbury with devout courage;
At night were come into that hostelry,
Well nine and twenty in a company:
Of sundry folke by adventure y’ fall,
In fellowship and pilgrims were they all
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.”

There is a room, in which, tradition says, the pilgrims assembled; and a bed is shown at the house, which is called the pilgrim’s bed.



THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMS, AND THE TABARD INN, SOUTHWARK.

THE KEEPER'S ROYAL LODGE, VIRGINIA WATER.

THIS is a pretty building, though its battlemented coping is not of the most appropriate character. The sloping roof and ornamented gable would assort better with the rusticity in which the Lodge is embosomed: of the latter style, the Gate-keeper's Lodge, in Windsor Great Park, is a pleasing specimen.

Virginia Water is with propriety considered a portion of

The forest, Windsor! and the green retreats,
At once the Monarch's and the Muses' seats:

but, to borrow another line from Pope,

Not thus the land appear'd in ages past.

It was not, therefore, from such scenes as Virginia, that Pope drew his inspirations of Windsor Forest, which the world first enjoyed in 1713; but which the poet stored in the sun-light of his youth at Binfield:

Enough for me, that to the listening swains
First in these fields I sang the sylvan strains.

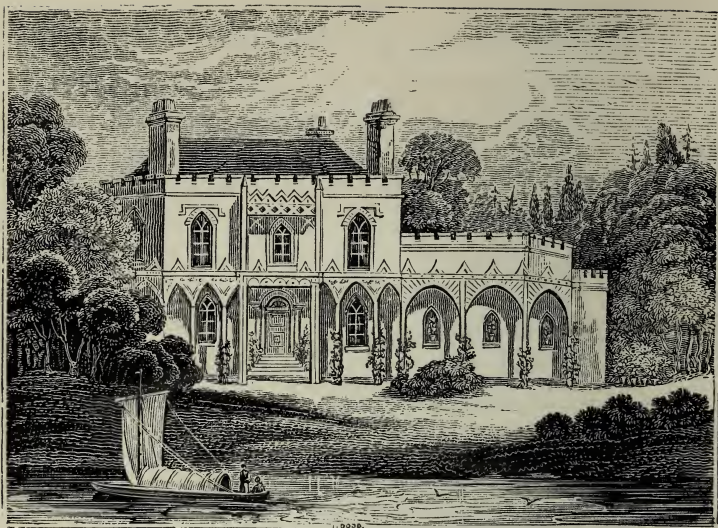
The groves of Virginia were then unthought of; for Paul Sandby, their ingenious artist, was born twenty years after the publication of Pope's poem.

Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again;
Not chaos-like together crush'd and bruis'd,
But as the world, harmoniously confus'd;
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, all agree.

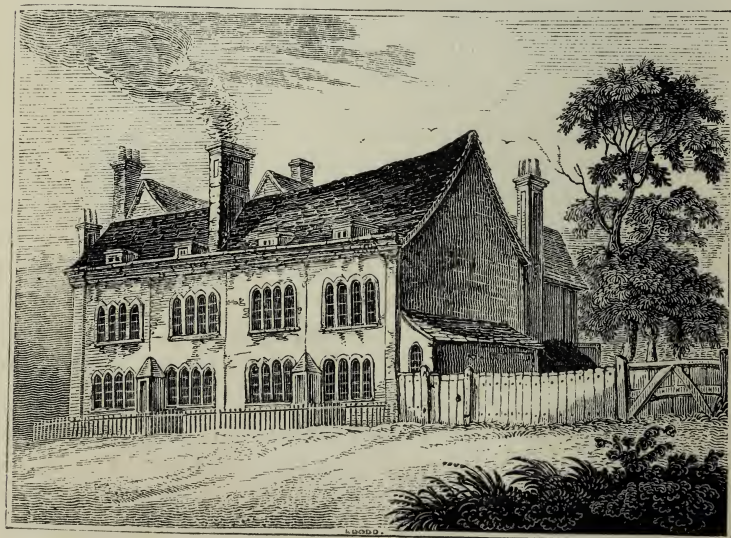
COTTAGE OF SHELLEY, THE POET.

IN West-street, Great Marlow, stands the unostentatious cottage, which was the last residence in England of Percy Bysshe Shelley.

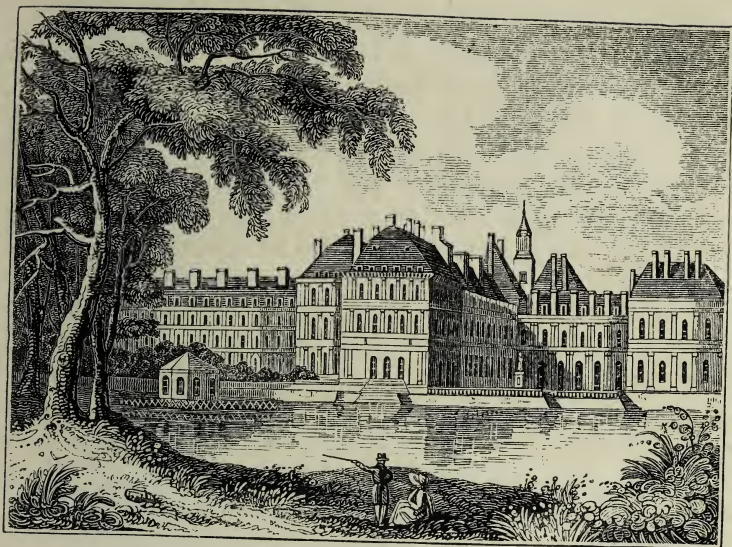
At Marlow, Shelley is said to have passed his days like a hermit. He rose early in the morning, walked and read before breakfast, took that meal sparingly, wrote and studied the greater part of the morning, walked and read again, dined on vegetables, (for he took neither meat nor wine,) conversed with his friends, to whom his house was ever open, again walked out, and usually finished with reading to his wife till ten o'clock, when he went to bed. This was his daily existence. His book was generally Plato or Homer, or one of the Greek tragedians, or the Bible—in which last he took a great, though peculiar, and often admiring interest.



THE KEEPER'S ROYAL LODGE, VIRGINIA WATER.



COTTAGE OF SHELLEY, THE PORT.



PALACE OF FONTAINEBLEAU.



ANGERS.

PALACE OF FONTAINBLEAU.

FONTAINBLEAU is a moderately-sized town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and about 36 English miles S.S.E. from Paris.

The palace of Fontainbleau is entered by a vast square. It is, in its external appearance, ugly, and irregular, having been erected at different periods. It consists of four distinct chateaux, each of which has a garden; and it contains no fewer than 900 apartments, most of which are superbly fitted up. It owes much of its splendour to Francis I., who sent for celebrated artists from Italy to embellish its walls.

Fontainbleau was a royal residence, as early as the twelfth century. It is, to this day, one of the most interesting show-houses in France. Here the *cicerone* points out the apartments of St. Louis. Philippe le Bel was born and died in this chateau. It was here that Christina, Queen of Sweden, caused her chamberlain, Count Monaldeschi, to be put to death, it is said, in her presence. The palace also figures in modern diplomatic history; for here the preliminaries of peace between France, England, Spain, and Portugal, were signed Nov. 5, 1762.

 ANGERS.

ANGERS is one of the most picturesque towns in France; and has been particularized by an early English writer as one of the most remarkable cities of the eleventh century. It is the capital of Anjou, or the department of the Maine and Loire, and is situate on the river Mayenne, a short distance from its confluence with the Loire. The city and its vicinity are fraught with interest, from their association with English history; for herein Shakspeare has laid the scene of Acts 2 and 3 of his soul-stirring play of *King John*. Before the walls of Angers, the archduke of Austria, Philip of France, and John of England, meet to decide the right of Arthur of Brittany, (John's nephew,) to Anjou. The result must be remembered by every reader of English history: how the wily Philip employs the young prince as the tool of his ambition, and how Arthur falls a prey to the cruelty of John. The intervening scenes are of fine dramatic effect; as the parley of the two sovereigns with the men of Angers, each glossing over his ambition with kingly solicitude and affection.

The history of Angers is, indeed, everywhere, fertile in tumults and bloodshed. It is the journal of all human iniquities; every page is marked with blood; the scourge of religious fanaticism is to be traced in every line, and holds out a hideous lesson to the people.

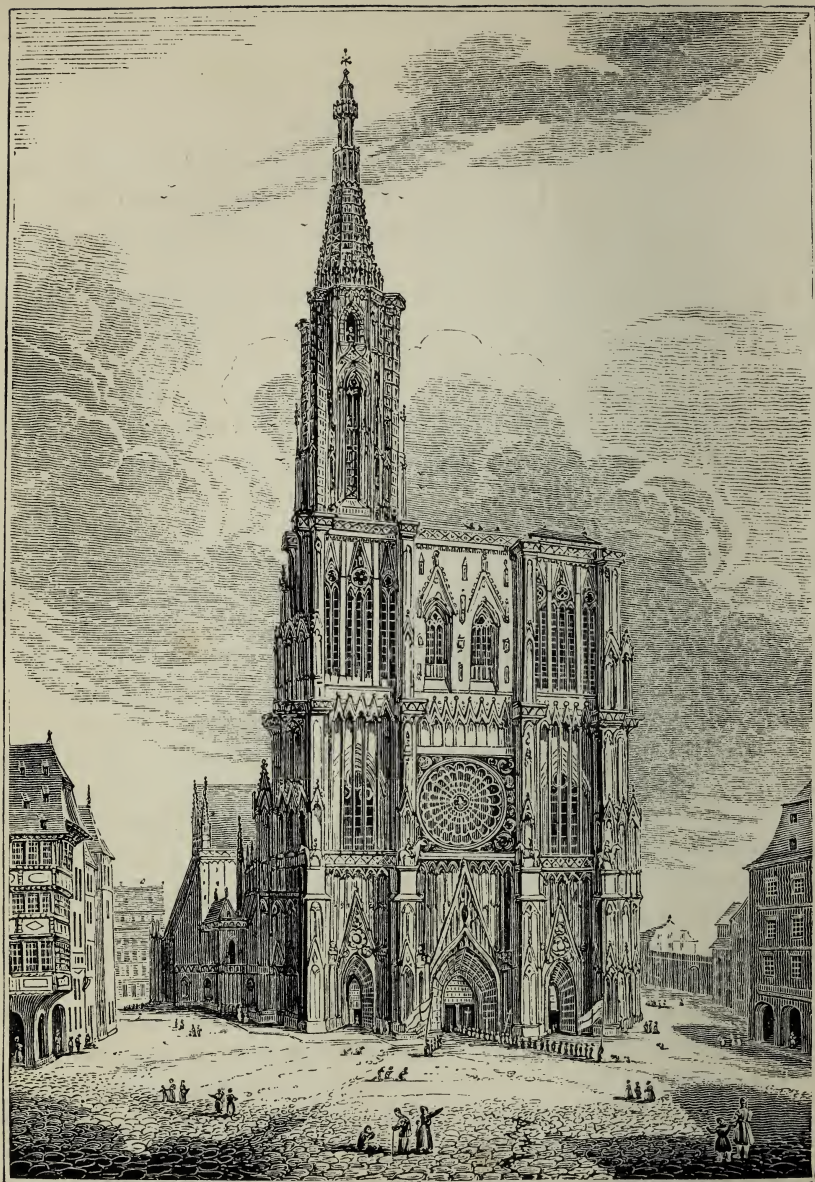
STRASBURG CATHEDRAL.

STRASBURG is the capital of that portion of the province of Alsace, which is known as the department of the Lower Rhine. It is now the frontier town of France, although a recent tourist, Mr. Inglis, describes it as "entirely German." The number of inhabitants is stated at 60,000

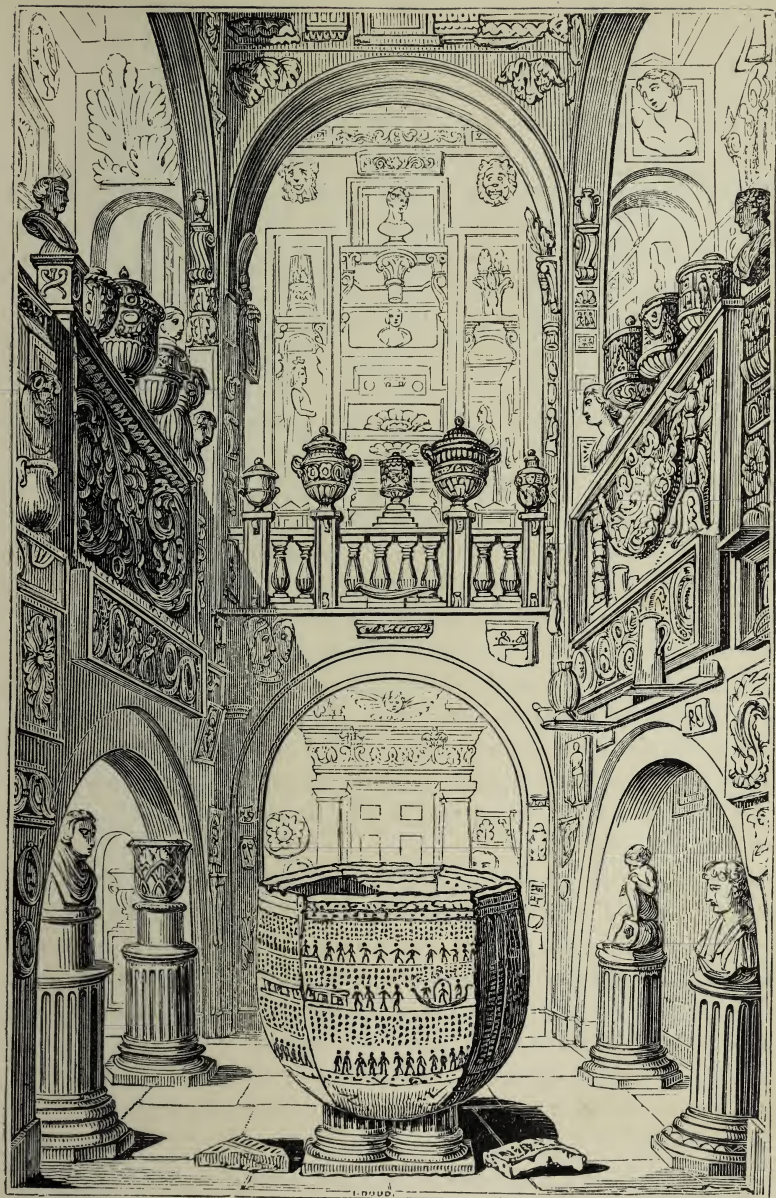
The town is irregularly built, and what travellers describe as old-fashioned and heavy-looking; but its Cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. The choir was built by Charlemagne, and escaped the mischief which happened to the church in the twelfth century. The nave was rebuilt in the same century; and the belfry and steeple were begun in 1229, but only finished within 200 years of that date. The clock is one of the most celebrated specimens of early clock-making.

There is a curious circumstance connected with this clock—it is of very complicated and delicate workmanship, and the artisan who contrived, and made it, becoming blind before he had terminated his labour, it became a question of some difficulty, and of much importance, how the work was to be completed: the public authorities engaged other mechanics, but they being ignorant of the design upon which the whole was meant to be constructed, were unable to proceed,—and the blind artisan anxious to reap all the honour himself—not willing that others might have the credit of finishing that which their genius could not have enabled them to begin, refused to communicate any information; but offered to complete the work, blind as he was: and this very wonderful, and ingenious piece of mechanism, now remains not only a monument of the genius of the maker, but a curious illustration of the power of habit, as well as of the acuteness communicated to one sense, by the deprivation of another.

Strasbourg Cathedral is not built in the form of a cross, having no transepts, and the breadth being the same throughout. The body of the church thus presents a grand appearance from the entrance; the nave and aisles are of immense width, bounded by large painted windows, and separated by handsome pillars, above the branching tops of which inner rows of windows rise towards the roof, also filled with painted glass; while, the choir having no intervening screen, the view unbroken in long perspective to the high altar and east window above it.



STRASBURG CATHEDRAL.



THE SOANEAN MUSEUM—SARCOPHAGUS ROOM.

THE SOANEAN MUSEUM.

THE SARCOPHAGUS ROOM.

THIS unique and interesting Museum is situated in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Its style of building, externally, is rather fanciful for strict architecture, and has been subjected to severe handling by men of taste. The internal arrangements and contents are too numerous and varied to be fully described—a mere enumeration of the principal will give some faint idea of the munificent bequest of Sir John Soane to the British nation.

The *Vestibule and Staircase* are coloured in the style of an Italian palace, or villa, the former being in imitation of porphyry, and the latter of *giallo antico*. At the entrance are two doors, of which the exterior one is studded with round-headed nails, and bronzed; and the interior one is of mahogany, and ornamented with several panes of painted glass.

The front apartment forms the *Library and Eating Room*, the southern division being appropriated to the former, and the northern to the latter destination. Singular as the plan of this double room is, in many respects, the effect it produces is both surprising and pleasing: the lines of division are improved by pendent arches; and the walls and ceiling are painted of a deep red colour, in imitation of the walls at Herculaneum and Pompeii.

The *Breakfast Room* is a small but beautiful apartment, with a flattened dome ceiling perforated by a lantern and four circles; with arched roof windows, north and south, above the ceiling. These throw a vertical light on the side walls, so as to show to advantage the architectural drawings that adorn them.

The MUSEUM is a truly unique apartment. Commencing from the west, we perceive a recess filled up with bookcases, and which may be denominated the *Pennant Library*, from its containing a rich and unrivalled copy of Pennant's "Account of London," illustrated with a number of original drawings and prints, and bound in six folio volumes. At this end of the *Museum* is also an assemblage of antique sculptured marble vases; indeed, the whole apartment is filled with a choice and valuable collection of architectural fragments, *bassi-relievi*, busts, statues, &c. It presents, at once, two stories, or floors; the basement being seen from a parapet surrounding an opening in the floor. This is termed THE SARCOPHAGUS ROOM, from its centre being occupied by the celebrated alabaster Sarcophagus. "Considered as a collection of architectural fragments and models," observes Mr. Britton, "this gallery is unrivalled in Great Britain; for here are accumulated the most valuable specimens of architectural details of almost every period."

THE ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON.

It is now more than half a century since George the Fourth, then Prince of Wales, purchased a villa on the north-western side of the Steine, and nearly in the centre of Brighton; which was transformed into a "Marine Pavilion," under the superintendence of Henry Holland, Esq., the architect of Carlton House. It consisted of a circular temple-like edifice, with a dome roof: attached to it were two wings, of two stories each, with verandas; the south wing having been the villa purchased by the Prince. The centre, as well as the building adjoining the north wing, was surrounded by an Ionic colonnade and entablature, supporting statues. Since the above period, however, the Pavilion has progressively undergone an entire change: the altered structure has given place to the buildings which now form the Royal Palace; and which were erected from the designs of John Nash, Esq. With the exception of the minarets, nearly the whole of the edifice is of brick, stuccoed.

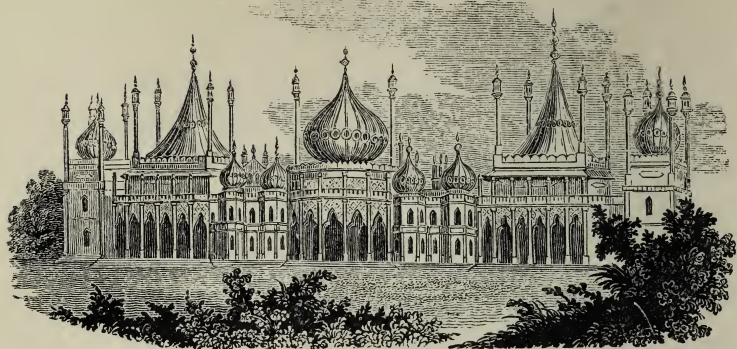
In its external architecture, the Pavilion *assumes* the characteristics of the Oriental style, and domes, and cones, and minarets, spring from its roofs to a considerable height. Its pretensions to Orientalism are, however, set aside by Mr. Daniell, a very competent authority, who observes that "if the architect aimed at an imitation of Oriental architecture, it is to be lamented that he trusted so implicitly to conjecture, for there is not a feature, great or small, which at all accords with the purity, grandeur, and magnificence, that characterise the genuine Oriental style."

The principal front of the Pavilion is to the east, but the main entrance is westward. The former, usually termed the garden front, faces the Steine. It consists, in effect, of three pavilions, connected by two ranges of buildings.

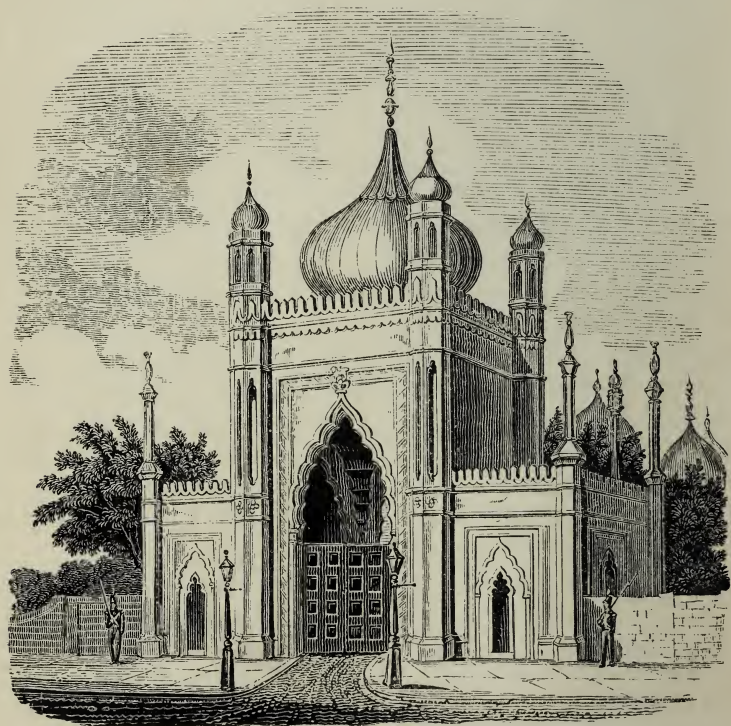
The opposite or western front of the Pavilion is nearly similar to the garden front; but has a centre projecting rather more, with a neat square portico, supported by pillars. This side contains the vestibule, hall, Chinese gallery, and various drawing, reading, breakfast, and other rooms.

The northern entrance is, comparatively, of faultless proportions. It is crowned with a dome in the style of the central one of the Pavilion, and rises from a tower having at each angle a substantial turret crowned with a smaller dome: the wings are finished with light fluted minarets. The form of the arch, with the lion and its regal crown at its point, is graceful and pleasing, and throughout the structure the embellishments are in a chaste style.

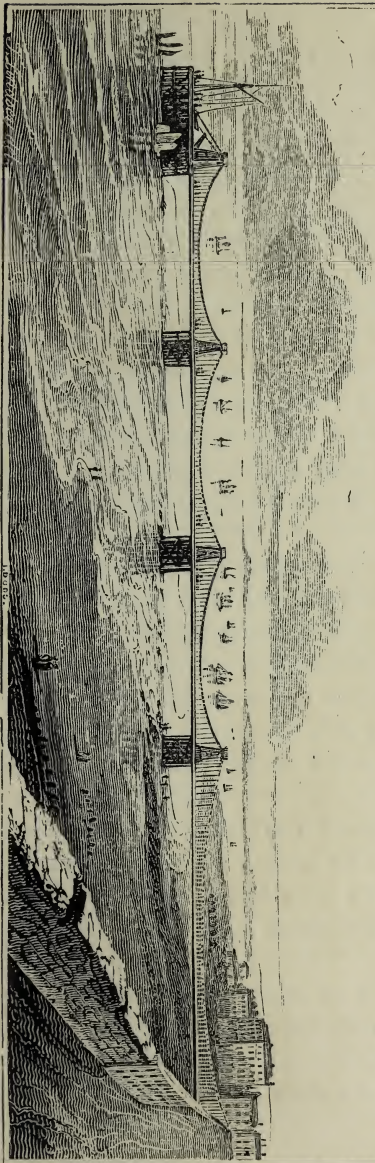
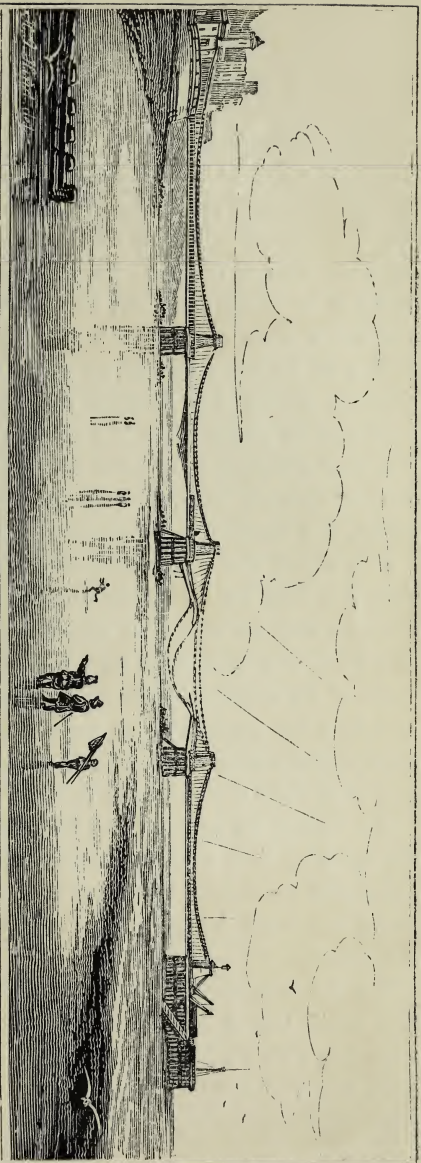
THE ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON.



GARDEN FRONT, EAST.



NORTH ENTRANCE.



BRIGHTON CHAIN PIER--Before and after the Storm in 1833.

THE BRIGHTON CHAIN PIER,

BEFORE AND AFTER THE STORM IN 1833.

THE length of the Pier is 1,130 feet, exactly six-sevenths of a quarter of a mile; its width 13 feet; and the total expense, including the Esplanade, £30,000. It was completed in October, 1823; and the security of its construction was as fully admitted by scientific persons, as the beauty of its appearance was admired by every class of visitors. Its stability was severely tested in the year subsequent to its completion; for, during a tremendous storm, on November 23, 1824, the waves often obscured the Pier from sight; they broke down the wooden railing at its head, washed up some of the planks, and occasionally raised the platform several feet between the towers; but, from its elasticity, it speedily recovered its proper place, and no part of the chains or piles was broken. The Pier also withstood many other shocks of wind and wave unharmed, till, on the 15th of October, 1833, or ten years from its completion, the beautiful fabric was struck, and received considerable injury.

It is stated, that about half-past seven o'clock on the above evening, a tremendous gale from the west came on, with heavy rain and vivid lightning. At this hour the Pier was struck, in all probability, by the lightning, and part of it fell. The wind blew with such fury, that the Pier-master, who resides within a few yards of the entrance to the Pier, did not hear the crash; but it was heard and seen by a few passengers on the adjoining cliff, who described the lightning to have played among the chains; they also stated that, at one moment, there was a blaze of light at a particular spot.

Mr. Busby, the eminent architect, expressed it as his decided conviction, that the lightning alone could be considered as the primary cause of the injury; and considered the opinion that some held of its being caused by the wind, to be a wrong one,—and he gave some very philosophical reasons for coming to such a conclusion.

The Pier was soon restored; for so useful an appendage as this elegant structure could but ill be spared from this embellished coast: its airy beauty well according with the tasteful display of architectural splendour on the adjoining cliffs, where everything impresses you at the same moment with ideas of luxurious and recreative enjoyment.

AN INDIAN JUNGLE.

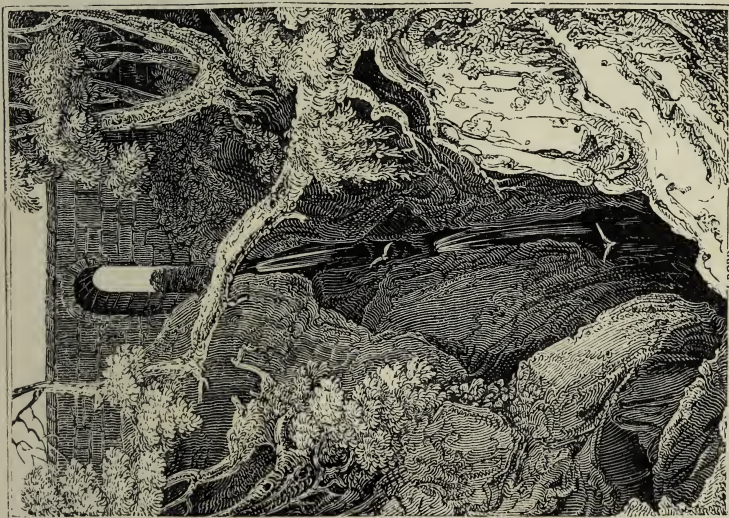
ALLIGATOR AND DEAD ELEPHANT.

"We had taken our guns," says Dr. Caunter, "and sauntered into the jungle, accompanied by several armed natives, in order to try if we could not furnish our table with some of the excellent wild fowl with which the woods and marshes abound. We had not proceeded far before we entered a large open space in the forest, in the centre of which was a large sheet of water of considerable extent, filled, as we could perceive, with alligators of enormous size. This lake, although penetrating far in the jungle, was rather narrow, but extremely deep. From its banks, on either side, a great number of large forest-trees, which were distinctly reflected in its dark and placid bosom, cast their broad shadows upon its waters; whilst the sun, darting his vivid rays through the close foliage that nearly intercepted them, threw here and there small masses of golden light, which gave a solemn but relieved interest to the natural gloom of the picture. Near the head of the lake was the carcase of a dead elephant, upon which a large alligator was making his meal, while others of less magnitude were eagerly awaiting his departure that they might succeed him, when he should have received his sufficiency, and likewise enjoy the luxury of a feast. Various beasts and birds of prey,—jackals, adjutants, vultures, kites, and reptiles of different kinds, were seen collecting from all quarters, waiting their turn to share in the casualty of a full banquet.

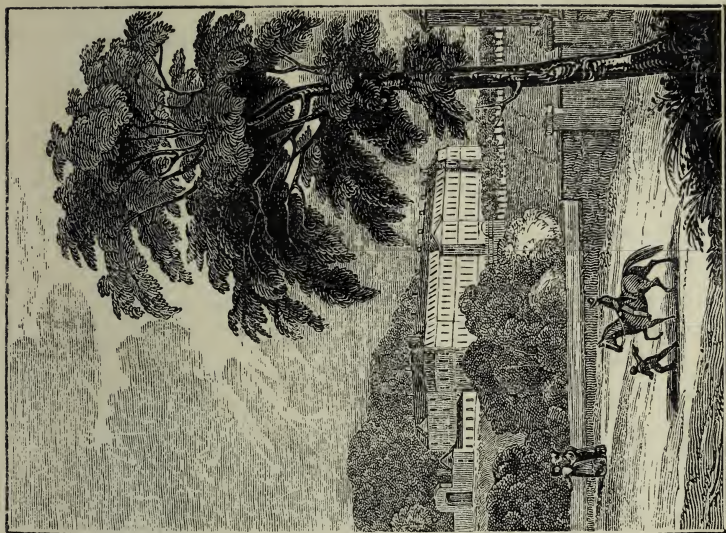
During the time that the large alligator was busy at his work of hungry devastation on the colossal body of the elephant, a native attendant was desired to advance and fire, in order that we might see what would be the effect of the explosion among the ravenous visitors to this gloomy valley. This he immediately did. The ball glanced from the alligator's body as if it had been cased in adamant, when a scene of confusion ensued which defies description. The whole valley seemed at once to start into life. The rush of the monster thus suddenly scared from its prey—the splashing of those which were floating on the surface of the lake in expectation of a speedy meal, as they plunged beneath its still waters—the yelling of the jackals, and the screaming of the vultures, made altogether such a din that we were glad to escape from the frightful uproar. We had the curiosity to revisit the spot after our day's sport, on our return to our tent, when we found the large body of the elephant entirely consumed, with nothing but the skeleton remaining.



AN INDIAN JUNGLE—ALLIGATOR AND DEAD ELEPHANT.



LYDFORD BRIDGE.



SEVRES PORCELAIN MANUFACTORY.

SEVRES PORCELAIN MANUFACTORY, PARIS.

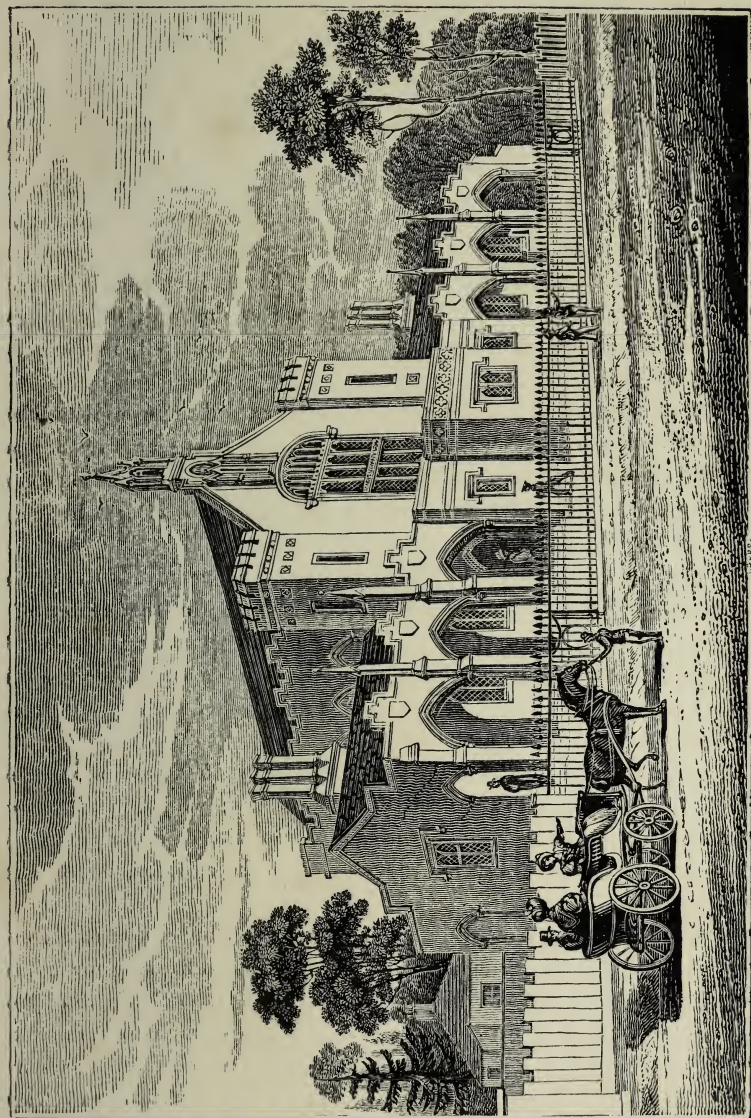
THE first establishment for the manufacture of porcelain, according to the principles laid down by Reaumur, was formed in the Castle of Vincennes, by its governor, the Marquis de Faloy, in 1738; of whom it was purchased by the farmers-general, and by them transferred to Sèvres, a small village two leagues to the west of Paris.

In 1759, Louis XV., at the solicitation of Madame de Pompadour, purchased the manufactory, and, since that period, it has formed part of the domains of the French crown. It is a handsome building, and contains a museum of a complete collection of foreign china, and the materials used in its fabrication; a collection of the china, earthenware, and pottery of France, and the earth of which they are composed; and an assemblage of models of all the ornamental vases, services, figures, statues, &c., that have been made in the manufactory since its first establishment. Altogether this manufactory is the finest of its kind in Europe; and its processes exhibit the union of the fine and useful arts in the most advantageous position.

 LYDFORD BRIDGE.

LYDFORD is situated about seven miles north of Tavistock. It is in the words of its topographers, a poor decayed village, consisting of rude cottages. It was formerly a place of importance; for in Domesday Book, it is rated in the same manner, and at the same time with London.

The Bridge bears great analogy, in situation and character, to the celebrated Devil's Bridge in Wales. It consists of one rude arch, thrown across a narrow, rocky chasm, which sinks nearly eighty feet from the level of the road. At the bottom of this channel the small river Lyd is heard rattling through its contracted course. The singularity of the scene is not perceived in merely passing over the bridge; to appreciate its character, and comprehend its awfully impressive effect, it is necessary to see the bridge, the chasm, and the roaring water, from different projecting crags which impend over the river. At a little distance below the bridge, the fissure gradually spreads its rocky jaws; the bottom opens; and, instead of the dark precipices which have hitherto overhung and obscured the struggling river, it now emerges into day, and rolls its murmuring current through a winding valley, confined within magnificent banks, darkened with woods, which swell into bold promontories, or fall back into sweeping recesses, till they are lost to the eye in distance.



STOCKWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

STOCKWELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

AMONG the beneficial consequences which resulted from the founding of the London University and King's College, is the establishment of various smaller schools for junior classes, in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. These schools are aids to the prime object of the University and College, which bring the means of education for the youth of London within reach of their homes, and combine the advantages which the best qualified teachers can give to a public school, with residence under the parental roof. The smaller schools referred to are, like the larger, proprietary; and of these one of the most interesting as a building, as one best fitted to its purpose, is that at Stockwell, in Park Road, Clapham Road.

The building consists of a centre and two wings, extending in front to a length of 94 feet. The lower range in front contains an open arcade or corridor; and a vestibule or ante-room to the school-room, which latter is within the lofty central part. This school-room is 50 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 24 feet high in the centre, and is capable of accommodating 100 boys.

The style of the composition is pointed, or what is commonly, but improperly, termed Gothic. The handsome window, which decorates the center of the elevation externally, lights the school-room within; whilst smaller, lateral windows serve to ventilate it, and aid in diffusing the light more equally. The ceiling corresponds in style with the general design, as the view of the interior indicates, and the fittings are in appropriate taste.

The right-hand wing contains a class-room, 21 ft. by 15 ft., and a small room beyond it, for the use of the head-master, or for a library; whilst, in the left wing, there is a class-room, similar to the former, fitted up with cases for philosophical apparatus, &c.; and beyond it again, opening upon the corridor, is the porter's lodge.

Reverting to the exterior, it will be perceived, that the upper part of the centre is somewhat similar to the front of Westminster Hall, with flanking towers, and a pinnacled turret, rising out of the apex of the gable. It is considered by some critics, that the details of this turret are hardly rich enough to surmount the tabernacle between it and the great window; that the enriched tabernacle might have been spared, and its decorations applied to the former with some advantage to the whole. The rest of the exterior is quite collegiate in its character, and in the more prominent parts is faced with Bath stone, in which the decorations too, are worked.

BOLSOVER CASTLE.

BOLSOVER is a populous village on the eastern verge of Derbyshire upon the adjacent county of Nottingham; and but a short distance from the town of Chesterfield. The Castle occupies the plain of a rocky hill that rises abruptly from the meadows. The building is of great extent, and, from its elevated situation, it is a landmark for the surrounding country.

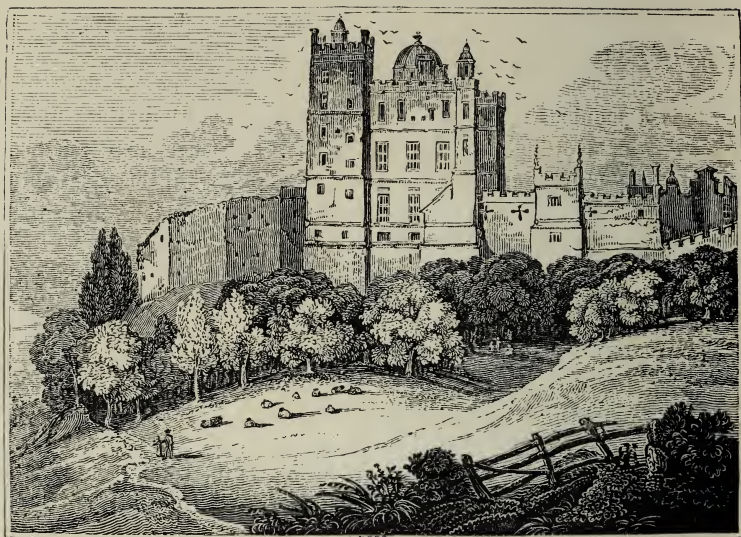
Bolsover has been the site of a castle from the Norman Conquest to the present time; but, of the first fabric of this description not a single vestige now remains.

The present castle was built at different periods. The north-east end, which was erected by Sir Charles Cavendish, about the year 1613, is the oldest. The interior of this portion is uncomfortably arranged. The rooms are small, and the walls are wainscoted, and fancifully inlaid and painted. The ceilings of the best apartments are carved and gilt, and nearly the whole of the floors are coated with plaster. There is a small hall, the roof of which is supported by pillars; and a star-chamber, richly carved and gilt.

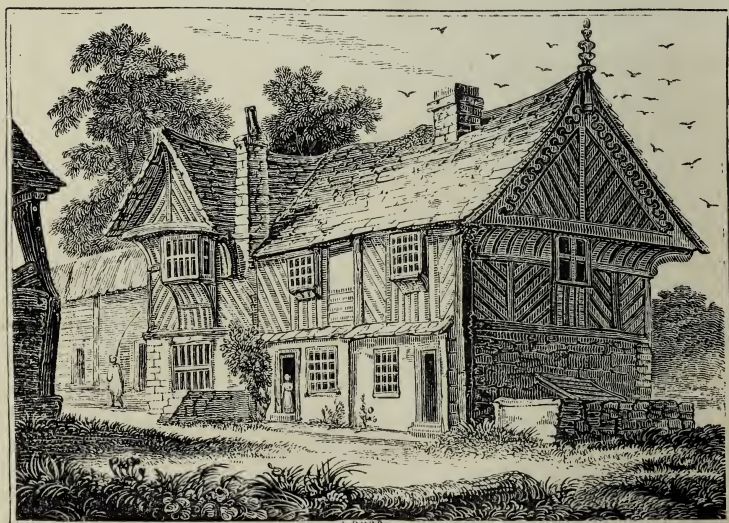
OLD HALL, IN DERBYSHIRE.

THIS picturesque specimen of olden architecture stands upon the Norton Lees estate, on the northern verge of Derbyshire upon the adjacent county of York, about a mile from Sheffield, and eight miles north of Chesterfield. The estate, in the reign of Henry VII., was the property of the family of the Blythes of Norton, two of whom arrived at great honours in the church; one of them, John, being the Bishop of Salisbury, and the other, Geoffrey, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

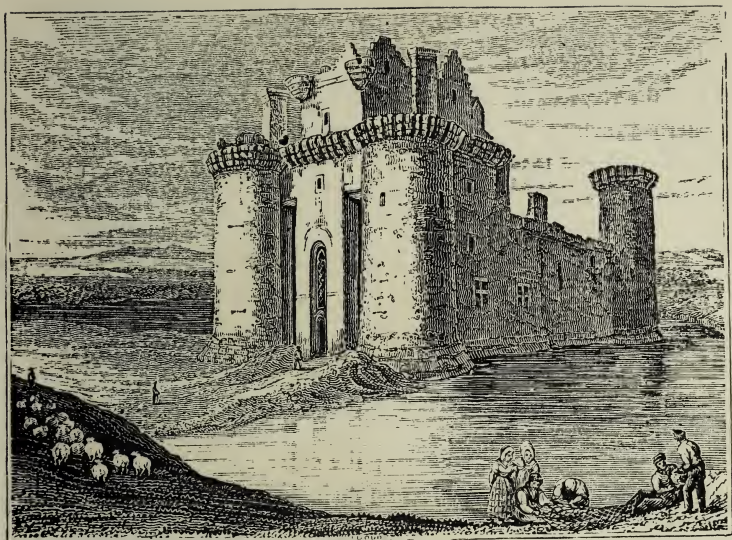
The house at Norton Lees has been supposed by some persons to be as old as the reign of Richard II.; but Mr. Rhodes observes, "that it was erected many years after this period can hardly be doubted." Certain features of resemblance assist its appearance of antiquity, as the wooden framework, which is observable in the oldest specimens of house-building in this country. According to Strutt, the Saxons usually built their houses of clay, kept together by wooden frames; shortly after the Norman Conquest plaster was intermixed with timber, and subsequently the basement story was made of stone. The upper apartments were so constructed as to project over the lower, and considerable ornament both in carved wood and plaster was introduced about the doors and windows and roof of the building.



BOLSOVER CASTLE.



OLD HALL, IN DERBYSHIRE.



CARRLAVEROC CASTLE.



AILSA CRAIG.

CAERLAVEROC CASTLE.

THIS picturesque Castle is situated on a level plain on the east side of the debouche of the river Nith, about eight miles from Dumfries, the capital of the south-western Province of Scotland. It is considered the finest specimen of castellated architecture to be found in that country; and though in ruins, it is, in parts, wonderfully entire. Mr. Macdiarmid tells us "that it formed the favourite residence of the lords of the marches, and the key to the whole vale of the Nith, excepting when the enemy, at the risk of rousing the warders of meaner towers, deviated far from the beaten tract, and swept round the base of the Tinwald Hills, where a forest covered the sunniest slopes in the district (now waving to their tops with the staff of life), and the whole antlered tribe cropped the sward around oaks that during a century or more had tempered the summer's heat and the winter's cold."

The form of Caerlaveroc is triangular; the outer court is massive; the inner court rising to three stories of 120 feet on each side, containing a suite of apartments, sculptured by no unskilful hand, where warrior wassailers lingered of yore, and the highest of the land heard the trumpet sounded in war, and the dulcimer in peace; behind stood the great banqueting-hall, flanked by two superb towers, extending 90 feet along the base of the triangle.

 AILSA CRAIG.

AILSA is one of the most stupendous and picturesque of the Western Islands of Scotland. It rises, "sheer out of the sea," fifteen miles from the shore of Ayrshire, though viewed from that coast, it appears to be quite at hand; and, so tall and massive is Ailsa, and such is the effect produced by the levelness of the sea between, that the sight of it, even at the distance of fifteen miles, oppresses the imagination. Situated in the Firth of Clyde, it stands foremost among the various objects which cause the scenery of that river to rank among the most attractive tracts in Scotland; and its picturesque beauties are not surpassed, and rarely equalled, among the remote Scottish isles.

The Solan goose builds in the rocky precipices, and among the fractured columns of Ailsa. The taking of young birds in such situations is attended with great danger. The persons employed in it are let down by a rope from the top of the precipices, and they hang perilously suspended at very great heights, until they have beaten down all the birds within their reach; being raised or lowered, as requires, until they have completed thier devastating labour.

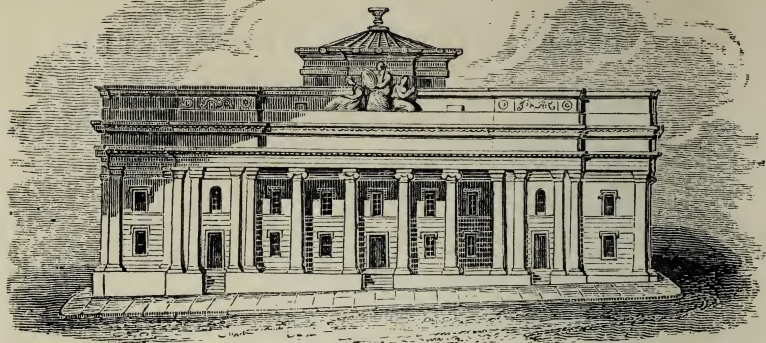
PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF MANCHESTER.

TOWN HALL—INFIRMARY—ROYAL INSTITUTION.

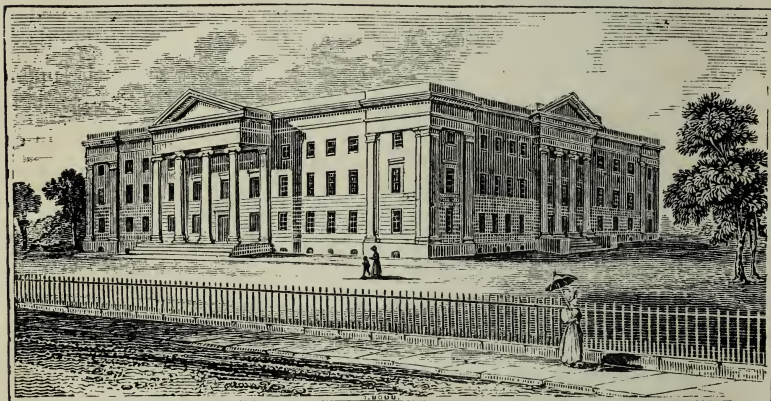
THE TOWN HALL is a noble and elegant edifice. The principal entrance is by a magnificent colonnade, with a rich entablature, in front of which are sculptured representations of the town of Manchester, and emblems of trade and commerce. In the wings are niches for statues of Solon and Alfred; in the medallions of the attic are busts in alto relievo of Pythagoras, Lyncurgus, Hale, and Locke. The building contains various apartments for conducting the public business of the town: on the principal floor is a splendid room, 132 feet long, 43 ft. 8 in. wide, and $51\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height to the centre of the principal dome. The room is divided into three parts by two ranges of eight elegant Ionic pillars, so disposed that each may form a separate apartment; the central part being lighted by a superb dome, supported on sixteen dwarf columns of scagliola marble, corresponding with the exterior design of the tower.

THE INFIRMARY was established in 1752, by Joseph Bancroft, Esq., in conjunction with Charles White, Esq., M.D.; and in 1755, a building for the purpose was erected by subscription. It has been liberally supported, and since it was first opened for the reception of patients, has afforded medical relief to more than half a million of the labouring class. The buildings, which have been progressively enlarged, and to which other establishments have been attached, contain 180 beds for the accommodation of in-patients, with apartments for the officers and attendants, and a surgery, library of medical books, committee-rooms, and other offices; also a complete set of baths for the use of the patients. The grounds are tastefully laid out in gravel walks, lawns, and parterres, and form a public promenade, to which a fine pool in front of the buildings adds considerable beauty.

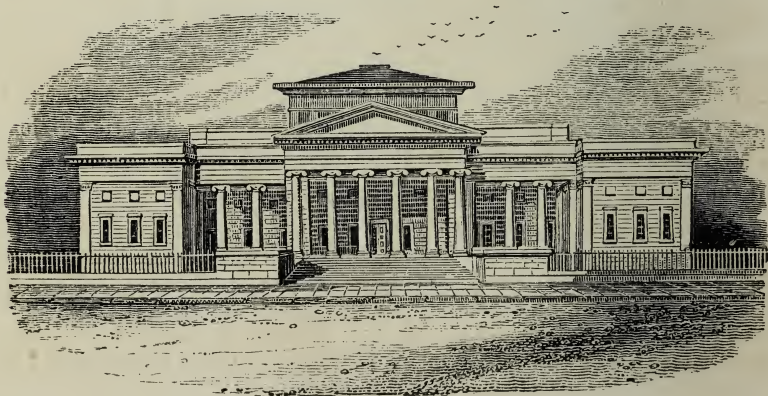
THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, embracing a variety of objects connected with the pursuits of literature and science, and the cultivation of the fine arts, originated with a few public-spirited individuals, in the year 1823, and was soon honoured with the public, and, finally, with royal patronage. The building, which was erected from a design by Mr. Barry, is of a durable and richly-coloured stone, from the vicinity of Colne, forms a splendid addition to the architectural ornaments of the town. It is in the Grecian style. The principal elevation, towards Mosley-street, has a noble portico of six lofty columns of the Ionic order, supporting a rich entablature and pediment in the centre, on each side of which are columns and pilasters connecting it with the wings.



TOWN HALL.



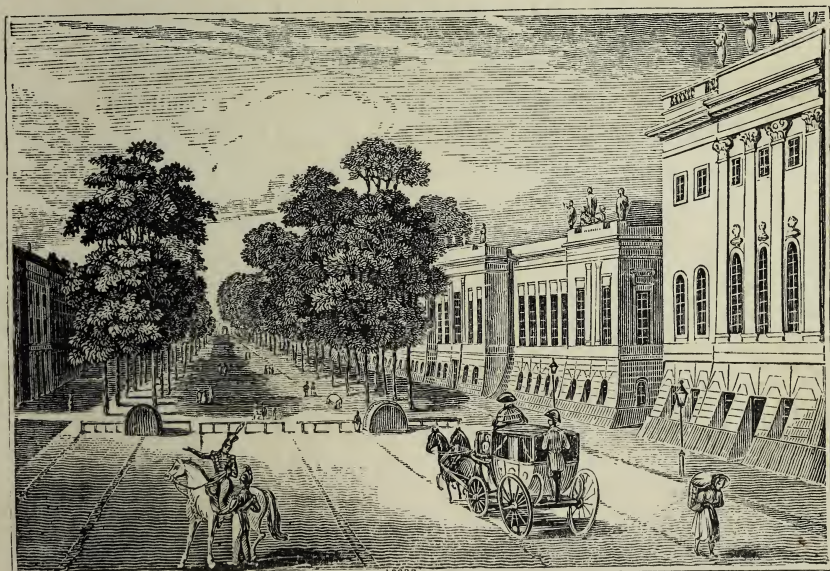
INFIRMARY.



ROYAL INSTITUTION.



THE GREAT TEMPLE AT ESNE.



PUBLIC WALKS, BERLIN.

THE GREAT TEMPLE OF ESNE.

ESNE, or Esneh, or Asnah, (called by the Egyptians *Sué* or *Sua*,) is an important city of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, about twenty-seven miles south of the ruins of Thebes. It was known to the Greeks and Romans by the name of Latopolis, among the ruins of which stands the temple—a stupendous specimen of Egyptian architecture, which has, perhaps, obtained from travellers less notice than it deserves, and must unquestionably have belonged to one of the most elegant structures in Egypt.

The length of the prona o (or portico,) is one hundred and twenty-four feet, its depth sixty-seven. It has an elegantly painted cornice, torus, and frieze, and its walls, columns, architraves, plinths, are richly sculptured with the mysterious figures of the gods and goddesses of Egypt; among which that of Osiris Ammon, the ram-headed god of Thebes, is perhaps the most prominent. Unfortunately, the ruin is so closely and thickly surrounded by the houses of the inhabitants, that its walls can only be approached in a few places.

PUBLIC WALKS, BERLIN.

THE “UNTEN DEN LINDEN.”

THIS is one of the most magnificent promenades on the Continent; though, probably, it has less of the rural character than many others. It is one of the finest portions of Berlin, justly reckoned among the most beautiful cities in Europe; and for size and population, considered as the second in Germany. It covers an area nearly equal to that on which Paris stands, and its general circumference is computed at twelve miles. The streets are, for the most part, straight, broad, and regular; one, in particular, called the Friedrich Strasse, is the longest and most uniform street in Europe, being nearly two English miles and a half long, or upwards of twice the length of Oxford-street, London.

The “Unter den Linden” is flanked with the largest and best private houses in Berlin, and a few public edifices. Its length is 2,088 feet, or from the Opera House to the principal or Brandenburg Gate; and its breadth is 170 feet. It is divided into three portions, the central walk being appropriated for pedestrians; it is fifty feet wide, and covered with hard gravel. On each side are triple rows of lime trees, outside of which is a wide drive for carriages.

HIGHGATE CHURCHES.

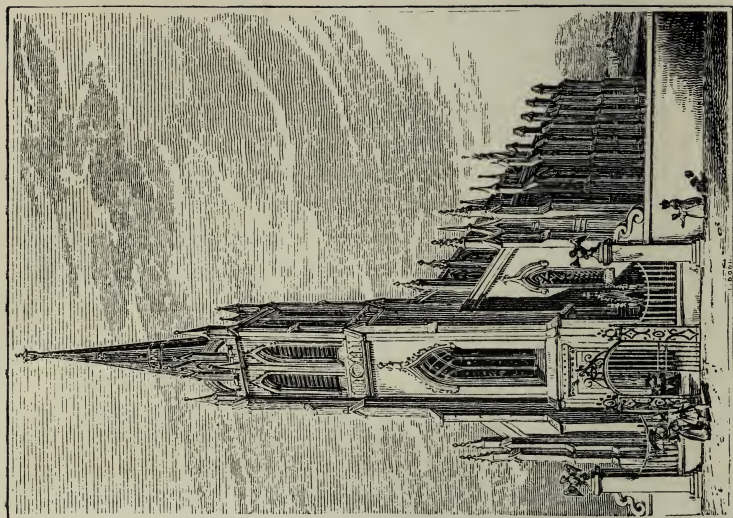
OLD CHAPEL, AND NEW CHURCH.

HIGHGATE is a populous hamlet, situate in the parishes of Hornsey and Pancras, the chapel and two-thirds of the village being in Hornsey. Its name is said to have been taken from the *high gate*, or the gate upon the hill, a derivation which seems sufficiently satisfactory, supported as it is by facts; the toll-gate, belonging to the Bishop of London having stood from time immemorial on the summit of the hill. Here was formerly a chapel, or hermitage, which, in 1386, was committed by Bishop Braybrooke to William Lichfield, a poor, infirm hermit, for his support; the last hermit was probably presented in 1531. In 1562, upon the site of this hermitage, Sir Roger Cholmeley, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, built, "by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth," a free grammar-school, and endowed the same. Adjoining the school-house was the chapel, which consisted of a small chancel, a nave, and two aisles; it was subsequently enlarged by sundry benefactions. It was repaired in 1772, with a donation of £500 from a liberal benefactor, aided by other contributions.

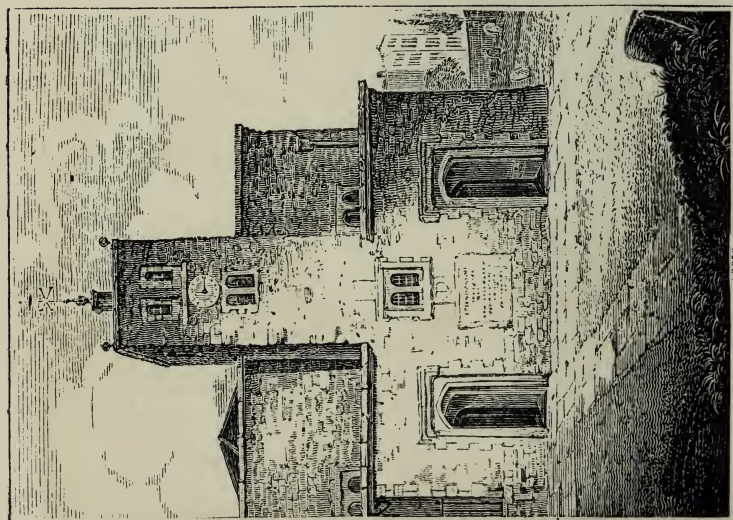
The chapel was found inconvenient, and being in a dilapidated state, the inhabitants of Highgate resolved to take down the old building, and erect a new church.

The new church stands to the left of the road upon the entrance to the village, from the road through Kentish Town. It occupies the site of a large mansion, which was built by Sir William Ashurst, Lord Mayor of London in 1694; subsequently occupied by Sir Alan Chambre, one of the justices of the Common Pleas; and lastly, by Mr. Dowling, as an Academy. The original iron entrance gates, and brick jambs, surmounted with eagles, enclose a small plot of lawn, and the walk to the principal entrance to the church.

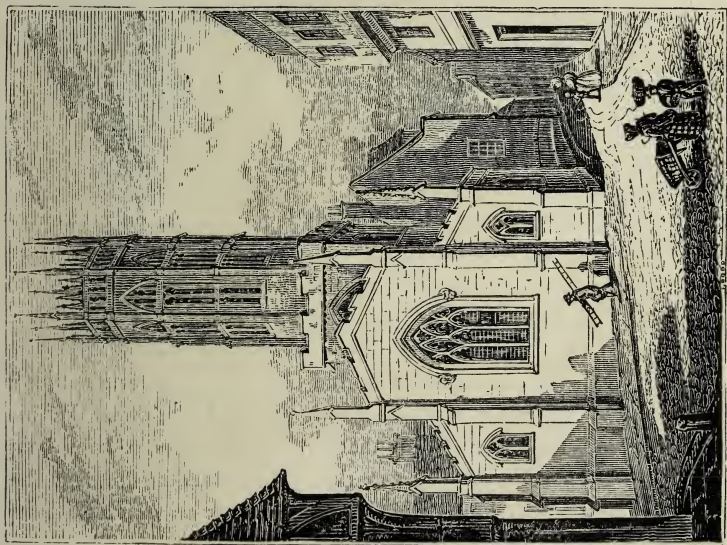
The style of the architecture of this church is that usually, but unsatisfactorily, termed Gothic: it has a host of buttresses, pinnacles, crockets, and finials. The ornaments of the principal entrance, and the window above it, are among the best portions; the spire, with its stone-framed piercings, is remarkably neat; and the church is altogether superior to most of the miscalled Gothic churches of our times.



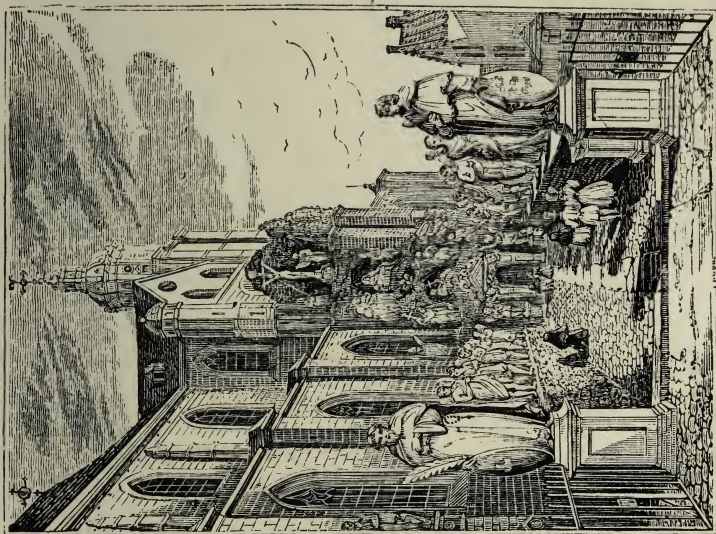
HIGHGATE—NEW CHURCH.



HIGHGATE—OLD CHAPEL.



ALLHALLOW'S CHURCH, YORK.



MOUNT CALVARY AT ANTWERP.

MOUNT CALVARY, AT ANTWERP.

CALVARIES, in the ritual of the Catholic church, are small chapels raised on hills in the vicinity of cities, with a crucifix, in allusion to the place and manner of Christ's death. The Calvary of Antwerp, is one of these extraordinary displays of devotion, and is in such request at Antwerp, that the question is frequently asked of a stranger, "Have you seen Calvary?" It is situated in the churchyard of St. Paul, formerly belonging to the Dominicans; and consists of two lines of pedestals bearing forty or fifty statues, as large as life, of prophets, saints, and patrons; some of them are exceedingly well executed, particularly the first pair, which represent two of the Dominican *padrés*, who are said to have travelled to Jerusalem, and brought back with them a model of the Holy Sepulchre, from which the one in this churchyard has been copied. At the head of the lines of statues a mass of rockwork rises to a considerable height, terminating with a representation of the Crucifixion on Mount Calvary: beside the cross are two soldiers, one of whom is piercing the body crucified; beneath appear, here and there, the figures of saints and angels. At the foot of the rock you descend into a cavity representing the tomb of our Saviour, wherein he is seen through a glass window, lying on a couch, covered with a fine muslin sheet. On each side of the tomb are grottoes, in which the horrors of purgatory are meant to be represented by a multitude of figures carved in wood, men and women huddled together, with faces expressive of agony, whilst flames of fire are bursting forth and raging in the midst of them.

 ALL-HALLOWS CHURCH, YORK.

OF forty-five parish churches formerly existing in York, only twenty-three remain. Of these, the church of All-hallows, in the Pavement, is an ancient rectory, belonging, before the Conquest, to the prior and convent of Durham. It stands on the highest ground of the city. The north side of the church is almost entirely built with the ruins of ancient Eboracum.

This church is chiefly celebrated for its fine Gothic tower, terminating in the lantern form with pinnacles, and pierced with graceful windows. Within this lantern tower, we are told by tradition, that, in ancient times, a large lamp was suspended, and lighted at night, as a mark for travellers in crossing the vast forest of Galtres on the north of the city; and the hook on which the lamp was hung is yet to be seen within the tower.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.—(WESTERN FRONT.)

PETERBOROUGH is one of the most interesting and beautiful of our cathedral churches. Exclusive of this magnificent structure and its immediate precincts, the City presents but few attractions for the antiquary, or picturesque features to gratify the artist. Seated in a flat county, with a large tract of fenny land, interspersed with meres and canals, towards the east, and with a dull, sluggish river skirting its southern side, it has slight pretensions to romantic scenery. The cathedral, as seen from various points, groups well with the trees in the vicinity. Excepting the tower of the parish church, which is remarkable neither for altitude nor beauty, there is no commanding edifice in the city to combine or contrast with the minster. Viewed from the west, the latter presents an august appearance, from the expansion of the great arches of the front, and when lighted up by the setting sun, and relieved by a dark or hazy sky, it is peculiarly striking and impressive.

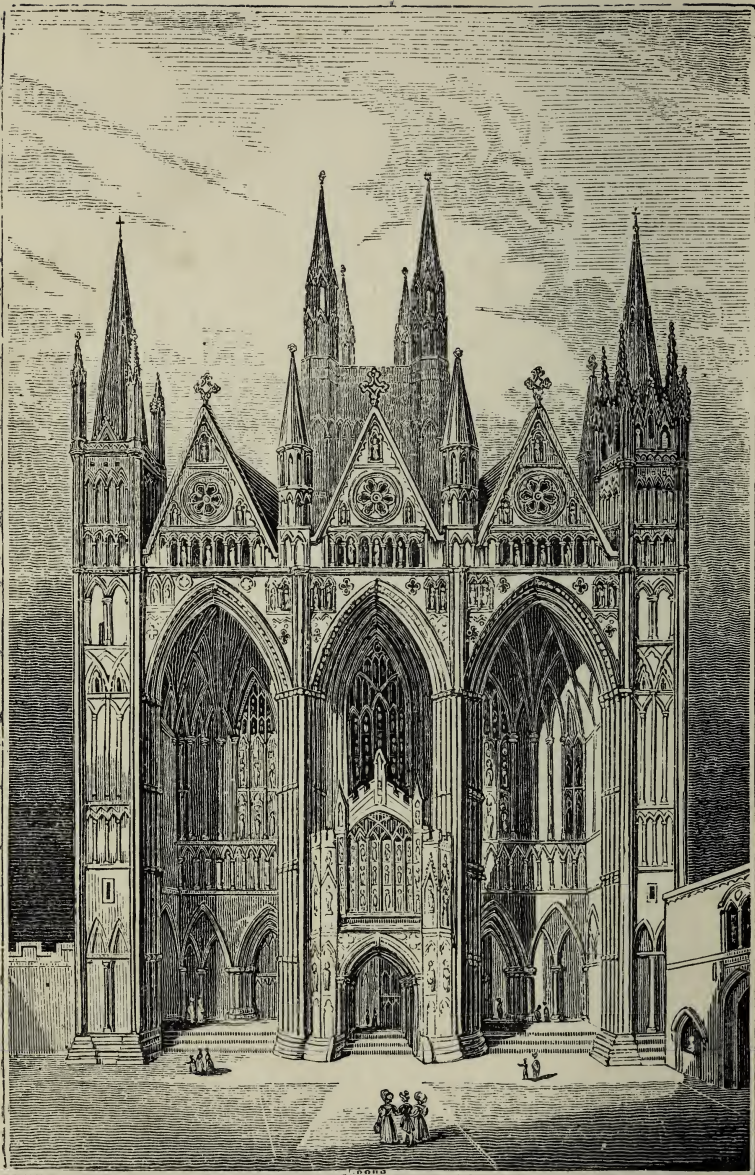
The first important event in the history of the Cathedral, was in the civil discords of 1638-9, when not only were the monuments and painted windows destroyed, but the building itself greatly injured; and in 1643, Cromwell's soldiers committed similar havoc, from which the ancient register was preserved by a person who had hid it in the choir, and subsequently purchased it of a soldier for 10s.—the fellow calling it “an old Latin bible.”

The cathedral, thus ruined and desolate, was afterwards used as a parish church for Presbyterian worship; after the Restoration, the dilapidated lady-chapel was taken down, and the materials sold to provide money for repairing the cathedral.

The precincts of the cathedral contain several ancient monastic buildings; among which is the entrance gateway from the town, at the west end of the *close*, the original part of which is strictly Norman.

The interior of the church is characterized by solidity and massiveness of construction: the original fittings of the choir were comparatively mean; but these have been displaced by repairs and embellishments in better taste, under the direction of Mr. Edward Blore, the eminent architect.

Among the ancient memorials preserved in the church is a tomb which is called the shrine of the monks who were murdered by the Danes in 870. It is ornamented at the sides and top with rude sculptures of saints, or apostles, in low relief, with foliage, &c., and Mr. Britton considers it as a fine specimen of the style and character of Anglo-Saxon art.



PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER OF EDWARD VI.

How different the costume and manners of the troublous times in which this young king lived, to those of our own day. In 1549, Edward VI. is represented as holding his council in the Tower of London, about two years after his accession to the throne, and in the twelfth year of his age. His councillors are ranged on each side of the room, on benches; whereas in the present day, the Royal council is held at a long table, the sovereign being seated at the head, in a state chair, and the councillors occupying chairs on both sides.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE.

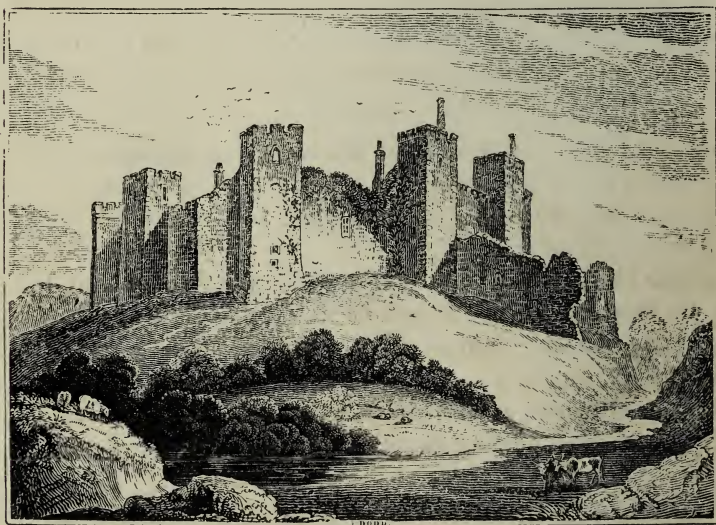
THIS Castle is said to have been founded by Redwald, or Redowald, one of the most powerful kings of the East Angles, between A. D. 599 and 624. It belonged to St. Edmund, one of the Saxon monarchs of East Anglia, who, upon the invasion of the Danes, fled from Dunwich, or Thetford, to this castle; from which being driven, and being overtaken at *Hegilsdon*, (now Hoxne, a distance of twelve miles from Framlingham,) he was cruelly put to death, being bound to a tree and shot with arrows, A. D. 870. His body, after many years, was removed to a place called *Bederics-geourd*, now St. Edmund's Bury.

RESIDENCE OF MICHAEL ANGELO, AT ROME.—This great man shewed from his infancy a strong inclination for painting, and made so rapid a progress in it, that he is said, at the age of fourteen to have been able to correct the drawings of his master, Dominico Gilbandai.

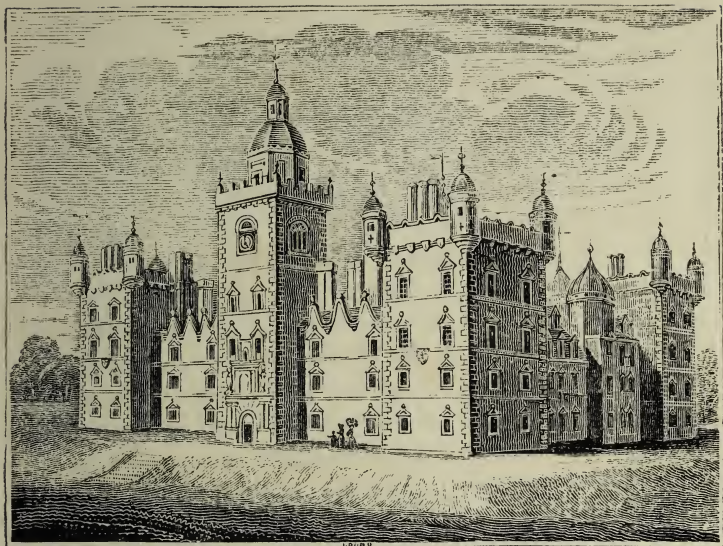
In the year 1504, he was called to Rome by Pope Julius II.; and being, like most of the Florentine school, master of the sister arts, soon procured employments in the triple capacity of sculptor, painter, and architect. As a painter, it was not at first his intention, it is said, to have entered the lists; and he wished to have transferred a commission offered him in the Sistine Chapel, to the hands of Raphael, against whom he could as yet have felt no grounds of jealousy. He yielded, however, after a time, to the solicitations of his patron; and after obtaining some instructions from Florence in the art of fresco painting, set himself of his work, and finally succeeded in producing the miracle of art which adorns the ceiling of that place.



COUNCIL CHAMBER OF EDWARD VI.



FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE.



HERIOT'S HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH.



WILKES'S COTTAGE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

HERIOT'S HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH.

THIS Hospital takes its name from its founder, George Heriot, the eldest son of a goldsmith of the same name; he was born in June, 1563, and followed the business of his father, in Edinburgh—one, at that period, peculiarly lucrative. By a writ of Privy Seal, he was confirmed in the appointment to the office of Goldsmith to Anne of Denmark, the young and beautiful queen of James VI., shortly after which he was made jeweller and goldsmith to the king. At the union of the Crowns Heriot followed the Court to London, where he realised an immense fortune. Having no children, he disposed of it, after liberally providing for his numerous relatives, friends, and servants, for the purpose of founding and endowing an hospital in Edinburgh, as the founder expresses it in his last disposition and assignation, “for the honour and due regard which I have and bear to my native soil, and mother city of Edinburgh aforesaid, and in imitation of the public, pious, and religious work founded in the city of London, called Christ’s Hospital.” * * “for the edification, nourishing, and upbringing of youth, being poor orphans and fatherless children of decayed burgesses and freemen of the said burgh.”

WILKES'S COTTAGE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

ABOUT half a mile from Sandown Fort, on the road to Shanklin, is Sandown Cottage, formerly the elegant retreat of the celebrated John Wilkes, the chief star in the political horizon during the administration of the Earl of Bute. The cottage is situated near the shore of Sandown Bay, which extends about six miles, the eastern extremity being terminated by the chalky cliffs of Culver, and the south-western by the craggy rocks of the mountainous part of Dunnose. The house is small, and elegantly fitted up; in the gardens were some detached and pleasant apartments, constructed with floor-cloth of Kensington manufacture. But the labours of Wilkes’s retirement have been swept away, and there is scarcely a relic

Where once the garden smiled.

Shanklin may be approached by the sea shore at low water or by Lake and Hill-yards, if the high road be preferred. The situation of the village of Shanklin is as romantic as any of the lovers of nature can desire. Here may be seen assembled all the charms of rural scenery, hill, wood, valley, corn-fields and water; aided by the wide extended ocean, reaching to the horizon, with the white cliffs of Culver, at the extremity of the bay on the left.

THE LOLLARDS, AT LAMBETH PALACE.

Few of the ancient edifices of the kingdom are more richly stored with historical associations than the venerable archiepiscopal palace of Lambeth. In bad times when fanaticism and rebellion warred against common interests, many a disgraceful scene has been enacted by popular tyrants within these hallowed walls; as in the murder of Archbishop Sudbury by the Essex insurgents in Wat Tyler's riot; and the conversion of the chapel into a dancing-room, by Colonel Scott, on the dissolution of Charles I.

The Lollards will be remembered in our history as a numerous sect, whose preaching produced an extensive reformation in religious opinion in the fourteenth century. Their aberrations of opinion from other sects of the same period were, perhaps, few; while they all concurred in detestation of the established church. They endured the severest persecutions with the greatest sincerity and firmness.

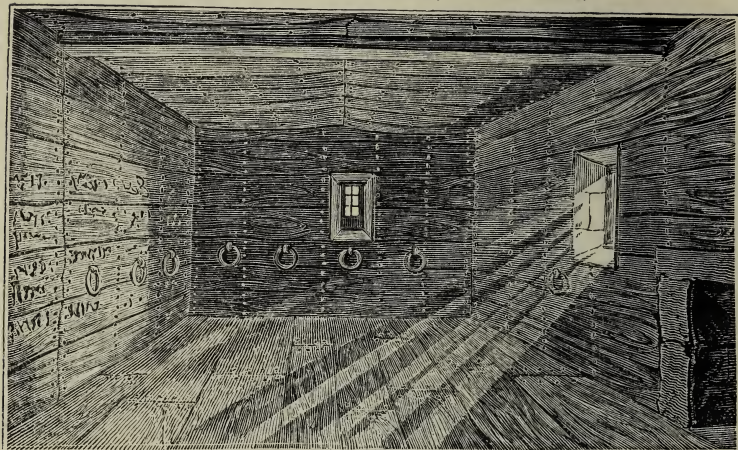
The records of the "Lollards' Prisons" are fraught with fearful descriptions of the virulence with which this sect was persecuted; and the mind is filled with gloomy retrospections of the many victims who must have tenanted these dreary dungeons.

The writing, which is upon the wall of the prison, is supposed to have been cut out with a knife, or some other sharp instrument, by the prisoners confined there. It is in old English character, and so rudely done, as not to be easily deciphered. A fac-simile of the greater part of it, is beneath the Engraving of this apartment.

CITY OF PISA.—THE BAPTISTERY, CATHEDRAL, AND LEANING TOWER.

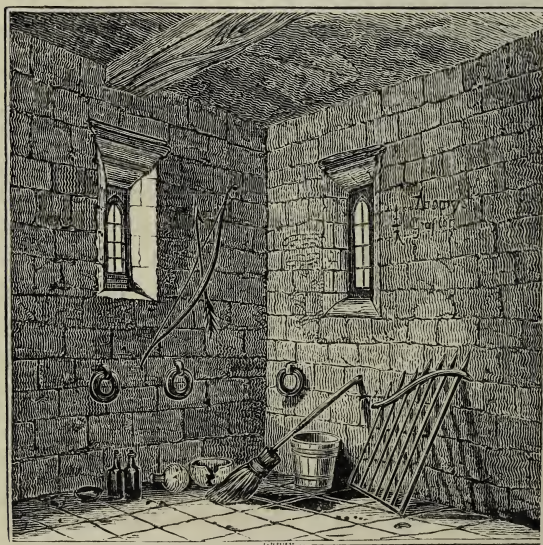
LET the reader suppose, says Leigh Hunt, the new square at Westminster Abbey, converted into a broad, grass walk, and standing in a much more solitary part of the town. Let him suppose at one end of this walk the Leaning Tower, with some small but elegant houses on one side of it, looking down upon the grass-plot; the Baptistery, a rotunda, standing by itself at the opposite end: the public hospital, an extremely neat and quiet building, occupying the principal length of the road, which borders the grass-plot on one side; on the other side, and on the grass itself the Cathedral, stretching between the Leaning Tower, and the Baptistery; and lastly, at the back of the Cathedral, and visible between the openings at its two ends, the Campo Santo, or Burial Ground, a set of walled marble cloisters, full of the oldest paintings in Italy;—and, though finer individual sights may be found in the world, it will be difficult to come upon an assemblage of objects more rich in their communion, than those just described.

INTERIOR OF THE LOLLARDS' PRISON, LAMBETH PALACE.



Geo fit gubiaru Bmo
 Ihon xron the che san baro
 thesam dactor the estamoren
 IACOBUS KESPEWYN
 in xpo te ym
 IACOBUS KESPEWYN
 HARLEY

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE WALL.



PRISON, ADJOINING THE LODGE.



GWYDIR HOUSE, CAERNARVONSHIRE.



BRACKLIN BRIDGE.

GWYDIR HOUSE, CAERNARVONSHIRE.

PENNANT derives the name of Gwydir from gwaed-dur (the bloody hand), in allusion to a battle fought here by Llywarch Hen, about the year 610. This ancient mansion was built in 1556, by John Wynne-ap-Merdydd. It was an extensive pile, in the quadrangular form, comprising an outer and inner court. What is left of the original structure exhibits, in some degree, a portion of the splendour of its former possessors.

The neighbourhood of Gwydir House possesses considerable picturesque beauty. Immediately beyond the mansion the ground rises very rapidly to the foot of the cliffs, forming the westward boundary of the valley, all which space is occupied by luxuriant wood. Half-way up the rocks is an irregular plain of about five acres, containing the remains of an ancient house, consisting of a magnificent terrace and chapel.

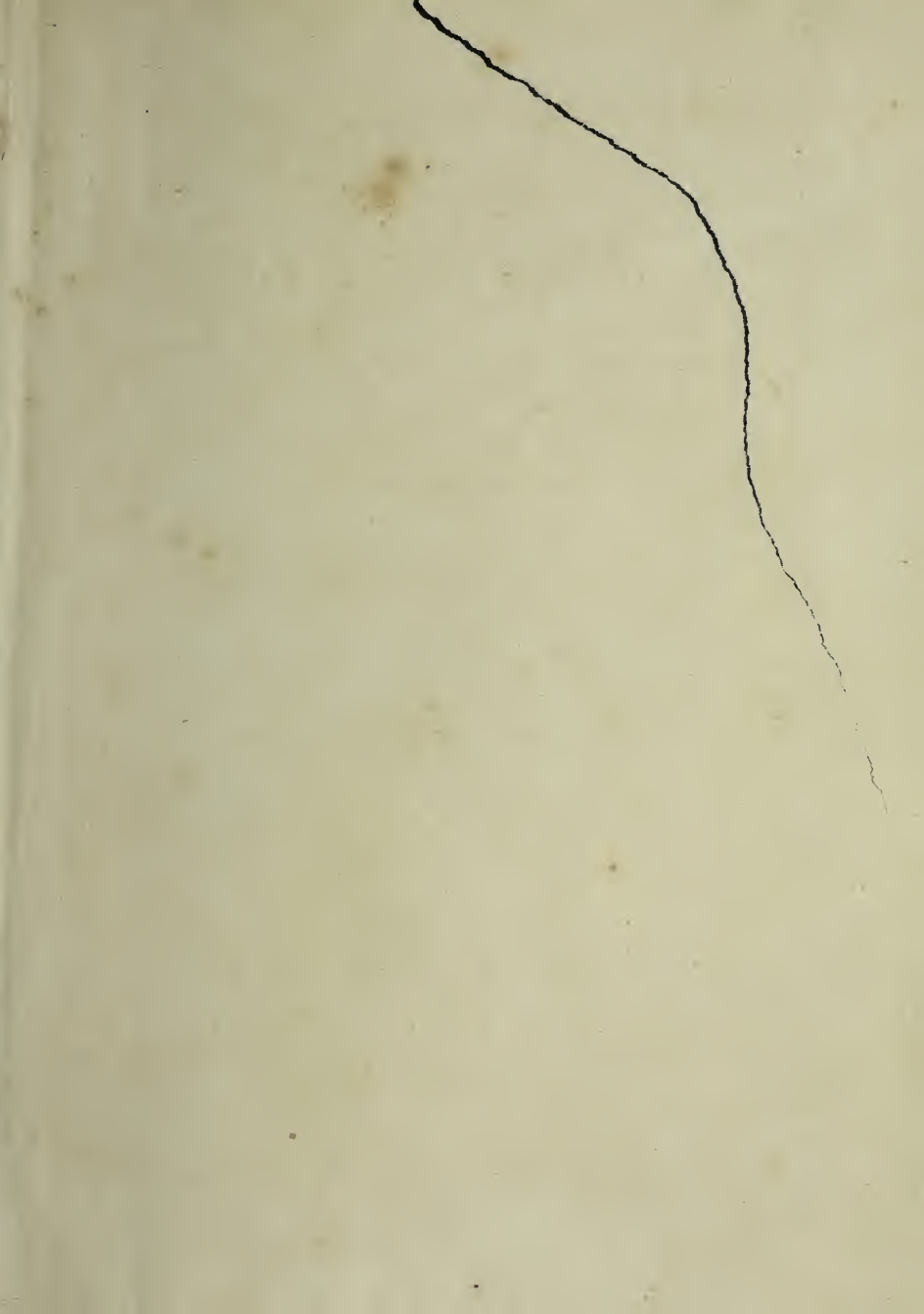
The town of Llanwryst, which adjoins the Gwydir estate, is situated on the banks of the Conwy, just within the Denbighshire border; the streets are narrow and the houses generally ill built; the high road to Holyhead passes through this town, which contains nothing very remarkable, if you except its beautiful bridge, built by Inigo Jones.

BRACKLIN BRIDGE.

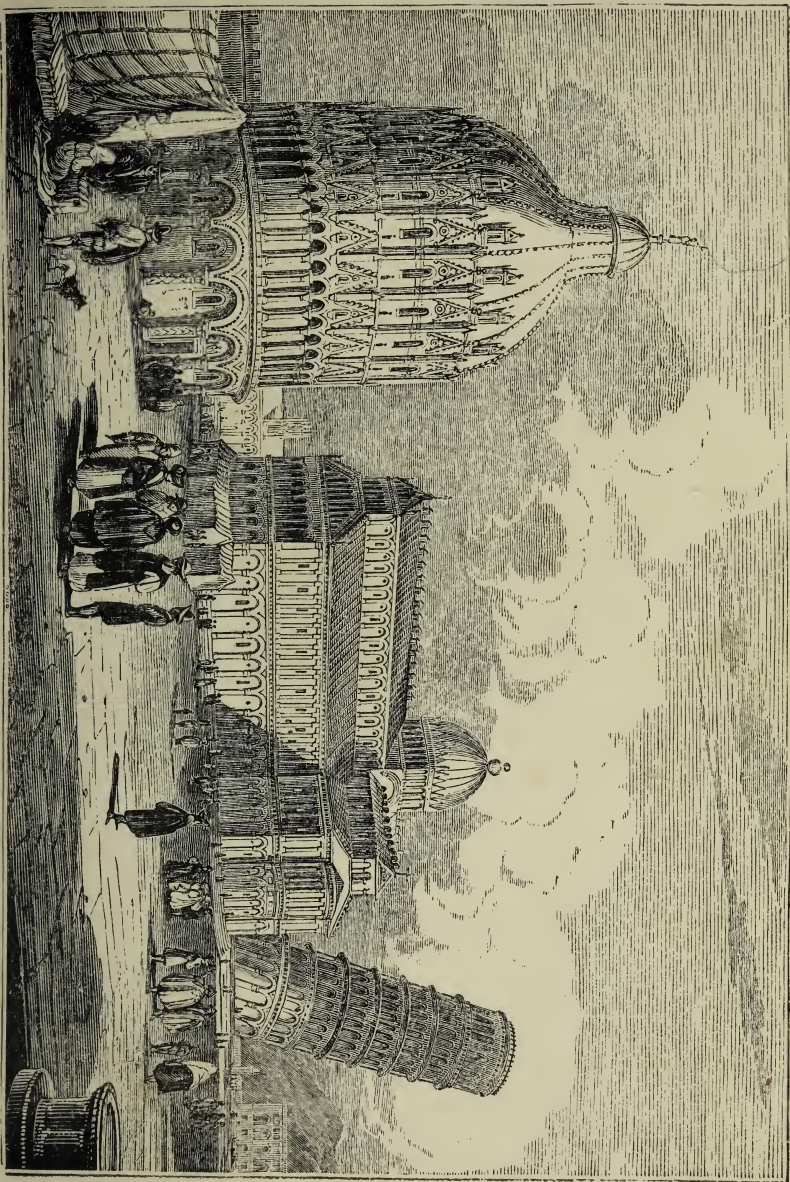
THIS stupendous scene lies about a mile north of the village of Callender, in Monteith, Perthshire. Between the massive rocks, a small mountain stream, termed the Keltie, foams and dashes itself from a height of at least 50 feet, and finally settles in a profound receptacle, which, on account of the spots of foam usually observable on its surface, is called *Bracklin*—the speckled fool. Above the chasm, there is thrown, for the convenience of the neighbourhood, a rustic foot-bridge, of 3 feet in breadth, without ledges, which is scarcely to be crossed by a stranger without awe and apprehension.

Bracklin is referred to in the *Lady of the Lake*, Canto II., in the impassioned reply of Ellen Douglas to the Minstrel who has importuned the Maiden to “wed the man she cannot love”—Sir Roderick Dhu: the passage is—

Thou shak'st, good friend, thy tresses grey—
That pleading look, what can it say
But what I own?—I grant him brave,
But wild as *Bracklin's* thundering wave.



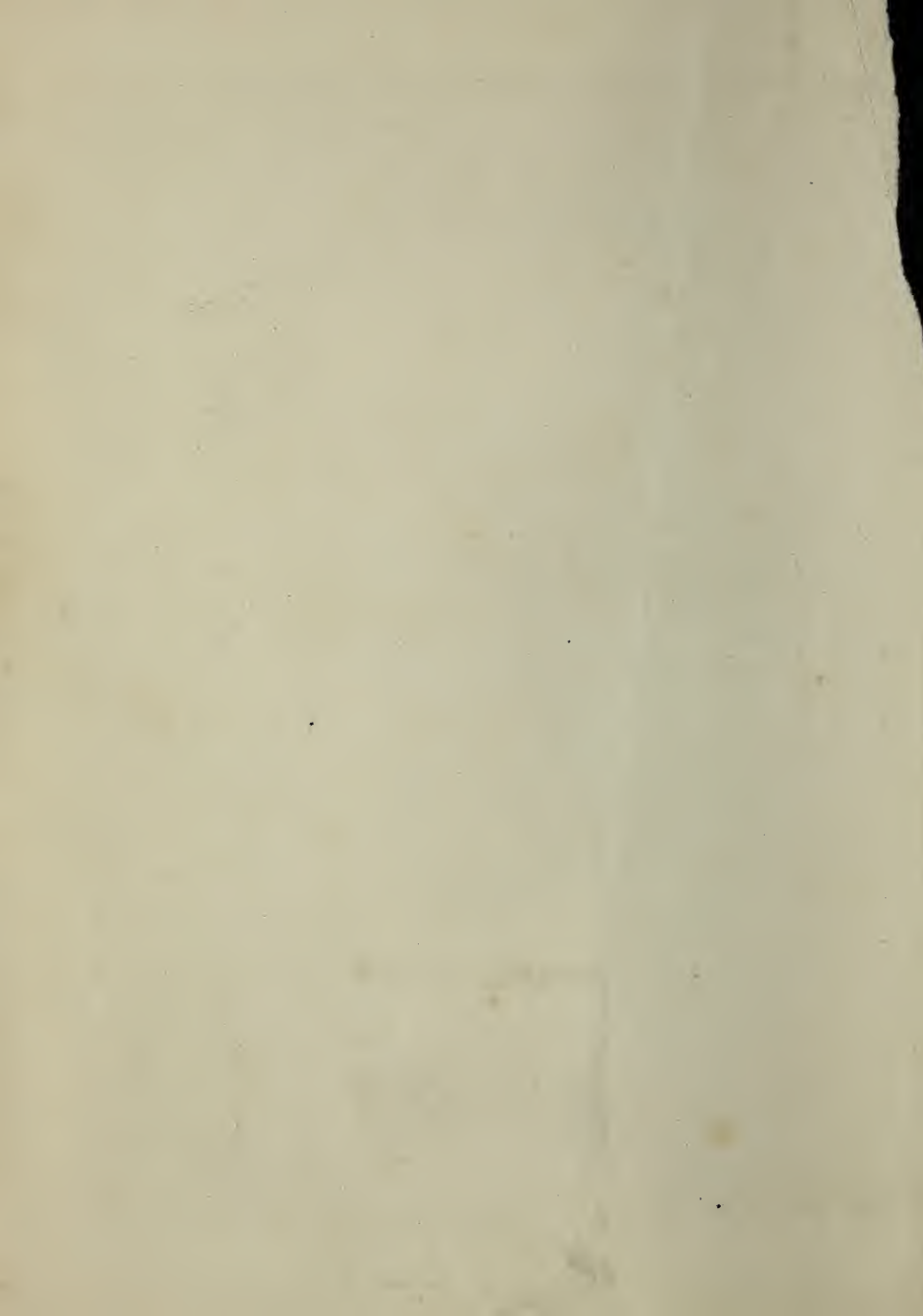
CITY OF PISA.

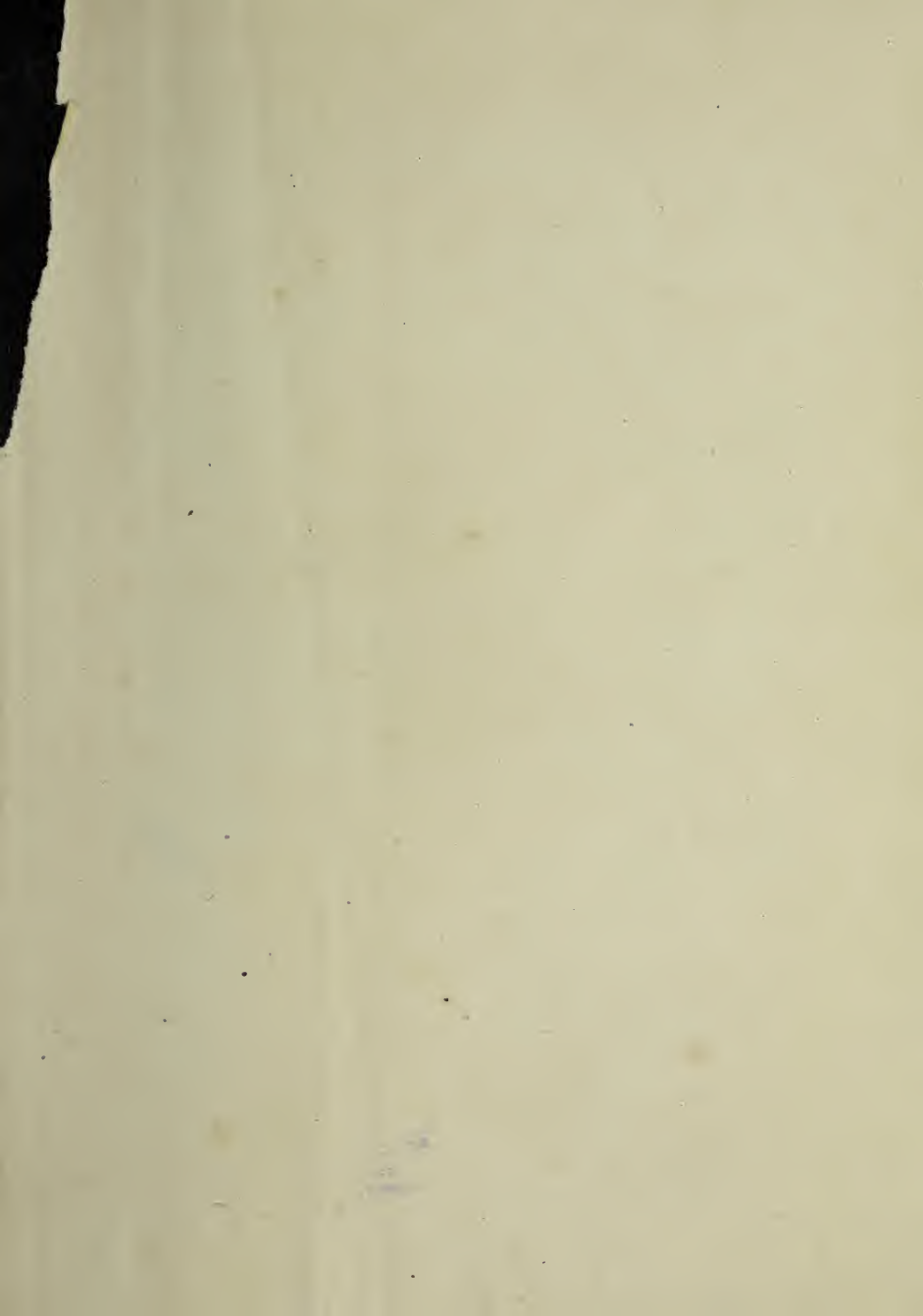


BAPTISTERY.

CATHEDRAL.

LEANING TOWER.





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